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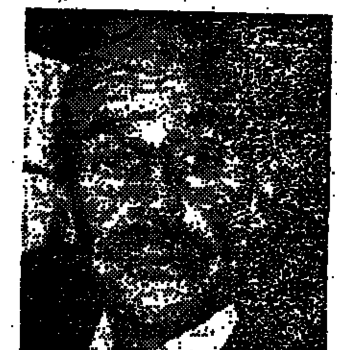
Price twenty pence

Bombers 'arrived recently'

Scotland Yard said a Provisional IRA active service unit which arrived in London recently is responsible for the wave of bomb attacks that have killed three people. There is thought to be a gang of six terrorists, possibly including two young women. Police said the bomb attacks have "a common denominator", but would not go into detail Back page

Import controls hint by Steel

Two more years of high interest rates, low investment and further closures and bankruptcies would leave the British economy so weak that a *Liberal-SDP* Government might have to consider import controls, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, told an audience at the Royal Society of Arts Page 2



Astles cleared of murder

Bob Astles, the former aide to Idi Amin, was yesterday cleared by the Ugandan High Court of murdering a *fisherman*. The judge said the evidence of the prosecution witnesses was unacceptable but Mr Astles remains in custody under a detention order Page 9

Rates challenge in High Court

The Conservative-controlled London Borough of Bromley, in a High Court challenge to the Greater London Council over its decision to lower bus and Tube fares while raising rates, said London's ratepayers were being treated as a "milch cow" Page 5

Promise for Namibians

The views of the Namibian internal political parties will be given the same weight as those of Swapo, the externally based guerrilla organization fighting for independence, according to the American delegation which is helping to negotiate terms for free elections Page 10

Gas supplies to industry cut

Much of industry switched from gas to other fuels as a third of Britain's gas supplies was halted by a strike of Norwegian workers in two North Sea fields. Other fields are increasing production to meet the shortfall. Domestic consumers are not affected Page 17

Foot shows he is in charge

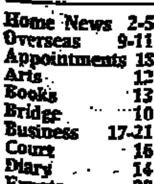
Mr Michael Foot reasserted control of Labour's NEC, being in the majority on all votes cast for the membership of its committees. Moderates, however, were still bitter at his decision to support Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Eric Heffer for two key chairmanships Back page

Bonn abandons school cuts

Strong opposition has forced the West German Cabinet to scrap plans to cut schoolchildren's grants in the 1982 Budget. The Education Minister had rejected the proposals as unacceptable and is believed to have threatened to resign Page 9

World Cup hope for Ulster

Northern Ireland's prospects of reaching the World Cup finals in Spain next summer were enhanced by Israel's unexpected 4—1 win over Portugal in Tel Aviv yesterday. England's decisive World Cup match against Hungary at Wembley on November 18 will be televised live by the BBC Page 22



BL chairman in last ditch plea for ballot of workers

By Donald Macintyre and Clifford Webb

Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of BL, last night appealed to union general secretaries to hold a secret ballot of the *company's 58,000* car workers before allowing a strike to go ahead this weekend.

The appeal, which was swiftly brushed aside by senior officials of the two biggest unions in the company, came a few hours after the BL board had decided to postpone submitting its new corporate plan to ministers because of what looked last night to be the increasingly strong prospect of the strike going ahead following rejection of the company's 3.8 per cent pay offer.

Sir Michael, however, made it clear last night that several days would elapse before the company took any steps to liquidate plants. The board would meet next week to decide how to take such steps.

With just four days to go, the last remaining hope of a compromise appeared to rest with an invitation from the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) to both sides to hold exploratory talks at its Westminster offices. The 38 union negotiators went last night and management will go this morning.

After three hours of talks at Acas last night, at which the union team explained their position, Mr Pat Lowry, the agency's chairman and, until the end of last year, industrial relations director of BL, said he was unable to say how long it might take to bring the two sides together.

Sir Michael, said last night that he was sceptical whether Acas could find a settlement. Instead, he said: "The general *secretaries should hold* a *secret* ballot so that we can be quite sure people want a strike. I am not convinced they do."

Sir Michael, speaking on BBC Television's *Nationwide* programme, said that until a round of behind-the-scenes talks since last weekend, the leading union general secretaries had not been centrally involved. He added: "The only way to resolve this problem, and I doubt that Acas will be able to do it, is to seek the views of the members concerned."

Sir Michael, argued last night that the new improvements in the offer made on October 22, including a guaranteed minimum bonus of £3.75, had not been put to the members in meetings and said that a secret ballot was in any case more reliable than a mass meeting where a man could "put up two hands" if he chose.

Mr Alex Kitson, acting general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "Sir Michael does not tell us how to run our business and we don't tell him how to run his. Sir Michael has nothing to do with the way we run our business".

Mr Kitson, asked for his reaction to the BL chairman's suggestion of a ballot when he left last night's talks at Acas, said: "If the members call for a secret ballot they can have one, but there has been no call. They have made their decision and they have made it strongly".

Mr Kenneth Cure, the senior negotiator for the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers at BL, said that there was no need to call a secret ballot. "The effect of the company's bullying tactics, which has included personal threats by foremen to the workforce has, if anything, hardened our members' attitudes."

Sir Michael last night rejected union leaders' claims that the pay offer was an insult.

"In the year in which we offered 5 per cent parity and incentive payments brought this to over 10 per cent. Last year we offered 6.8 per cent and we have run out at 13.5 per cent," he said on the ITN News at Ten.

"The 3.8 per cent will not work out at 3.8 per cent. It will work out at something like double that."

Leading article, page 15



Thatcher asserts a prudent flexibility

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Declaring her readiness to be flexible "within the limits of prudence", Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday firmly rejected alternatives to the Government's economic strategy as a recipe for a financial crisis and a sharp acceleration of inflation. She told the House angrily: "To accuse me of being inflexible is absolute poppycock."

But the dissidents in her own ranks would have required a highly developed sense of optimism to have interpreted the Prime Minister's assertions of flexibility as indicating the slightest move towards their alternative policies. With the House of Commons packed for the censure debate, Mrs Thatcher firmly rejected demands from Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, for public spending on almost every front.

There was no way, she said to loud Tory cheers, that the Government could finance the *proposals put forward by the* Opposition and if there was any attempt to do so they would lose control of the nation's financial affairs.

There were gloomy expressions on the faces of Sir Ian Gilmour, Mr Edward Heath, Mr Norman St John-Stevas and Mr Geoffrey Rippon as the Prime Minister set out the all too familiar policies.

Mr Foot seemed as though his heart was not in the fight and only in the last few minutes of a speech that was as full of *statistics as it was lacking in* emotion did some of the old rhetoric return.

As Mr Enoch Powell, Official Ulster Unionist MP for South Down, remarked later in the debate, the essence of the Labour leader's case was a huge increase in public spending.

Mr Foot's speech was listened to on the Labour benches in respectful but almost total silence. The economy, he said, was in such a state of crisis that conventional reflation would scarcely scratch the surface, *Mrs Thatcher* showed massive scepticism.

The no confidence motion was rejected by 312 votes to 250, a government majority of 62.

The division figures represent a considerable success for the Government. *Its* nominal majority over all parties is 39.

☐ A group of Conservative backbenchers last night tabled a Commons motion congratulating Mr Powell on his "forthright support" for the Government's economic policies and added they looked forward to the day when Mr Powell returned to the benches on the government side of the House" (Our Political Staff writes).

Parliamentary report, page 6
Frank Johnson, back page

Rain and wind did not deter the crowd at Haverfordwest from giving the Princess a warm welcome yesterday.

Jubilant royal crowds warned to be vigilant

By John Witherow and Tim Jones

Senior police officers in South Wales called yesterday for public vigilance as the Prince and Princess, disregarding atrocious weather, insisted on meeting the people on walkabouts.

The warning from the police came after a fire bomb was found at the British Steel headquarters in Cardiff. Mr Viv Brook, assistant chief constable of South Wales, said: "Anyone watching the royal tour should report anything suspicious. Police officers will always be available. Detectives are mingling in the crowds and nothing is too much trouble, however trivial it appears."

An organization calling itself the Workers' Army of the Welsh Republic claimed responsibility for the bomb, saying it was starting a campaign to free Wales of "all aspects of English cultural, economic and political rule". It also said it had planted the device discovered at an army recruiting office in Pontypridd, a town the royal couple will visit today.

Prince Charles announced last night during an interval at a gala in Swansea that the Queen had granted authority to elevate the status of the mayor of Swansea, Wales's second city, to that of Lord Mayor (the Press Association reports). The last time that was granted was to Oxford City, in 1962.

The Princess wore an emerald-green taffeta dress with emerald necklace and chatted enthusiastically with some of the 300 young musicians and dancers during the interval. During the singing of "God Bless The Prince of Wales", the choir slipped in "God bless his Princess too".

At the first walkabout of a demanding day, the small town of St. David's in the far southwest of Wales turned out in strength to welcome the couple as they arrived to join the celebrations for the 800th anniversary of the cathedral.

Prince Charles used to drive there in a blue MG when he studied Welsh at Aberystwyth but this time, it was the more formal glass-backed Rolls-Royce that drew up in the square festooned with Welsh flags and the occasional Union Jack.

As they walked down the hill to attend a bilingual service in the cathedral, the Princess once again went up to the crowds lining the route, shaking hands with dozens of well-wishers.

Continued on back page col 4

Poland paralysed by one-hour strike

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, Oct 28

Several million Poles stopped work for an hour at noon today in response to a strike call by the free Solidarity union. They were demanding more food and other goods in the shops, and backing the union's demand for a share in managing the national economy; and they were protesting at alleged repression of union activists by the Communist authorities.

The strike, which affected all parts of Poland, came soon after General Jaruzelski, the party leader, had called upon "realistic forces" within Solidarity to stop striking and begin "constructive talks".

Public transport came to a standstill and industry was temporarily paralysed while union leaders addressed workers at mass meetings. Although specially deployed troops were alerted throughout the country, there were no reports of violence and work resumed this afternoon.

The protest action was not total as some unions instructed their workers to abstain. In many places Communist Party members followed instructions from Warsaw and actively opposed the strike, as General Jaruzelski pointed out in a speech to the party Central Committee this afternoon.

The strike, he said, was intended as a "demonstration of force". But, "we know who stands behind it and who is drawing political profit from it". He warned all Poles that the strike was also an "alarm signal" which should make them think "what this is intended for and where strikes are leading to".

Mr Lech Walesa, the union leader, who attended the strike in the Warsaw factory said, however, that this would be the last strike of its kind as "we should employ more effective forms of protest".

General Jaruzelski accused Solidarity of blocking all attempts to improve the social and political climate which he said was at the root of the crisis. Calling for constructive talks, he declared: "There is not much time left".

When he was elected to lead the party on October 18, General Jaruzelski said he would be making new appointments in the Politbureau and secretariat. But today he said this was not a time for big changes. "An army under enemy fire does not . . . change its soldiers", he declared. But he brought into the highest party office another high ranking career officer, General Florian Sziwicki, as an alternate Politbureau member.

He also increased the number of secretaries of the Central Committee by appointing two new members, among them, Wladimirz Moriszcek, another Army general.

His endeavour to broaden the Government seems to have met with little success. There are reports that even the leaders of the two Communist allies, the Democratic Party and the Peasant Party, which have hitherto provided an appearance of political pluralism, have so far declined to join the Government.

At the Sosnowice coalmine in Silesia, a sit-in began after a capsule of toxic gas was thrown yesterday from a passing car at the pit gates. Sixty miners were taken to hospital. It is not known who was responsible.

☐ **Britons join in**: Solidarity said a group of British technicians, installing computer plant in the southern city of Krosno, joined in today's strike. —Reuter.

Reagan wins Awacs battle with Senate

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Oct 28

President Reagan scored a notable victory in Congress today when the Senate rejected by 52 votes to 48 an attempt to block the Administration's plans to sell five Awacs radar planes and associated defence equipment to Saudi Arabia.

The vote came at the end of a day's debate in the Senate, during which a number of Senators who had previously been opposed to the $8.500m (about £4,700m) package announced that they had been persuaded to change their minds by a last-minute lobbying blitz by President Reagan.

Until this morning Awacs foes in the Senate believed they had the necessary 51 votes to block the sale. However, two days of intensive lobbying by the President, culminating this morning in the sending of a letter to each of the 100 members of the Senate, finally tilted *the balance*.

Earlier this month the House of Representatives voted 301 to 111 against the sale. The deal would have been blocked if both houses had voted against it.

It became apparent that President Reagan had victory within his grasp after 10 senators had openly thrown their support behind the sale.

In his letter President Reagan said a veto would reduce American standing in the Middle East, the ramifications of which would have a *damaging result worldwide*. The sale would increase the stability of the region and would not be a threat to Israel's security.

Israeli attack, page 9

Firemen's 10pc strains pay policy

By Our Labour Staff

Pressure on the Government's public service pay policy will increase today when Britain's 30,000 full-time firemen open the local authority pay round with a settlement of around 10 per cent.

The increase of more than twice the Government's overall 4 per cent pay target has been *calculated* under the four-year-old formula linking firemen's average earnings to those of *skilled workers*.

Estimates based on *The New Earnings Survey*, which is published today, are expected to provide the firemen with an increase which would yield a new qualified rate of about £140 a week.

Last year the Fire Brigades Union went to the brink of a series of one-day strikes after the local authority employers, then under Conservative control, offered a straight 6 per cent in line with public-service pay policy.

The employers' side finally relented and reached an 18 per cent deal in accordance with the formula but gave a warning that they could not guarantee it for this year and were withdrawing from the agreement which ended the 1977-78 strike.

That decision was rescinded when the 30-member local authority employers' body was restored to Labour control after the May council elections, and today's announcement is likely to say that further negotiations this year are unnecessary.

Soviet submarine runs aground off Sweden

From David Brown, Stockholm, Oct 28

Sweden protested to the Soviet Union today after a Russian submarine ran aground in Swedish waters near a main naval base.

The Whiskey class conventional vessel was identified this morning after being found stranded on the surface about nine miles from Karlskrona.

"The Swedish Government views this flagrant violation of Swedish territorial rights with great severity," Mr Ola Ullsten, the Foreign Minister, told Mr Mikhail Jakovlev, the Soviet Ambassador.

Soviet vessels, including two destroyers and a submarine rescue ship had anchored just outside Swedish territorial waters, a Defence Staff spokesman said last night. They would not be allowed to enter territorial waters and the submarine would be moved with the aid of Swedish vessels only.

About 13 months ago an unidentified submarine lurked in the Stockholm archipelago, for nearly 10 days, the Defence Staff said. Warning depth charges were dropped, but the vessel eventually disappeared without surfacing. A similar incident occurred in the Karlskrona area last July, though the vessel disappeared more promptly.

The Defence Staff said the submarine involved in today's incident was stranded between two islands in the group around Karlskrona. It was damaged and leaking oil. Swedish naval officers boarded the vessel to see if it could be towed away. No injuries have been reported and the crew are all on board.

The captain asked for Soviet assistance, but that was refused by the Swedish authorities. He said he went aground last night after problems with his rudder and radar in bad weather.



Karlskrona is one of the biggest naval bases, where the southern Baltic fleet is stationed.

Naval patrols have regularly detected unidentified vessels below the surface of territorial waters around Karlskrona and the Stockholm archipelago and have sometimes used depth charges to warn them away, but this was the first incident in which a foreign vessel had been trapped in restricted waters, the Defence Ministry said.

Whiskey class boats are an old non-nuclear type used for patrol and reconnaissance. They have a crew of between 50 and 60, the ministry said.

Syrians force down Boeing

Paris, Oct 28.—Syrian fighter jets today forced a crowded French Boeing 747 aircraft to land in Damascus after it had strayed over restricted airspace.

Damascus radio said later that the Air France Boeing, which was carrying 300 people to Karachi, was allowed to resume its flight after the pilot had "apologized for his mistake".—Reuter and AP.

For sale: factories where robots have replaced people

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, Oct 28

While Western industrialists and trade union leaders are still bickering over manning levels, Japanese engineers are planning to export completely automated factories which can be operated over an eight-hour shift without requiring a single human worker on the premises.

"For a sum of 4,000m yen (£9m) we can provide overseas clients with a completely automated and unmanned factory which would normally require 250 workers," Mr Toriaki Ito, the chief marketing officer of the Yamazaki Iron works, said. His enterprise began to operate what has been described as the world's most rationalized industrial plant in the town of Oguchi in central Japan.

Providing a glimpse of the future, the factory, which manufactures lathes and machine tools, is equipped with advanced robots and numerically controlled machine tools which eliminate the need for humans on a production line.

Six technicians and workers report for the first shift at 8 am every morning. Another six men relieve them for the second eight-hour shift. At midnight, all workers leave the plant which goes on churning out industrial goods during the next eight-hour shift.

"It's marvellous", says one of the managers. "We save electricity. The robots can work in the dark and do not need light."

The entire plant is controlled by six computers which have been programmed to cover every facet of production on the two main lines of the factory.

"If there is a defect or if something goes wrong with the equipment at night after all the workers leave, the computers will instruct the robots to repair the line or correct the defect. If the robots are incapable of repairing the defect the computer will close down the line until human help arrives the next morning", Mr Ito explained.

After a part is machined on a lathe it is removed by a robot and placed on a flat bed under automatic drilling equipment.

Automatic carts are used to carry basic material and machined parts from one area of the factory to another. Robots fit metal parts into machine tools and replace them on the carts when another phase of the manufacturing is completed.

"In the normal process of production a factory like this would require 250 workers on each shift. At the moment we require two men in the computer room, two men in the tool room and another two to take delivery of the finished product at the end of the line during each shift."

The line of the factory is designed to produce 23 types of head stocks for lathes and machining centres. It is expected to manufacture 800 parts a month. The second line produces 53 parts of a lathe, including the beds, columns and cabinets.

"It is still too early to say how quickly we can recoup our investment," Mr Ito remarked.

"We only started production yesterday. But we do plan to set up similar plants for other industrialists after we operate this plant."

Steel turns from free trade with hint of import controls

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr David Steel yesterday hinted that he would favour temporary import controls, with European Community agreement, to protect some of Britain's weakest industries.

The Liberal leader said in a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts in London that the Liberals had in the past supported free trade as firmly as they had opposed nationalism.

But then he added: "We have to recognize that the high level of government involvement in national economic and industrial management in many of our major competitors, the proliferation of non-tariff barriers and the persistence, even creeping advances, of direct protectionism now force upon us some hard and difficult choices".

By the time a Liberal-Social Democratic Government came to power, as he believed it could, in two and a half years' time, such choices could be much more clear cut.

"The effects of another two years of high interest rates, low investment, a reduction in education and training, and further closures and bankruptcies will leave the British economy woefully weak in the face of European, let alone global, competition", he said.

An alliance administration would have to steer a careful path between the illusion of international market forces and the risk that protectionism would undermine the industrial base of the country.

In the most significant aside, Mr Steel said: "We may even need to ask our Community partners for temporary respite from the full rigours of international competition in one or two of our most weakened industrial sectors".

Market partners were much more likely to give a sympathetic response to such request from a government which was committed to a programme of industrial renovation and change, with a determination to rebuild a fully competitive economy.

He said an alliance government would seek to strengthen Community trade negotiations with the United States and Japan.

In the Community they would try to remove the remaining internal barriers to give greater freedom to highly competitive British service industries such as air travel and insurance.

He then said: "A more aggressively European commitment by a Conservative government would indeed have exposed more openly the hypocrisy of the German and other governments in preaching free trade in those industrial sectors where they are highly competitive, but resisting it in their weaker service sectors".

This tough new approach by Mr Steel last night took some of his Liberal colleagues by surprise. But the speech, the 1981 Federalist Lecture, will be interpreted as Mr Steel's attempt to sell the benefits of Community membership

He said: "With American leadership faltering, with the international economy in its deepest recession since the 1930s, with the Soviet Union uncertain and the Middle East facing continued crisis, now is the worst possible time to be talking of Britain cutting its European ties and retreating into isolationism.

Liberal and Social Democratic Party leaders said yesterday that the question of which party would fight which seat at the next general election would not prove to be a "fundamental difference" between them (the Press Association reports).

Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr Russell Johnston, leader of the Scottish Liberals, both admitted there would be difficulties over the selection of candidates when they held a joint press conference in Mr Johnston's constituency of Inverness.

□ Mr Michael Thomas, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne and the Social Democratic spokesman on health, is to chair a party advisory group being set up this week to formulate health policy (Our Health Services Correspondent writes).

Sir George Godber, Chief Medical Officer at the Department of Health and Social Security from 1960 to 1973, has been asked to serve, as has Professor Michael Rawlins, Professor of Clinical Pharmacology at Nottingham University.

Moderates lose seat on NUM executive

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Moderates, who dominate the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers, are to lose a seat just as Mr Arthur Scargill, the left-wing Yorkshire miners' leader, seems certain to take over the union presidency.

By historical accident the rival General and Municipal Workers Union, which organizes some coke and surface workers in the Yorkshire coalfield, has enjoyed a place on the 25-strong NUM national executive.

The post has been held recently by Mr Leslie Atkinson, a Leeds-based official, who sides with the right to give the moderates a built-in majority of 15-10 on most issues.

But a spate of closures, culminating in the shutting down of Manvers coke works, has reduced the GMWU pit membership, affiliated to the miners' union as Power Group Two, to about 600, and the GMWU has given notice of disaffiliation from the NUM, effective from December 31.

That means that Mr Atkinson will no longer sit on the executive, and the moderate majority falls to four.

With only five days to go before nominations close for the presidential election, the Scargill camp calculates that it has won 10 coalfield nominations including five traditionally moderate areas.

If these nominations, determined by pit branch activists, are translated into votes in the individual secret ballot on December 2 and 3, then with the support of pitmen in Yorkshire, Scotland, South Wales, Kent and Derbyshire, Mr Scargill seems assured of success.

Moderates resigned to that outcome have always fallen back on the argument that a left-wing president would be tamed by the solid phalanx of moderate votes on the executive, which recently has been the true place of power

Mr Scargill's supporters were arguing last night that the withdrawal of the right-wing voice of the GMWU executive committee member and the large number of right-wing areas opting to support the sole militant candidate in the four-horse race for the presidency will undermine the unity of the dominant non-militant group among the miners' leadership.

Mr Scargill has said that if elected he would regard his success as a broad mandate for his policies and role from the chair that the executive must implement policies determined by the rank-and-file, militant inclined annual policy-making conference.



An armed robber caught in the act by video camera as he held up a bank in Finchley, north London. The raider escaped with thousands of pounds, unaware that he had been captured on film pointing a sawn-off shotgun at a cashier and demanding cash. He is believed to have made similar raids in north and west London since last September. Scotland Yard yesterday issued this picture of the gunman in action.

Science report

The Sun waxes and wanes in 76 years

By the Staff of "Nature"

The Sun breathes in and out every 76 years, an American climatologist has concluded. Not that it breathes air: its radius just increases slightly (by about 0.02%) and then decreases again.

Climatologists are fascinated by the Sun: after all it drives the weather. Variations in the Sun's brightness and emission of particles may change the climate or, according to some models, even stimulate storms. So exactly how the Sun varies became a topic for Dr Ronald L. Gilliland of the National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, to study.

Others have looked at sunspot numbers and short-period oscillations. Gilliland looked at the historical record of the Sun's diameter; a record which, amazingly, stretches back to the early eighteenth century. Not that astronomers then measured the diameter regularly, but they did time the duration of eclipses of the Sun by the Moon and the passage of the planet Mercury across the face of the Sun, from which it is now possible to calculate a diameter.

The data over 265 years are inevitably scattered, but show an unmistakable trend, Gilliland claims: a 76-year cycle.

Moreover, the cycle shows a statistical link with sunspot number. Sunspots wax and wane on an 11-year cycle, but, Gilliland says, his data show that the average sunspot number tends to be higher when the Sun is small.

What causes these cycles is unclear, but there seems to be a spectrum of repetitive phenomena occurring deep within the Sun. Astrophysicists usually restrict themselves to stable, uniform stellar models (except for certain large amplitude variable stars), and thus far they have had little to say on the question.

The last time the Sun was at its biggest was about 1911, Gilliland says. It was at its smallest in 1949, and should be maximum again in 1987.

Source: *The Astrophysical Journal* (vol 248, p 1144, 1981).

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Tories make haste at Crosby

From John Chartres, Liverpool

A selection committee appointed by the Crosby Conservative constituency party is to work throughout the coming weekend to select a prospective candidate for the forthcoming by-election as soon as possible.

This almost unprecedented haste in a previously unassailable Tory seat (majority 19,272 at the last election), is regarded in most political circles in the north of England as a pointer to an early date for the by-election being declared by the Prime Minister.

The Conservative selection committee was appointed on Tuesday and an announcement of the choice is expected next Tuesday. The date for the by-election being picked by most usually well informed political experts in the north-west region is Thursday, December 10.

Mrs Shirley Williams, the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance choice, is due to visit the constituency today. Since she has been adopted by the alliance, both opposition parties are expected to choose "star" candidates, either from their local or national lists.

The Labour Party, which polled 15,496 votes in the election in May, 1979, is to make its choice for what is already being classified as a more important political event than Warrington or Croydon, North West, by mid-afternoon on Sunday.

On of Labour's front runners for selection is believed to be Mr Jack Spriggs, who describes himself as "broad left". He earned much popular support on Merseyside recently when he made a valiant but unsuccessful attempt to keep 750 employees of the former Fisher-Bendix factory in jobs when he tried to run it as a coooperative

There are no clues yet as to the Tory choice, who will have to defend the majority obtained by Sir Graham Page, a former minister, but Mrs Doreen Wright, the constituency party chairman, said yesterday: "Everyone is now getting buoyed up. We have got to be prepared."

Local officials of both the Liberal and SDP parties are making initial preparations for an alliance campaign. Officials from both parties told *The Times* yesterday that meetings were going on constantly to build up an organization, which

□ A leading Crosby Liberal has resigned from the party in protest at the selection of Mrs Williams to contest the seat for the alliance.

Mr Stuart Sime, Liberal constituency party treasurer, accused Mrs Williams of "bulldozing her way into Crosby". He claimed that if local members had been given a free choice they would have selected Mr Anthony Hill, the man who stepped down for Mrs Williams.

GLC by-election a test of Labour's decline

By Our Political Correspondent

The Conservative candidate in today's Greater London Council by-election in St Pancras, North, believes that politics is undergoing a big realignment. "People are rejecting extremes from either side", Mr Ian Pasley-Tyler, a financial controller with the Midland Bank, observed at the end of a three-week election campaign.

There is a refreshing honesty in such a comment, for Mr Pasley-Tyler's Conservative vote is today threatened by the Social Democrat, Mrs Anne Sofer, who resigned as Labour councillor for the constituency and forced the by-election.

The national significance of the by-election is that all GLC seats copy parliamentary boundaries. In the GLC elections 1st May, Mrs Sofer won the Labour stronghold with an impeccable 59 per cent share of the poll and a 4,733 Labour majority over Mr Pasley-Tyler.

That Labour majority is today being defended by Mrs Mildred Gordon, a part-time teacher from Hendon, north London. She and her aides roundly denounce suggestions from Labour sources at County Hall and the Commons that the Labour vote has crumbled in the wake of the economic and political profligacy of Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the GLC leader.

Mrs Gordon's supporters feel that the Labour vote will hold. They also believe that the 40,000 electors will blame the Government for the rates demand which has been landing on local doormats, putting more than £1 a week on the average council tenant's rate bill.

Mrs Gordon agrees with Mr Livingstone. "Give us back our money so that we can do things for London. In fact, give us more money", she says. "Stop blowing up the money and stop putting it into nuclear weapons, and use it where it is needed, to improve the conditions of life of ordinary people."

Mrs Sofer, former Labour chairman of the ILEA Schools Committee, responds: "I want to try to save London services from the confrontation politics of the extreme left and from the savagery of the extreme right."

The voters of St Pancras, North, were "antipathetic and uneasy about the present extremist stand of the Labour GLC and distressed and disillusioned at the way in which the Labour Party has not been able to get itself together nationally".

Mr Pasley-Tyler, deputy Opposition leader on Camden council, argues that a realignment of the economy is essential, in spite of the recession, and that the voters have misinterpreted Mrs Thatcher's policies. "They are perceived by people to be much more extreme than they are.

"As soon as Conservative voters appreciate that the SDP is really a mark-two version of the Labour Party, they will be returning to us in considerable numbers", he said.

Mrs Sofer would need a 41 per cent swing from the other two parties to win St Pancras, North, so it would be a sensational political coup if she achieved it.

But the leaders of all political parties at Westminster and County Hall will be looking at tonight's result to give them a test reading of Labour's southern decline, the extent of the voters' belief in Mrs Margaret Thatcher's policies, and the strength of the Social Democratic and Liberal alliance.

Selection of councillor questioned

By Ian Bradley

The Labour Party is being asked to rule that the selection by one vote of a recent former Communist as candidate for a by-election on Camden council, in London, last year was invalid.

In a letter sent yesterday to Mr David Hughes, the party's national agent, Mr David Webster, former chairman of St Pancras, North, constituency Labour Party, also calls for the national executive committee to investigate the selection of Mr William Birtles, aged 36, now one of the leading left-wingers on Camden Council.

His call comes at an embarrassing time for the St Pancras, North, Labour Party, whcih today faces a Greater London Council by-election.

Mr Birtles' selection a s candidate took place at a meeting of St Pancras North's Grafton branch on September 26, 1980. Earlier that year Mr Birtles had been a member of the Communist Party.

Mr Webster maintains that members of the local party were not told about the selection meeting and that it was without a quorum,

To achieve a quorum, two members of the executive committee of the St Pancras, North, party took part in the selection. They were Miss Anne Lemming, the chairman, and Miss Patricia Hewitt, secretary of the joint Grafton and Castlehaven bracnh.

Miss Hewitt, who is general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties and the prospective Labour candidate for Leicester, East, said yesterday that formal notices were in fact sent out and that in the absence of a quorum a member of the executive committee could vote.

JOHN GARDNER IS SENTENCED

John L. Gardner, the former British and European heavyweight boxing champion, was given an 18 months' prison sentence yesterday, suspended for two years, after pleading guilty to assaulting a motorist and handling stolen cheques.

The Inner London Crown Court was told that Mr Gardner aged 28, of Winston Road, Stoke Newington, north London, had assaulted Mr David Vanveck after they had both tried to drive into the same traffic lane.



Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon L1 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4 5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Call to extend Heseltine's management scheme

By David Walker

The Government was urged last night by members of the House of Commons, Treasury and Civil Service Committee to extend to all departments the scheme of management pioneered in his department, by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Praise was heaped by MPs on the Management Information System for Ministers (MINIS), established by Mr Heseltine during the last two years.

MINIS sets out in detail for the first time, and for public consumption, the specific functions of each of the department's 45,000 staff.

Mr Richard Shepherd, MP, said the apparent success of the system should be copied. It ought to be imposed elsewhere in Whitehall by the Civil Service Department. He was shocked that it was only since the MINIS information became available that the Secretary of State, MPs, and the public had known what civil servants were doing.

According to Dr Jeremy Bray, MP committee chairman, MINIS-type information should be available in support of the estimates for all government spending.

ECONOMIES TALKS AT 'THE TIMES'

By Our Labour Editor

Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of Times Newspapers, has called national leaders of newspaper unions to a meeting in November 9 to discuss proposals for "major economies" on *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*.

Discussions on implementation of the economy package are to take place with chapels (office branches) of the newspaper unions after that date and Mr William O'Neill, joint general manager of the company, said last night the talks would involve "everything we can save money on because of the massive losses we are incurring".

Print workers at Times Newspapers are subject to a three-month pay freeze, due to expire on December 31, when according to agreements signed during the News International takeover of the titles last February, their wages would reflect the settlement due from January 1 for all Fleet Street workers.

But the Newspaper Publishers Association has responded with a nil offer to print union leaders who tabled a claim estimated to total 15 per cent for 30,000 workers in the industry. Sir Richard Marsh, chairman of the NPA, said during pay talks that an offer might be made operative from July 1, but did not guarantee that rises would be offered then.

Mr George Jerrom, national officer for the newspaper industry with the craft print union, the National Graphical Association, said yesterday that if the nil offer was confirmed in writing it would be discussed by NGA leaders next week.

"We will be deciding our course of action then", he added.

The financial difficulties of Fleet Street were laid out before the unions during the wage discussions, when the NPA claimed that national newspapers were showing an overall profit of only £8m on a turnover of £900m a year.

Doctor's treatment of baby is defended by expert

From Arthur Osman, Leicester

An eminent child health specialist of international standing told Leicester Crown Court yesterday that if he had stood in as locum for Dr Leonard Arthur he would have allowed the doctor's medical management to stand in the case of the Down's syndrome baby Dr Arthur is accused of attempting to murder.

Dr Peter Dunn, consultant in perinatal medicine to Avon Health Authority, reader in child health at Bristol University and the author of 200 papers on paediatric subjects, said intensive care would be given to any child regardless of how severely handicapped it was when it was the wish of the parents.

Paediatricians advised, explained and tried to support the parents in their tragedy.

He said that Dr Arthur's response to the situation that confronted him in the case of the Down's syndrome baby fell within the accepted and respected paediatric point of view.

Before the luncheon adjournment the judge was told that a demonstration had assembled outside the court involving about forty young people. They were mainly women who carried banners supporting better antenatal care involving screening for foetal abnormalities and easier and safer abortions for those wishing to terminate a pregnancy.

The judge told the jury that the case being tried was legally very important and an emotional one. Those outside would not have heard a word of the evidence. He urged them to treat such an approach with contempt and ignore it.

"We are not interested in anybody else's feelings in the matter", he said.

During Dr Dunn's evidence the judge also ruled that sets of photographs of malformed and handicapped children prepared by the defence could not be shown to the jury.

Mr George Carman, QC, leading for the defence of Dr Arthur, who has denied the attempted murder of the three-day-old baby at Derby City Hospital in July, 1980, after the parents had rejected it, asked Dr Dunn if there was any question of a responsible paediatrician exerting any pressure on parents in the context.

The doctor replied: "Good gracious, no. It is very much easier, for a paediatrician to treat, that is what we are trying to do, and are very much happier doing so. But we have to be realistic at times.

"Children are born with such frightful handicaps that we think it is reasonable to accept the parents' decision that in the interests of their own child, prolonging, or long life, is not in that interest.

"It is an extremely complex matter. No paediatrician takes life; but we accept that allowing babies to die—and I know the distinction is narrow, but we all feel it tremendously profoundly—is in the baby's interest at times."

Dr Dunn said he regarded Dr Arthur's prescription of "nursing care only" for the baby and the drug dihydrocodeine as legitimate and prudent non-treatment management. It would certainly be the approach of some highly respected paediatric colleagues. He said: "One doctor's management varies from another; it would not necessarily be mine."

Mr Carman asked him what would have happened if he had been Dr Arthur's locum. Dr Dunn replied: "It is an immensely difficult question. If I were standing in as a locum for Dr Arthur I would first have satisfied myself that I knew the situation correctly by speaking to parents, nursing staff and doctors and I would then have allowed his management to stand."

Mr Justice Farquharson cautioned Dr Dunn that he was not obliged to answer questions that might incriminate him.

The hearing continues today.

WHITEHALL LOANS TO MOVE HOME

By Our Political Correspondent

The Government is making interest-free advances of six months' pay to some civil servants who are forced to move home because of a transfer of work. That was disclosed last night in a Commons written reply by Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State for the Civil Service.

He said that transferred officials could apply for salary advances if the profit from the sale of their old homes, together with available commercial mortgages, did not match the cost of suitable new property.

Mr Hayhoe said that the upper and lower limits for such advances were being increased in line with salary and house price movements, in a range from £10,500 to £3,375.

The department did not know how much money was outstanding, but it was known that the cash was repayable over a maximum of 12 years.

An example quoted was of a civil servant with a house in Scotland worth £15,000, with an £11,000 mortgage. In the London area he would not be able to buy an equivalent home for less than £30,000, and was unable to get a mortgage of more than £18,000.

The civil servant would then be able to apply for the £8,000 deficit on the transaction as an advance of salary. The first repayment could be deferred for two years and the advance was repayable over 10 years.

NEW ASTRONOMY BOOK ON SALE

Times Books today announces the publication of *The Night Sky 1982*, a collection of charts and commentaries showing all celestial bodies visible to the naked eye for every month of the year. The book is compiled by Ernest Agar Beet, Astronomical Correspondent of *The Times*, and is available from newsagents and booksellers at £1.10.

Home Office urged to set up anti-racist police units

By Lucy Hodges

Home Office ministers are in a quandary over what to do about racial attacks on black people. They are being strongly lobbied to recommend in a forthcoming Home Office report the creation of special police squads, but are putting off a decision until they have seen Lord Scarman's report on the Brixton riots.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is thought to be sympathetic to the idea of special "anti-racist" units but is reluctant to come to a decision until he sees what Lord Scarman's report recommends on police reform.

In that way he can take a firm course of action rather than antagonize the police in a series of decisions.

The Home Office inquiry into racial attacks and racist organizations is almost complete and is understood to have uncovered 2,700 separate reported incidents in 13 Police authorities where black and Asian people have been assaulted by whites.

Mr Whitelaw, who is known to be most concerned about the increasing incidence of racial attacks, set up his inquiry last February in response to pressure from the all-party Joint Committee Against Racialism (JCAR).

The committee chaired by Miss Jo Richardson, Labour MP for Barking, and Mr Eric Pickles, for the Conservative Party, is an umbrella organization representing several ethnic minority groups. It is anxious to see special police units established, because it says there is no alternative.

The police, however, are understood to be opposed to the idea of special squads along the lines of the drug squad and robbery squad. They doubt that there is a problem with racial attacks at all.

If Mr Whitelaw feels unable to persuade them to set up new units, he is likely to recommend improvement in police training to combat racial attacks.

The report will say that the attacks do not appear to be based on an orchestrated campaign by right-wing extremist organizations, JCAR has suggested. It will also say that the way different police forces reacted to the attacks varied considerably.

The inquiry team from the Home Office, which included Mr Hayden Philips, and assistant secretary in the police department, visited Bedfordshire, Greater Manchester, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Merseyside, South Wales, Sussex, the Thames Valley, London, Warwickshire, West Midlands and West Yorkshire.

There has been concern recently among ethnic minorities about the scale of racial attacks, with allegations that black people in certain areas live in fear. There is also a belief among black people as well as moderate politicians on JCAR that the police do not react well to those suffering from such attacks.

The scale of the attacks was brought home to many people last month when Mrs Shreela Flather, a Conservative councillor and CRE commissioner, was attacked at her home in Maidenhead. Representations about that were made immediately to Mr Whitelaw.

MURDER HUNT

A murder hunt began yesterday after Mrs Annie May, aged 74, of Gloucester Grove estate, Peckham, died in hospital. She was viciously attacked and robbed in her home on Monday. Police wish to interview a youth aged about 15.

Girl dies in fire

Ratbinder Pawal Kaur, aged seven, died in a fire at her home in Oxhill Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, early yesterday. Four other children of the family were detained in hospital.

Jail officers threaten to turn away prisoners

By David Nicholson-Lord

Prison officers at Wandsworth jail, in south London, say they will refuse to admit new prisoners in what threatens to develop into a serious dispute about overcrowding and *staff shortages*.

The action by 300 men, due to start in 12 days, is in protest over what they describe as an acute shortage of staff. They are already operating a work-to-rule which has resulted in the closure of workshops and an increase in the time prisoners spend in cells.

A spokesman for the Prison Officers' Association said yesterday: "In a building like Wandsworth, where the facilities are very limited, the fabric is poor and no money is being spent, there are stresses and strains imposed even with a full staff allocation. When you are short of staff you reach a point where things become critical.

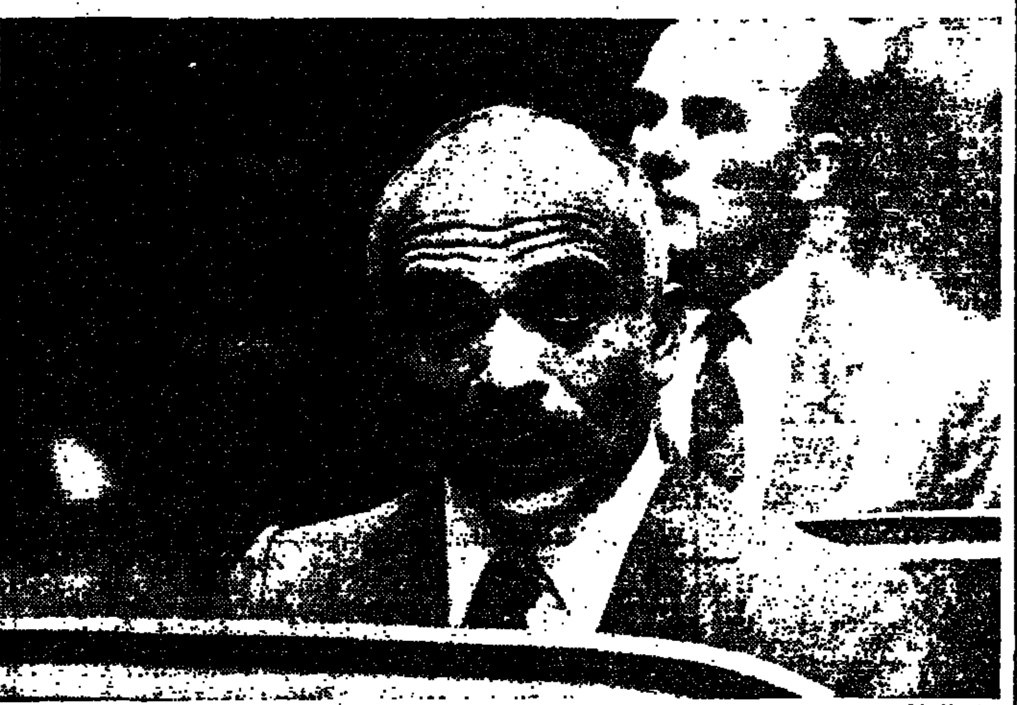
"We have reached that point and we are not prepared to wait until something happens and then be criticized for doing nothing about it."

The officers say that by refusing admissions they will reduce the number of prisoners to the level Wandsworth is officially supposed to hold, the so-called "certified normal accommodation". That was the method adopted during the 13-week dispute which ended early this year, when it succeeded in cutting the overall prison population by more than a tenth from 44,000.

The spokesman refused to disclose numbers at Wandsworth but Home Office sources indicated there are a fifth *more inmates than the official* level of fewer than 1,300.

One factor worrying the Wandsworth prison officers, who are said on average to be about 15 per cent below establishment, is the criticism made in a report on the escape of Gerard Tuite, the Provisional IRA bomber, from Brixton prison last December.





John Manning

Endorsement of friendship: Mrs Margaret Thatcher giving a farewell wave (top) to King Husain of Jordan as he left 10 Downing Street yesterday. The leaders had a meeting lasting 50 minutes, during which "extremely friendly" talks about Middle East issues took place. King Husain (above), later was the guest of Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, at a lunch before flying to Washington.

Tapes levy bid by music industry

By Christopher Warman
Arts Correspondent

The music industry yesterday launched a campaign for the introduction of a levy on blank tape cassettes because, it claims, illegal home tapings are costing the industry millions of pounds a year.

After half-page advertisements appeared in *The Times* and *The Guardian* the British Phonograph Industry Ltd, the Musicians' Union and the Music Publishers' Association held a press conference in London to launch the campaign, designed to persuade the Government to include a levy measure in forthcoming legislation.

A Green Paper published in July virtually ruled out the possibilty of a levy but said the Government would welcome a public debate before reaching a final conclusion. This new campaign, representing the views of record companies, music publishers, composers and performers, has as its theme "home taping is *killing* music, and it's illegal" a catchphrase that will soon be appearing on the covers of records.

Mr John Morton, general secretary of the Musicians' Union, said that home taping was destroying the base of the recording musicians' profession.

"This not only means unemployment for musicians, it deters promising young performers from joining the profession and jeopardizes the future of music in this country."

According to the Department of Trade, the revenue lost by home taping amounted to £50m in 1977, and the industry produced an estimate that the figure was more than £200m last year.

The campaign seeks the introduction of a levy on tapes and recording equipment, the size of which would be assessed by an independent body and approved by parliament. Distribution would be undertaken by one of the existing collection societies under independent supervision.

'No redress' in complaints system

A Staff Reporter

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham, West, has returned to his attack on the police complaints system with a repeated call for an independent police ombudsman in each of the 43 police areas.

In a letter to the Home Secretary today he lists five cases of complaint against the police which, he says, show that the present complaints procedure provides no redress for people whatsoever.

Mr Meacher's proposal for a police ombudsman is supported by a number of Labour and Conservative MPs and will be considered by the working party, chaired by Lord Belstead, into reform of the police complaints procedure.

One of the cases mentioned in the letter involves a man aged 50 from Manchester whose son had had an argument with a taxi driver over what he considered an excessive fare. He flagged down a police car, and after listening to the dispute the policeman told the taxi driver to drive away.

The door of the taxi swung open, knocking the policeman down, but when his son came to his help, the policeman rushed forward and punched him in the face. He also butted the father in the face. They were subsequently taken to the police station and charged with disorderly behaviour.

The police charges against the two men were dismissed by a magistrates' court but the Director of Public Prosecutions rejected the father's complaint against the police.

Expulsion increases conflict in RSPCA

By Hugh Clayton

The governing council of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals took the almost unprecedented step yesterday of expelling one of its number from the council. It was a new twist in the long struggle for control of the largest and most influential campaigning animal charity in Britain.

Mr Richard Course emerged from two hours of angry debate at a London hotel to inform reporters that he had been unseated by sixteen votes to six. "I shall ask as many members as I can to convene an extraordinary general meeting with a view to changing the rules and exposing the disgusting abuse of charitable funds while animals are being killed", he said.

Mr Course, executive director of the League against Cruel Sports and a member of the Labour Party, said he believed that voting against him had been influenced by his recent criticism of the Princess of Wales for wounding a stag while stalking at Balmoral. His allegation has been denied from Buckingham Palace.

Mr Course said that he would probably have survived the motion against him if he had not commented about the Princess. "It is a royal society, after all." His claim was later hotly denied by Miss Janet Fookes, Conservative MP for Plymouth, Drake, vice-chairman of the council and one of the leaders of the campaign to prevent control of the society and its £6m budget from passing to militant activists.

Taut with emotion after the debate, Miss Fookes said: "The answer is an unequivocal No." Mr Anelay Hart, chairman, explained that opposition to Mr Course was based on the fact that he had broken an undertaking not to circulate a confidential auditors' report exonerating some RSPCA staff members of misusing funds.

Mr Course said: "I was accused of publishing and independent auditors' report which the council was sworn to secrecy over. I did sign a declaration and I have not published that report. I find it ironic that Janet Fookes can call me a liar when she has told the world that there is no truth in the allegations of extravagance committed by the staff."

Miss Fookes said later: "I did not call him a liar. The term was used by another member of the council". Mr Julian Hopkins, executive director of the society and its senior staff member, was named in many of the allegations about the use of society funds on travel and accommodation. "Many of them were defamatory", he said. "We have to bear that in mind, all of us".

He and Miss Fookes said that the auditors had shown the allegations to be unsubstantiated, and that their conclusion had been accepted by the council.

Mr Hart said that the rent on the society-owned house occupied by Mr Hopkins has been raised from £1,000 a year to 7½ per cent of his salary. They refused to disclose the new rent or the salary. Mr Hopkins said he could not remember exactly which local government pay scale it was related to.

Mr Hopkins said that the house was used to accommodate visitors to the society. His wife had travelled to the United States at the society's expense to make speeches as a guest of the Humane Society of the United States.

Mr Course was supported in the closed debate about the motion to expel him by Lord Houghton of Sowerby, who as Mr Douglas Houghton was chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party in the late 1960s. Lord Houghton, now a vice-president of the RSPCA, said that its constitution allowed no appeal against expulsion.

The council later passed by fifteen votes to four a motion of no confidence in Mr Richard Adams, author of the book, *Watership Down*, as president of the society.

MPs JOIN UNDER-FIVES PROTEST

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Nearly thirty MPs yesterday joined trade unions and pressure groups to protest at an alleged exclusion from a government sponsored conference on under-fives of all organizations which have criticized current provision.

They urged the 600 delegates to raise vigorously from the floor what they described as the main issue, the difficulties of working parents and their children.

The protest brought swift denials from the department of Education and Science, which is joint sponsor of the conference, to be held in London tomorrow with the Department of Health and Social Security.

The DES said the conference would be about present provision for the under-fives

Art for the public's sake

By Our Arts Correspondent

As part of an exhibition at the Tate Gallery next year, the public will be invited to paint portraits which will form a crowd mural.

It will be one feature of an exhibition, "Paint and Paintings", to be held from June 9 to July 18 on the theme of colour and technique, sponsored by Winsor and Newton, the artists' materials firm, to celebrate its 150th anniversary.

The main exhibition will be held in the Tate sculpture hall, covering the background and history of artists' materials and the artist colourman's trade, with selected paintings from the Tate collection on show to *illustrate* techniques.

On the lawns at the front of the gallery a working studio will be set up, where the public can come to paint and seek advice.

IN BRIEF

Surprise bequest for dog society

A dog rescue society has been saved from possible closure by a quirk of fate which has provided it with £52,000 from a will.

The Chichester, Sussex and District Dog Rescue Society, which has been in financial difficulties, was originally left £300 in the will of Mrs Dora Cooper, of Bognor Regis. But Mrs Cooper's stepson, who was the will's main beneficiary, died before her, and the residue of the will, making a total of £52,000, has passed to the society.

Verdict expected today

A verdict is expected today at Nottingham Crown Court in the case of a dentist, aged 28, who has denied charges of rape and attempted rape.

Mr Justice Mars-Jones was *summing up* yesterday.

Radioactive theft

Police were yesterday hunting thieves who stole radioactive materials from a sixth-form college in Barnsley, South Yorkshire, after breaking into a laboratory and smashing open a cupboard containing radium, strontium, plutonium, aemricuian, and cobalt.

Disabled in crash

A disabled man was injured and a woman in a wheelchair was catapulted through the doors of a bus into the road and underneath the car in a crash in Armthorpe, near Doncaster. The bus was taking 11 disabled people home from a social services day centre on Tuesday night.

Escort for witness

Desmond McAlea, one of the two survivors of the Miami Showband massacre six years ago, will be given a police escort today when he crosses the Irish border to give evidence in Belfast Crown Court in the trial of James Somerville, accused of murdering three of McAlea's fellow musicians.

Ferries cancelled

Hundreds of ferry passengers, cars and lorries were diverted yesterday to Fishguard or Liverpool from Holyhead, Anglesey, where Sealink suspended services to Ireland indefinitely. Seamen are striking over manning levels on the port's new car ferry.

Prisoner escapes

Police were searching yesterday for Camille Patterson, aged 24, an American, who escaped from police escort taking her in a van from Holloway prison, north London, to Crawley, Sussex, where she was to have appeared charged with illegally importing drugs.

Teacher disappears

Police in the Scottish Highlands yesterday asked farmers and climbers to look for Mr Stephen Carr, a teacher, aged 43, who left his home in Hyndland, Glasgow, on Monday for a walking trip.

Delay in benefits tax may lose Treasury £100m

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The Treasury expects to lose about £100m in tax revenue because of the delay in bringing benefits for the unemployed into tax until next July.

The three-month delay has been caused by administrative difficulties between the three government departments involved, and by the effects of the civil servants' dispute earlier this year.

The Government intends to amend in next year's Finance Bill the powers it took this year to tax benefits for the unemployed from next April. But it expects to start withholding tax refunds (from the unemployed) from next April until either they return to work or until the end of the tax year, if that is sooner.

The benefits affected will be flat rate unemployment benefit and supplementary benefit paid to strikers' families or to the unemployed. The earnings-related supplement, due to be abolished in January, and allowances for children and housing costs will be exempted from tax.

The original saving from bringing benefits for the unemployed into tax was estimated last March at £370m a year, based on average unemployment levels of 2,600,000 in 1981-82.

Since them unemployment estimates have been revised upwards, and savings from taxing benefits have to be offset against both the lost revenue from employment and the extra Inland Revenue staff needed to implement the system.

The benefits will continue to be paid at the full rate when they become taxable. The tax will become payable only when the unemployed return to work and their income from benefits is taken into account.

The move towards taxing benefits fulfils part of the Conservative Party's manifesto. But taxation of sickness benefits, which are expected to be transferred to employers under a Bill to be introduced soon, and for invalidity and other incapacity benefits, has been delayed until at least 1983.

Drug addict doctor fined £500

From our Correspondent Manchester

A doctor addicted to drugs forged prescriptions to feed the habit, Manchester City magistrates were told yesterday. Dr Robert Aston, aged 36, a general practitioner in Didsbury, Manchester, got more than 2,000 tablets in 10 months on false prescriptions he made out, most of them to his mother-in-law, Mr Robin Booth, for the prosecution, said.

He said the offences came to light when a drug squad officer checked the controlled drugs register and noticed that Dr Aston's mother-in-law had been prescribed large quantities of Palfium, which contained a class A controlled drug. When interviewed, the doctor confessed they were for himself.

Dr Aston, a father of four, who lives with his wife and disabled in-laws in Raynham Avenue, Didsbury, was fined £500. He was told to pay £192.25 compensation after admitting two offences of possessing the drug and 29 of obtaining it by deception.

HOUSES 'CHEAPER BY 0.75%'

House prices dropped by 0.75 per cent in the year to last September, the Woolwich building society reported yesterday. The biggest decline was in the price of 1919-1939 homes, which fell 4.97 per cent. Homes built after 1940 dropped by 3.07 per cent and new house prices fell 0.52 per cent. But the pre-1918 range of houses showed a price rise of 3.88 per cent.

According to the society, the average house price is now £24,185,

The figures were released as Sir Oliver Chesterton, the Woolwich chairman, announced that Woolwich assets had grown by 14.3 per cent to £3,234m in the financial year to the end of September.

HALL IS SAVED

Plans to demolish Jubilee Hall, the nineteeth century building in Covent Garden, London, were rejected by Greater London Council's Covent Garden Panel yesterday. The panel plans that the building should remain next to a new development which will be subject to public consultation before final approval is granted.



Jonathan Player

Big will be beautiful: Sir John Mills, left, launching this year's Poppy Appeal yesterday. With him is a poppy girl, Carol Puttock, and Alan Minter, who are overshadowed by a big poppy, symbolising the need for extra large donations this year. The appeal is for more than £5m.

Rethink on TV right of reply

The BBC is considering new ways of giving a right of reply to people who consider they have been misrepresented on television, Mr George Howard, chairman of the corporation, said yesterday. He added that the right of reply was "done better" on radio.

He was answering a criticism at the annual meeting of the Country Landowners' Association in London of a *Horizon* programme shown on BBC 2 on Monday. "The matter of inaccuracies will be taken up and questions asked about that particular programme", Mr Howard said.

He was referrng to allegations from the floor of the meeting that the programme, "Butterflies or Barley," included the inaccurate statement that national parks were owned by the state.

Mr Howard, who was president of the association 10 years ago, disclaimed all responsibility for alleged mistakes in the commercial television adaptation of Evelyn Waugh's novel, *Brideshead Revisited*. His home at Castle Howard, in North Yorkshire, is being used in the programme as the family seat named in its title.

He added that he had been away when the story was filmed.

Defence choices for the 80s: the Radical Left

Nuclear-free, but no pushover

By David Greenwood and Peter Hennessy

The radical left will not be unduly dismayed by their near miss at converting their unilateral disamament resolution into an automatic manifesto commitment at the Labour Party conference.

They can draw encouragement from growing anti-nuclear sentiment in Europe. Nearer home, they know they have a sympathiser in the Leader of the Opposition himself.

In fact, careful though he is in choosing his words when questioned on military matters, it is crystal-clear that Mr. Michael Foot would be more comfortable directing a government pledged to the defence and overseas policies of his Left wing, than heading one of more moderate bent. He relished the ovation which his 'peacemonger' speech elicited at the Labour conference; and he promptly told a television interviewer that there would be definite 'strands of unilateralism' in the security stance of any administration under his leadership.

What would happen to the nation's defences as a whole if such an administration were elected, committed to a nuclear-free posture for the United Kingdom, less than whole-hearted about an Alliance whose strategic doctrine rests on posing the threat of nuclear devastation, and (presumably) sceptical about spending on arms and armed forces generally?

At a guess it would come up with something like the main lines of policy summarised in the accompanying panel. As the figures show these dispositions would mean a defence budget of no more than £10,000m by the end of the decade; less if dissociation from NATO's strategy meant pulling out of Germany. They would require perhaps 200,000 service personnel, three-fifths of the present number, plus some 150,000 civilians.

Obviously, strategic nuclear capabilities would be excised from the programme, both the Polaris force-in-being and the Trident system in-the-pipeline. A complete "nuclearectomy" would also require

(a) getting rid of stocks of free-fall nuclear bombs and depth charges;
(b) ending the "dual key" arrangements with the United States which cover the warheads for Rhine Army's Lance missiles and, also, some cannon-launched munitions; and
(c) telling the Americans to leave Holy Loch in Scotland, and several sites in England and Wales, taking their weapons with them.

Having done these things the radical left would contend that the United Kingdom had been rendered more secure, or at least less vulnerable to nuclear attack.

However, politicians shrewd enough to get elected would know that nuclear self-denial would not make these islands any less important strategically. Nor, for that reason, would it allow the United Kingdom *somehow* to keep European crises and confrontation at arm's length. In other words, an administration of the left would feel bound to formulate some novel concept of "defensive deterrence", and to field the forces necessary to make that posture credible.

The central thesis is straightforward. Proponents of defensive deterrence recognise the desirability of taking out insurance against such threats to Britain's security as could materialise, and they acknowledge that the most serious of these emanate from the Soviet Union and its allies. They argue, however, that it is ill-advised to pay premiums whose effect is to make remote eventualities more likely. And that is precisely what they fear NATO's nuclear (and other) force modernisation programmes may do.

Provision to dissuade an adversary should be made in other ways, they say: specifically, in ways which do not augment offensive capabilities.

The logic of this reasoning would lead to defence programme choices for Britain of the kind elaborated in the table.

A prime aim would be to make the United Kingdom like a porcupine, bristling with protective armament. The purpose would be to present a would-be attacker with the prospect of pain out of all proportion to the possible pay-off from invasion.

To that end a government espousing defensive deterrence would be inclined to enhance the coastal, territorial and air defences of the home base. On the naval side, it would put greater stress on mine-hunters and fast patrol boats, at the expense of provision for bigger oceangoing warships.

It would regard "home defence" as the most important of the army's roles, and therefore the prior claimant on resources for equipment and time for training. It would want the RAF to accord top priority to providing an air defence system as good as, if not better than, that now undergoing overdue updating. It would spend perhaps half its budget on these tasks, compared with the 22 per cent allotted to them in the present Government's planning.

On the other hand, dissociation from NATO's concept of operations for defending north-west Europe would be favoured. That might mean reducing the British Corps in Germany to a token force of, say, 10,000 men, or even withdrawing ground troops

Certainly it is hard to envisage a place in the rubric of defensive deterrence for the kind of armour-heavy divisions which Rhine Army has at present or for the longer-range artillery that goes with them. Nor does the concept provide a solid rationale for the 60 new Harriers to be purchased for the RAF in Germany.

To contemplate recasting the defence effort along these lines is radical, but it is not ridiculous. The trouble is that it probably does not represent what a majority on the far Left would choose

Many, if not most, of the really active nuclear disarmers are people who, having discarded the existing apparatus for deterrence and defence would shy from putting any other in its place. In particular they would object to paying the far from negligible price involved, because *any* military provision would be at the expense of funds for desired social and economic transformation.

This is the danger of the radical alternative. Indeed, since the repercussions of electoral success for a party fully committed to unilateralism would shake NATO to its roots, one fears that such an eventuality would heighten the very risks the New Romantics seek to lessen.

Tomorrow: Standing alone in heavily-armed neutrality.

DEFENCE CHOICES FOR THE 1980s

The Radical Labour Nuclear-free Alternative

		1981-82	1985-86	1989-90
A	RESOURCES			
	Defence Budget (£000 millions)	12.3	13.0	7.5-10.0
	Defence Manpower (thousands)			
	Service personnel	332	314	200
	MoD civilians	228	200	150

		mid-to-late 1980s
B	ROLES AND FORCES	None
	Strategic Nuclear Forces	Cancel Trident programme and pay-off Polaris boats. (Serve notice to quit on all American nuclear-related facilities in Britain).
	Home base	Maintain and perhaps enhance coastal territorial and aerial protection: keep home defences up-to-date and up-to-scratch through re-equipment and intensive training.
	Europe	Immediate phasing-out of theatre and battlefield nuclear weapons. Reduce or totally withdraw and disband 1 (British) Corps, as part of dissociation from NATO's concept of operations for defence of north-west Europe. Reduce or totally withdraw and disband squadrons from RAF in Germany (for the same reason).
	Eastern Atlantic	Accelerate rundown of Fleet, especially surface ships of frigate size and upwards. Increase emphasis on smaller ships for coastal defence (mine-counter-measures and anti-submarine warfare).
	Other	Abandon residual garrison, and plans for composing forces for extra-European missions.

GLC cheap fares policy challenged in High Court

By Richard Ford

Ratepayers in London have been treated as a "milch cow" by the Greater London Council in its decision to cut bus and Underground fares by 25 per cent, it was alleged in the High Court yesterday.

The Labour-controlled council had ingnored the financial consequences to ratepayers, when they blindly accepted a reduced fares charter introduced earlier this month, it was said by Mr David Widdiconbe, QC, in the Queen's Bench Division.

Mr Widdicomnbe was appearing for the Conservative-controlled London Borough of Bromley, which is seeking the quashing of the GLC's supplementary rate demand, which has been levied to pay for the "fares fair" policy.

Mr Widdicombe said that although the GLC had paid lip serivce to ratepayers, they had been ignored in the making of the decision on fares. The GLC had treated ratepayers as "a milch cow, a bottomless well of funds", Mr Widdicombe told Lord Justice Dunn, sitting with Mr Justice Phillips.

He added that Bromley believed that Parliament, when passing the Transport (London) Act in 1969 intended London Transport to be run as a business rather than on social welfare principles.

Mr Widdicombe, opening the case, which is being challenged by the GLC and is expected to last at least three days, claimed that the new cheap fares policy was thought of without any appreciation or mention of the loss of Government block grants, and a misconception of the likely effect on traffic congestion through increased passengers on the buses and underground.

Our case is that, having won the election, the new administration has proceeded with its fares policy in blind adherence to its election pledge without, as far as we know, any legal advice and ignoring the true effects of the financial consequences, loss of Government grant and the effect on traffic congestion he added.

Before the case opened, Lord Justice Dunn said that both he and Mr Justice Phillips were London ratepayers and regularly used the Underground, but lawyers for Bromley council, the GLC and London Transport said they did not object to then hearing the case.

Bromley is seeking an injunction halting implementation of the GLC's cheaper fares policy and wants the supplementary rate precept of 6.1p in the pound levied from October 1 to March 31 next year, quashed and declared null and void. On Tuesday the City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce was given leave to challenge the levying of the supplementary rate.

Mr Widdicombe said the resulting loss to the GLC as a result of the new policy was £61.4m in the first six months of operation and £123m in the first full year.

Under the former GLC Conservative administration's policy proposed for 1981-82 the rate precept for public transport was 2.4p in the pound, while the new policy under Labour meant it would rise to 13.5p in the present financial year and to 20p in 1982-83.

He added that under the previous Conservative administration a ratepayer with premises valued at £300 paid £7.20 towards public transport, but under Labour's new policy it would be £40.40 in the present financial year and £60 extra in 1982-83.

"You may think these figures are quite staggering and it will be our case that a policy of deliberate loss-making on transport at the expense of the ratepayers has been adopted", Mr Widdicombe said.

He added that many ratepayers, especially in south London, did not use public transport, and that many passengers came from outside the GLC area. The new administration at County Hall considered that public transport could be run as a social serivce like highways or refuse disposal.

An affidavit from Mr Robert Clark, A commercial officer with the London Transport Executive, said that if the executive wanted to restore fares to the level of early October it could either reintroduce the old fare scales or continue to use the simplified structure with variable fares to recoup the revenue.



Tale of the young mariner: Tony, aged 11, a Barnardo's boy, telling the Lord Mayor of London, Colonel Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, about his educational cruise on the barge Thalatta, now moored at Tower Pier.

Britain to rebuild sinking Antarctic base

The scientific research station of the British Antartic Survey at Halley Bay has sunk gradually over the past 10 years to 30 ft beneath the ice sheet because of the warmth of its oil-fired heating (Pearce Wright writes).

The Natural Environment Research Council has agreed plans to rebuild the base for 25 scientists and technicians at a cost of £1m. Prefabricated components will be delivered next year for replacement in 1983.

Sir Hermann Bondi, the council chairman, said yesterday that the council had also issued tenders for a £4m research ship to replace RRS Shackleton, for delivery in two years' time.

The British Antartic Survey cost £5.6m last year out of the £46.8m spent by the council on research by universities and its own institutes.

Geological research by scientists in the Antarctic is aimed at assembling data for reconstructing Gondwana, the huge land mass that according to theory once covered much of the Indian and Pacific Oceans before breaking up to form the continents.

Work on glaciology forms part of global studies in changes in climate, in addition to revealing information about the changes that have occurred locally over the past 1,000 years.

The deepest core of material yet drilled through the ice sheet, giving a sample 83 metres long, will give a record of impurities in the atmosphere for more than 50 years.

Drugs jury hears why defendant did not run

Howard Marks told the Central Criminal Court yesterday, that he agreed to keep the accounts for a £20m drugs smuggling operation.

Mr Marks, the Oxford graduate who is accused of being the British mastermind of an operation to bring Colombian cannabis into Britain, has said the was working under cover for the Mexican government to find out the men behind it.

Yesterday he told the jury about meeting one of the American smugglers' organizers who suspected him of being responsible for the swoop by customs officers on smugglers in Scotland in March last year, leading to the biggest cannabis haul ever seized in the United Kingdom.

Some of the smugglers panicked and dumped three tons of cannabis into the sea. But officers kept up their undercover work and waited until May to make arrests.

After that first meeting early in May Mr Marks said, the American came to trust him. "Vital information was at hand for the project I had been instructed to do", Mr Marks said.

Mr Marks, aged 36, a physics graduate, of Hans Road, Knightsbridge, London, said he took invoices and other material to a Brighton hotel and began calculations.

With Stewart Prentiss, aged 41, of no fixed address, and Hedley Morgan, aged 34, of Oaklands Avenue, Potters Bar, he denies smuggling and dealing in cannabis.

Teachers to study Euro-hours

From Richard Garner of the "Times Educational Supplement", Sheffield

A teachers' union is to examine whether a Continental-style school day could be introduced in Britain's classrooms.

Delegates to the assistant Masters and Mistresses Association's annual conference in Sheffield yesterday approved the idea, proposed by Mrs Shirley Shaw, from Stanborough School, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire.

She said: "I do not deny there will be a social evolution if we go ahead, but would that be a bad thing? I think not."

Mrs Shaw, who was asking the union's executive to investigate the feasibility of such a change in school hours, said that at a time of high unemployment it was vital that children should be encouraged to develop activities outside school.

Mr Peter Haskins, from Mid-Herts Music Centre, Hatfield, seconding the motion, said an 8 am to 1.30 pm school day would be preferable to the present 9 am to 4 pm day.

"In the first instance, it should apply to secondary school children", he said. "Physical education, sports, music, drama and dance could be left to the afternoon, with inter-schools sports matches arranged then instead of on Saturday morning."

Mr Richard Yarrow, from Haringey, north London, speaking against the motion, said: "This would provide me with the opportunity to moonlight in broad daylight. I feel that I and thousands of others would succumb to this temptation, to the detriment of other extra-curriccular activities."

Delegates earlier sidestepped a motion calling for teachers to be given regularly spaced sabbatical years off as of right.

They moved next business after Mr Thomas Jones, the vice-president gave a warning that it would have taken up too much of the executive's time to investigate the issue. He gave an assurance, however, that the executive would seize any opportunity to pursue the subject.

Mrs Dorrit Smith, from Roseland School, Tregony, Cornwall, proposing the motion, said that in two Australian states teachers could apply for and be granted leave for a sabbatical year without pay after 10 years' service.

"The teacher, I quote, 'is free to do his or her own thing in the period of leave — study, travel or try other employment'", she said.

Heseltine names inner city team

By David Walker

A squad of 25 socially concerned capitalists has been recruited by the Government to provide bright ideas for the regeneration of the inner city areas.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday announced the names of a group of business executives, nominated by banks, building societies, insurance companies and pension funds, who have become temporary civil servants in order to produce a series of reports on private-public sector cooperation.

Among companies cooperating in the exercise are Barclays Bank. the Woolwich Building Society, the Commercial Union Insurance Company, and the British Petroleum Pension Fund.

Typical of the all male recruits, is Mr Lyn Hopkins, aged 29, corporate finance analyst with the Post Office staff superannuation fund. He spoke at a press conference of open minds, allowing us to depart from the traditional Civil Servece approach to these problems".

The new team begins a year's tour of duty shortly with visits to various British cities, followed by an investigation of urban renaissance in such American centres as Detroit, Philidelphia an Atlanta. The executives salaries are being met by their companies, and also their travel costs in Britain. Foreign travel — costing an estimated £50,000 — will be met by the Government.

The team's appointment arises from Mr Heseltine's visit to Merseyside in the summer after the Toxteth riots. He took a number of financial managers on a tour of Liverpool and Knowsley.

Industry blamed for ills

By Robin Young, Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Unemployment, urban deprivation, economic decline and Britain's inner city riots all stem from a decline in the competitiveness of British industry, it is claimed in the National Consumer Council's annual report, published today.

In his introduction the council's chairman, Mr Michael Shanks, says unemployment has replaced inflation as the main focus of public concern, "not because inflation has become significantly better but because unemployment has become significantly worse".

Mr Shanks says that inflation has contributed to loss of competitiveness, and adds: "We will not cure unemployment by giving up the fight against inflation".

The main reason that British industry has been hurt more by recession than others', Mr Shnks says, is that in too many sectors it has for years been less responsive to customer needs than have competitors.

"We are paying the price for past complacency," he asserts.

National Consumer Council annual report, (NCC, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1, free).

SWALE PLEA REJECTED BY JUDGE

Rosie Swale, the round-the-world yachtswoman, lost her appeal at Knightsbridge Crown Court, London, yesterday against a conviction for prostitution.

Mrs Swale aged 32, of Chapel Vestry House, Penffordd Clynderwen, West Wales, denied soliciting in Mayfair last March. She said she was in London for an appointment with the Prime Minister and to see a sponsor for her forthcoming world voyage.

Judge Michael Walker said it was "as plain as a pikestaff" that the conviction should stand. He endorsed the 12 month's conditional discharge with £50 costs imposed by a Bow Street magistrate and orderd her to pay £100 costs.

Moonies' costs order

Mr Dennis Orme, British leader of the Moonies sect, was ordered by the Court of Appeal yesterday to put up £100,000 security for the costs of his pending appeal against a jury's verdict dismissing his libel action against Associated Newspapers.

The action was brought over a *Daily Mail* article alleging that the sect brainwashed members and broke up families. It became the longest libel trial, ending last March after six months.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said that Associated Newspapers estimated an appeal would last five days and cost them £133,000. Mr Orme's solicitors estimated a 10-day hearing and offered a minimum of £20,000 as securtiy.

National demand for water fell last year

By Tony Samstag

Demand for water in England and Wales declined last year for only the second time since the war, according to the National Water Council's annual report for 1980-81, published yesterday.

The previous exception to an average annual growth in demand of 2 per cent was 1976, when the drought was reponsible.

Last year's average supply of 16,000 megalitres a day represented a drop of less than 1 per cent and, leaving its economic implications to one side, was not unwelcome.

It gave the various water authorities, all of whom published their annual reports yesterday, a respite in which to pursue their chores of maintenance and replacement in the underground sewerage and distribution systems.

But the respite is only temporary. The water industry has even more reason than most to fear the long-term effects of recession.

Sir Robert Marshall, chairman of the national body, says in his introduction to the annual report: "I must repeat with the utmost emphasis that the water industry cannot respond to the current stringency like some other sectors of industry by reducing the services it provides and the standards at which it provides them.

"It is quite clear that if the upkeep of the system is neglected, deterioration of services to customers and of environmental standards will occur, slowly and insidiously but none-the-less inexorably."

Some deterioration, "in the considered view of the National Water Council", is already occurring in a few areas, notably Manchester and West Yorkshire.

On a happier note, the council says it is pleased with its participation in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, launched by the United Nations last year with the objective of bringing clean water and basic sanitation to the 2,000 million people in developing countries.

Towards that end the council set up the WaterAid Trust last July as a charitable equivalent of its International Advisory Service, which seeks to export British expertise in water technolgy on a commercial basis.

PARLIAMENT October 28 1981

Censure on economy rejected by 62 votes

Prime Minister scorns Foot's call for massive reflation



Powell: Motion an insult to House

Rejecting the demand by Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, for massive reflation of the economy in order to cut unemployment, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, declared that unemployment on its present scale in Britain and other western countries could not be solved or even greatly alleviated by a reflationary package on any feasible scale. There was wide international agreement about that.

An economy in the grip of inflation could not be permanently revived by printing more money. The Opposition's proposals, set out by Mr Foot in the censure debate which he opened, would cause a financial crisis and thereby an acceleration of inflation.

The route of Whitehall-led inflation was denied to them as a remedy for the dole queue not out of dogma or preoccupation with monetary aggregates but because it would not work. The greatest betrayal the Government could perpetrate on those paying the price of easy answers in the past would be to try to give those easy answers again. That was a betrayal of which the Government would not be guilty.

Now that the monthly increase in unemployment in October, at 56,000, was higher than the average for the last two and a half years, the House might wonder whether the country was entering on something like a new depression, Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab) said when he opened the censure debate.

He introduced a motion stating that the House "has no confidence in the economic policies of the Government which have pushed the registered total of unemployed people to shameful levels, have dealt a series of most damaging blows to British industry, and offer no hope of recovery".

The motion called on the Government to present to Parliament before the end of the year a range of fresh measures designed to "reverse the present disastrous trends".

Mr Foot said the occasion of the debate was another appalling set of unemployment figures. The number was 2,988,644—more than one person in eight of the working population. To the three million on the unemployment register, they must probably add two-thirds of a million who were looking for work but had not registered and one third of a million on schemes like the youth opportunities schemes which were designed as a temporary expedient.

Who will say in the face of such figures and facts that unemployment should not have the priority that any civilized government would give to deal with it? (Labour cheers.)

The Government had used economic policy in a perverse and destructive direction, made savage cuts in public expenditure, increased taxation, forced up inflation, destroyed the competitiveness of British industry, and pushed up interest rates.

The Conservatives had been going to cut taxation, they had said emphatically. They had said they would help unemployment with their tax policy.

The Labour Party did not share their approach although they were as keen as any to keep taxes down. (Conservative laughter). Labour, however, recognized that most of the public services the country cried out for must be provided out of taxation. They were not afraid to say so.

We aim to share the burden of that taxation more fairly (he said) but not so the Government.

The United Kingdom economy (he said) has been subjected to an unprecedented fiscal, monetary and foreign exchange squeeze and all this must be laid directly at the door of the Government.

It was all done, they had been told, in order to deal with inflation. There had been a time when it looked as though the Government might get inflation back to the 10 per cent level it had inherited, but that prospect had now disappeared once more.

It has sacrificed unemployment to its god for the sake of inflation (he added) and he has not answered. He has not answered because its god, the god of monetarism is a false one and it has not served him truly.

The medium term financial strategy — that wondrous phenomenon — was supposed to decelerate the growth in the money supply and be the key to the methods by which the country should proceed.

By now, under the strategy laid down and announced, the Prime Minister had planned to print £7,000m of money — yes, she printed money sometimes when she wished to — but she had printed something like £17,000m. That was the extent to which the money supply had grown in the last 18 months. On her own tests it did not look like very good housekeeping.

To prevent excessive reliance on high interest rates, the PSBR was supposed to undergo progressive reductions. Last year it was to be £8,000m—and it turned out to be £13,000m.

This year was to have been £7,000m. So far, in the first six months central government alone had borrowed £9,500m. So with what the rest of the public sector would borrow, they could confidently expect another massive overspend this year.

That would be a subject for ribaldry if the Government did not show signs of sticking to the same plan. Was the Government, faced with the same question, going to give the same answers it had given a few months ago? Was is going to make still deeper and more damaging cuts in the public services and push up interest still higher in pursuit of targets which the Government laid down for the medium term financial strategy.

The situation was so desparate that the kind of arguments proposed by even the moderate section of the Cabinet were becoming increasingly irrelevant. Much more drastic action was needed.

The Opposition motion proposed that the Government should come to the House and the country before Christmas with a fresh range of measures to try to assist the country.

The economy had reached such a state of crisis that conventional reflation would hardly scratch the surface: It would hardly do more than relieve the increasing scale of unemployment.

To have any hope of restoring anything like full employment, rapid economic growth must be created and new approaches to the employment problem looked at.

We must look, for example (he said), at our nationalized industries and other public authorities, some of which are being throttled by the Government's policies. On many occasions it had been the nationalized industries which had led the way in proper forms of expansion. (Conservative laughter). They must have the scope for providing useful employment.

What Britain needed was a railway system, electrified and with new rolling stock, a new gas and natural gas liquification network to make use of the North Sea for more money and more jobs.

Britain needed her inner cities rejuvenated so that they were pleasant places to live. (Conservative protests). Yes, it all costs money and investment (he said) and if we are going to save this country, this is what we have got to do.

Britain needed schools and houses for people to live in comfortably and a renewed sewer system in many big cities. Britain needed a new energy programme, which did more to conserve energy than mere sloganizing and made more use of the combined heat/power system as well as new energy resources.

Britain needed more skills and the people to train them. Higher education must be expanded and the industrial training boards retained.

I read in the papers this morning (he said that the newly-appointed Secretary of State for Employment (Mr Norman Tebbit) as one of his first acts is going to propose the abolition of some of these training boards. Are we to see that added to the insult of his appointment, we have the injury to the whole training system?

The nationalized industry chairmen should be brought together here and now to discuss their role in recovery, and how they could get people more jobs, in spite of being presented with this outrageous proposal for the gas and oil sell-out of the century.

Labour would also examine the length of the working day, year and life to see how they could relieve the drudgery that work represented to a large number of people. The short-term strategy for starting on the road to full employment must be the conventional Kenysian reflation, and an ambitious one. Every time Labour said this, the Government invented another spurious excuse for not doing it.

Of course this would suck in imports, and measures would be taken to deal with this. There were problems with inflation which would have to be contended with.

Above all (he said) we shall strive to secure and we shall secure a new understanding with the trade unions (Conservative interruptions).

There you can see people who are unfit to govern this country (indicating the Conservative benches). All they can do when our great trade union movement is referred to is to jeer and sneer. We shall work to secure a new understanding with them and we will present to the country that understanding which is essential if we are ever going to defeat mass unemployment.

Britain faced a crisis of mass unemployment more serious than any in its economic history, which called for remedies of a truly radical nature—in the proper meaning of the word radical.

Diseases desperate grown (he said) by desperate remedies are relieved or not at all. This Government has proved that it has not the competence, the will, the imagination or the humanity to deal with these problems. We therefore invite this House and the country to throw them out. (Labour cheers).

Policies will lead to recovery

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister (Barnet, Finchley, C) said Mr Foot had marked the end of the parliamentary term before the summer recess with a motion of censure and he now marked MPs' return with another.

It is his privilege and I make no complaint (she said). The nation will find little validity in his diagnosis and no comfort from his hypothesis. In his speech he seemed to complain first that we were not spending enough, and then complained that taxes were too high and seemed to see no relationship between the two.

He had complained about monetary policies and then that they were too lax. Certainly no one could accuse him of having honest financial policies. Indeed, the weaker his arguments, the stronger his rhetoric.

I welcome this opportunity not only to expose the hollowness of his argument (she said) but explain why the policies we are following are the right way to create more jobs, to provide the right framework for a competitive industry and will lead to economic recovery. (Labour interruptions and cries of "When?")

Unemployment was a scourge, a social evil, and soul-destroying for the young who were bound to feel that they had been trained for a world which did not know how to use their talents. It was a sentence often passed on those who had done nothing to deserve it, sometimes by those whose industrial behaviour damaged the whole economy and destroyed other people's jobs.

The Conservatives acknowledged these things, but believed it demeaned debate to try to pretend that compassion or concern was the priority of only one party.

The Labour Government of Mr James Callaghan had had unemployment twice as high as the government of Mr Edward Heath —(Interruptions) and four times that of Mr Harold Macmillan. That did not prove he was twice as uncaring as Mr Heath or four times as heartless as Mr Macmillan. Drawing that kind of comparison did not enhance respect for the Commons.

At the depth of every recession Britain had been more stricken with the curse of increased unemployment than the majority of her international competitors. The steadily growing weakness had suffered further because of three years of excessive pay increases culminating in the 1979-80 round, in which earnings rose by more than 20 per cent in a year.

To a large extent this reckless jump in wages—at a time when output did not grow over the period—reflected the cashing of post-dated cheques which Mr Callaghan scattered round him in his attempt to escape from the winter of discontent.

Mr Foot's recipe was to spend more, borrow more, tax less and turn a blind eye to the consequences. He also wanted a reduction in interest rates. As the *New Statesman* had pointed out, this was the rosy bit of the picture, ignoring the costs, higher inflation and lower living standards.

Higher and higher budget deficits were no solution to the problem of unemployment. Savers at home and abroad could not be force fed with unlimited Government debt. Issues of Government stock had absorbed over 90 per cent of the sums raised in the capital markets in recent years.

Since May 1979 there had been issued over £25 billion pounds worth of Government debt. Gross interest on public sector debt was estimated at nearly £15 billion this year, more than the Government was spending on defence, education or health.

We can scarcely go on (she said) issuing public debt at this rate.

The Opposition's proposals (she continued) would cause a financial crisis and a sharp acceleration of inflation. (Conservative cheers.)

There was no way in which the Government could finance such proposals and if it tried it would end up losing control of its financial affairs. (Labour laughter.) Labour itself had found that a time came when the lenders had had enough.



Grimond: PM flexible in wrong places

This Government had not pledged its international credit to the limit. Indeed, it had redeemed a great part of the overdraft left behind by Labour. (Renewed Conservative cheers.)

It had reduced the official overseas debts from £22 billion when it took office, to about £14 billion now, the lowest figure in real terms since the war.

The route of Whitehall-led inflation (she said) is denied to us as a remedy for the dole queue not out of dogma, not out of preoccupation with monetary aggregates, but because it would not work.

There were three aspects to the Government's financial strategy. The first was to maintain the financial discipline necessary to reduce inflation.

Britain could not return to the fixed exchange rate system other than on a worldwide basis, so she had to impose her own financial discipline and this meant that there must be a return to sound money.

Inflation (she said) is a bonus for the richest and a heavy tax for the poorest.

Secondly, there was the need to restrain the level of public borrowing. Control of public spending was the third aspect of the strategy. Taxes were already high and Labour's policy would send them through the roof.

The Government was involved in the annual process of reviewing the level of public expenditure for the next three years.

We must (she said) exercise restraint: We are not considering a lower total for next year than that published in the last White Paper. The total will be higher.

They had already agreed some increases, for example on the employment measures announced last July.

We are resolute (she continued) in the pursuit of the strategy but accusations that we are inflexible in our tactics in the face of recession are wholly unfounded. (Conservative cheers.)

Some would say the Government had been too flexible in increasing spending, and she referred to increased aid to British Leyland and to Harland and Wolff for instance.

But because of the pressure of the recession the Government had thought it right to show this flexibility within the limits of prudence. This had meant increasing the public spending level and the public deficit. The deficit for this financial year, £10.5 billion would, as a result, be £3 billion above the figure indicated when plans were initially presented in 1980.

To accuse me of being *inflexible* (she said) is poppycock. (Labour laughter.)

The Government had implemented the strategy responsibly in line with what the nation could afford and what the exigencies of recession required. Public spending had been increased but not to profligate levels. It had been prudent and realistic and was still well below the level planned by the previous government.

Rarely these days was the Opposition heard acknowledging the central issue of making industry competitive again if jobs were to the retained and new ones created.

It was necessary to restrain some of the costs the public sector imposed on industry. Having imposed the National Insurance surcharge when last in office the Opposition would like the Government to remove it. She would like to do so, but that depended on the balance achieved between public spending and taxation and tolerable levels of borrowing.

The Government could not continue to give free rein to local government to add and add to the burden of commercial rates. The Secretary of State for the Environment had already announced legislative proposals to this end.

Moreover the Government had a duty to try to limit the costs of public service and administration. That was why it had made it clear that the extra cash that could be made available for their pay in the year ahead must be limited to 4 per cent, a figure comparing favourably with what would be available in many private businesses this winter.

There might be wide variations of settlement. It was the total bill which fell to be met from tax on companies and individuals that must concern the Government.

The nationalized monopolies, protected from the disciplines of the market, could impose their costs on consumers of their products or on the taxpayer. That was why the Government placed such emphasis on measures to introduce into the public sector the same commercial disciplines which the market enforced on the private sector.

In its youth employment package, the Government was trying to restore a sensible difference between the cost of employing young people fresh from school and the cost of those with many years of work experience. Where the costs were nearly the same the young did not get a look in. Much would continue to depend on the response of individual firms and employees.

In the first six months of this year the combination of sharply improving productivity per man hour and moderating pay settlements gave virtual stability in the unit costs of labour for the first time for a decade. The number of disputes over the past two years was lower than any comparable period since the 1940s.

Of the main industrialized countries, apart from Germany, Britain was exporting the highest proportion of its national output, 28 per cent, compared with 21 per cent by France, 15 per cent by Japan and 13 per cent by the United States.

So far this year, and despite all the difficulties, British exports were running at over £1,000m a week and large new orders were being placed all the time. This was the way to get extra jobs back into the economy.

Engineering orders were up 9 per cent by volume over the level of the end of 1980. On top of all this Britain's industrial and commercial companies, which had a £1,000m deficit in the second half of 1980, were in surplus to the tune of £1,000m in the first half of this year. Manufacturing output was up by 2 per cent in the three months to August. These were the signs of recovery and hope.

What worried her about Mr Foot's approach and much of the advice the Government had been getting in recent months was that it most dangerously overstated the freedom of manoeuvre available to any government which was determined to behave responsibly.

MPs would not serve their constituents if they sought to feed them on a diet of illusion. (Labour laughter and interruptions.) They all wanted to bring unemployment down, but only Government policies would actually do so. Sacrifices there would have to be. Expectations might not all be fulfilled.

Manufacturing output was rising, and exporters were winning orders. Underneath the surface, beginning to break through, was a spirit of enterprise which had lain dormant in this country for so long.

Under this Government (she said) that spirit is springing to life again. (Prolonged Labour laughter.) Therein lies the assurance of recovery, and that is why I call on the House to reject the motion. (Conservative cheers.)

Powell: Failed policies would not work now

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU) said the essence of Mr Foot's case was a massive increase in public expenditure.

The problem Mr Foot had to face was why increases in public expenditure year by year over the last eight years had been accompanied by a continuing increase in the level of unemployment. Yet he thought a larger quantity of the same dose was going to produce the opposite effect.

Mr Foot said they would introduce measures to control prices and wages. What possible ground was there for supposing that policies which had been tried not once but half a dozen times would succeed? It was no new gospel which was being produced.

What the Opposition were saying was that next time they would hope to control more successfully than they had before. On what grounds was Mr Foot assuming that what had been attempted so often in the past by the Labour and Conservative parties would have the opposite effect in the future to what it had in the past?

The three million people unemployed had the right to expect that they would not be deceived by those who pretended to think that a resort to policies which had been exploded in the past would be the means of rescuing them now.

He did not believe that the policies, some of them palliative, which the Prime Minister put forward were more than marginally relevant to the phenomenon of three million unemployed.

One overwhelming cause for the level of unemployment was that the country was running a surplus on its current account with over three million of its people not producing. The country was now in a position not experienced since the war. There was a favourable current balance of payments and a surplus.

They were exporting capital with three million of their fellow citizens not contributing to production. That was a turnround in the economic situation. That dislocation and changeover was a major cause of the emergence of this massive problem.

The Opposition motion was not merely an insult to the intelligence of the House, it was an insult to the three million unemployed. (Labour protests and Conservative cheers).

Mr Reginald Prentice (Daventry, C) said there were two Labour Parties. Those who would have carried on approximately the policies carried on between 1974 and 1979 had to show some evidence of how they would have avoided the effects of a world recession. The answer seemed to be that they would have spent more money.

However, it was a new Labour Party which would come to power, officialy committed to policies which brought a great threat of extra unemployment by withdrawal from the EEC, putting at least a million jobs at risk, by defence cuts, involving hundreds of thousands of jobs, and by threats to investment.

Yet the party came with a censure motion. The House should be against it both for the hypocrisy of its approach and for the way it was using the unemployed as pawns in its political game.

Mr Jo Grimond (Orkney and Shetland, L) said that some reduction in interest rates and price of services, particularly on supply from nationalized industries, was essential if productive industry was to make the contribution it must to the reduction of unemployment and to the stopping of inflation.

The Government was not composed of tight-fisted misers: It was pouring out money. Mrs Thatcher said she was flexible. His contention was that she was flexible in the wrong places, giving too much money for the wrong things: too much to make up nationalized industry deficits, too little on capital projects and too much on non-productive projects.

Sir William Clark (Croydon, South, C) said it was deluding the public to think that more public expenditure could solve the unemployment problem. Everyone knew that the country had been living in a fool's paradise and overpaying itself for too long. Now the bills were coming in.

If he had one criticism of the Government it was that it had not been sufficiently vigorous in cutting public expenditure.

My message to the Chancellor (he said) is "Do not lose your nerve; stay on course and these policies will come right".

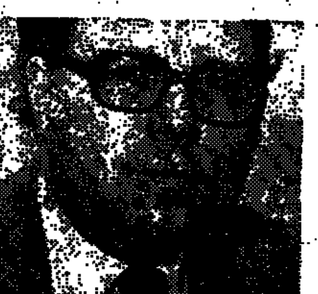
Mr Reginald Freeson (Brent, East, Lab) said expansion in the past of construction and civil engineering works had demonstrated that such a policy had a central role in bringing the economy out of recession and rapidly creating extra employment.

Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP) said he would censure but would have wished for an opportunity also to censure the official Opposition.

The Government's policy is at the end of the line (he said.) It is hard to tell, listening to the Prime Minister, whether she intends to crash through the buffers, go over the cliff, or is beginning gently to change her policies.

Even if Mrs Thatcher changed her policies, as many believed she might, she would go on protesting that she was not changing them.

No one who had listened to Mr Foot's uncosted, inflationary commitments could have thought they were listening to an alternative government. Croydon had reflected the debate in the country. The official Opposition were the third party, the Government the second party, and the SDP/Liberal alliance the first party. (Interruptions.)



Cormack: I am a hard wet

A higher share of national resources had to go into industry, whether from public or private sources. This meant a lower priority for social spending. The collapse of manufacturing output must not be allowed to continue.

The SDP believed in increased capital spending in areas like telecommunications, modernization of transport and a more generous stimulus for the economy from substantially reducing the National Insurance surcharge.

This would mean increasing the PSBR, but a *prudent* increase would be supported by the international financial community. It was essential to reduce cost inflation.

Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C) a former Treasury minister, said it was important to have a clear Government explanation of why it believed economic recovery was going to take place.

It was right to bear money supply control in mind over the medium-term but there must also be a medium-term strategy on demand if industrial confidence was to be restored.

It was not a question of a massive U-turn or of some short-term reflation but a question of giving industry the idea that the economy would resume an upward path. Otherwise the situation would be dangerous indeed.

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, Scot Nat.) said his party rejected the policy of deliberately creating unemployment as a means of regulating the economy. It was inhuman.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab), said plans which had been shelved should be opened up to put workers in the construction industry back to work. This could be financed by taking people off the dole and reducing public expenditure, using the oil revenues in an intelligent fashion instead of frittering them away, and by borrowing. There was no other way of doing it.

'We do not need bunker mentality'

Mr Patrick Cormack (South-West Staffordshire, C) said his fundamental criticism of the Government was that it had shown an un-Tory devotion to dogma and failed adequately to respond to changed circumstances.

We are repeatedly told (he said) that there is no alternative. I would quote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Prime Minister the words of Cromwell: "I beseech you think it possible you may be mistaken".

To behave as if the public sector borrowing requirement is some tribal fetish is about as sensible as if the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds were to take the dodo as its symbol.

Inflation is a scourge but unemployment is a scourge, too. In the long-term, the failure of government will deprive the nation of the physical basis on which it can thrive and expand and will ensure that large sections of industry, especially the construction and civil engineering industry, will shed their workforce, lose all their skills and become uncompetitive overseas.



Prentice: The two Labour parties

We are spending £10,000m to sustain the unemployed and a further £340m every time 100,000 join the dole queue. What we need is a more imaginative and bolder approach. We do not need a bunker mentality.

Let us have some sensible capital projects. Let the Chancellor talk to the clearing banks about the provision of facilities for long-term fixed interest rates for industry. There must be moderation in incomes but let us have a strategy understood by everybody.

There is no easy and immediate answer to our problems. There is no magic wand for the Prime Minister or anyone else to wave over the unemployed any more than there is an abundant supply of bicycles for people to peddle off on to find jobs. (Labour laughter and cheers.)

The real poor are those without hope. It is our duty to give people hope.

He knew he would be castigated as a wet. If we must trivialise the debate on great issues by referring to juvenile terms like that, let me say that I am a hard wet.

He could not see any credible alternative on the Opposition benches. Much of the Conservative policy in the last two years had been good and the Prime Minister had the courage and wisdom to respond. He would support the Government in the lobby but his support could not be guaranteed in the future.

Sir Nicholas Bonsor (Nantwich, C) said the Government should take every step to bring down interest rates as soon as international circumstances allowed it.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) said the Tory Party was devoted to switching resources from the poor to the wealthy and that was what it had done in great measure in the last two and half years.

Mr William Walker (Perth and East Perthshire, C) said unless Britain changed to the products in demand, factories would continue to close.

Mr Denis Healey, Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Leeds, East, Lab) said reflation by itself would not be enough. They must have a conscious planned industrial strategy based on much greater intervention in industry. Above all, they must have cooperation with the trade unions and the employers to make sure the additional demand went into more output and not into higher prices.

The tragedy of the situation was that it was impossible to get cooperation from the trade union movement in a policy of counter-inflation if one regarded union bashing as the only weapon in the arsenal.

They could not have an anti-inflation policy which had any chance of working without the close cooperation of trade unions and employers—a cooperation which was normally in this country called consensus. He warned the nation that without consensus no advanced democracy had any chance.

In the shambles of economic policy by which the Prime Minister was surrounded only one policy still stood—that was the Prime Minister's conviction, shared by one-third of the Conservative benches, that confrontation, not consensus, was the key to economic progress.

Chancellor sees signs of progress

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer (East Surrey, C) said it was wrong to pretend as Mr Foot had tried, that there was any choice between policies designed to reduce inflation and policies designed to reduce unemployment.

The reaso why recession hurt the United Kingdom more than some other countries was that the total of money income in the United Kingdoc rose between 1970 and 1980 by 335 per cent while output during the same period, including North Sea oil, rose by 16 per cent. For every pound of extra demand only 5p went into growth and 95p on inflation or on imports.

People had to get away from the habit of paying themselves wage increases which had not been earned by higher productivity. Room for further capital spending projects had to be found by holding down expenditure.

It was wrong to suggest that the PSBR next year would be increased—or that any decision had been taken—by £3,500m.

The Government had carefully considered what actual effects on employment would result from major increases in borrowing. Adding £1,000m to the PSBR by higher Government purchase—which was the most popular suggestion—would reduce unemployment by 50,000 by the end of 1983, with the harsh effect that increases in inflation and interest rates would more than outweigh the initial increases in employment.

It had been difficult to determine from the debate the scale of additional borrowing the Labour Party recommended, but there had been calls for substantial or massive reflation. If this or any other Government accepted that advice to take action on that kind of scale, the effect would be precisely the opposite from what the Labour Party intended.

The effect on confidence would be immediate. There would be a sharp rise in interest rates and a fall in the value of the pound, higher inflation and many more people would be thrown out of work. Action on this scale would be disastrous.

The most serious obstacle to the chances of young people out of work was insistence of excessive wage rates for those who did have a job. Nothing would do more to improve job prospects than a Labour Party commitment to the importance of that message.

There were clear signs of progress. (Labour laughter.) Unemployment was rising less than half as fast as a year ago. Short time working in manufacturing was down. Industrial stoppages were fewer than in any comparable period since the forties. Then there was the drop in inflation.

It would be folly indeed to cast all that away in a burst of reflation. The Government was convinced that the economic policies now being followed must be maintained.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 312 votes to 250—Government majority, 62.

More moves soon on rate support grant

COUNCILS

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Environment, declared that he was determined to ensure that local government as a whole was not forced to suffer disproportionately because of the excesses of a small minority of councils.

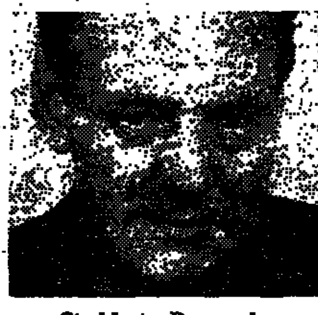
He explained at question time that he proposed to introduce a Bill designed to make local authorities more accountable by obliging the highest spending authorities to seek the approval of their electors through a referendum before levying rates in excess of limits he would prescribe, subject to the approval of the House.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Wandsworth, Battersea, South, Lab): It is widely regarded throughout the country that Mr Heseltine no longer believes in democracy for local government, and that these further measures will make next May's local government elections virtually a farce because he is acting as a commissar and not a democrat.

Mr Heseltine (Henley, C): That is not widely accepted as a view anywhere outside the narrow confines of the Labour Party. Only a relatively small number of authorities will be affected by my proposals.

Mr Anthony Durant (Reading, North, C): In dealing with these proposals, will he bear in mind they should not cause difficulty for the good councils who have controlled their expenditure well?

Mr Heseltine: The only way I can protect the majority of authorities who have cooperated with the Government is to ensure that the consequences of overspending are borne by the overspending councils and not by the local government as a whole.



Stoddart: Proposals condemned

Mr Robin Squire (Havering, Hornchurch, C): There is concern among a number of Conservative authorities at the possibility of central Government involvement under the proposed legislation on the basis of a measurement brought in explicitly not to be a volume control of expenditure. By its nature this is questionable.

Mr Heseltine: He raises a point I must be concerned with. I am concerned to give protection to the wider body of ratepayers on those authorities, the majority, who are complying in whole or in part with the Government's economic policies.

The traditional way of dealing with overspending local government or lowering the targets of local government expenditure was to spread indiscriminately across the whole of local government the burdens that reductions implied.

My proposals will be more selective so I do not have to place unfair burdens on authorities which do cooperate.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab): His proposals are universally condemned, not only by local councillors but by local government professionals who simply do not wish to become puppets of the Department of the Environment.

From his conversion on the road to Liverpool, can we hope for another rapid conversion on the way to the House of Lords and the Queen's Speech?

Mr Heseltine: There is no evidence to support the view that the private sector should carry a disproportionate share of the burden of the present recession, which is what is happening. One reason is that local government is not reducing its current expenditure on the scale that the private sector has been forced to do.

Mr John Heddle (Lichfield and Tamworth, C): Whatever local government officers may think, his proposals will be welcomed by the ratepayer and by the industrial and commercial ratepayer who is disenfranchised.

The £1m advertising campaign conducted by the Association of Municipal Authorities is irresponsible when the money could be better spent on those in need.

Mr Heseltine: Any Secretary of State carrying out my job has to balance a number of conflicting priorities. I am concerned to give the sort of protection he mentioned to the commercial and industrial ratepayer and to ensure that the totality of local government is not forced to suffer disproportionately for the excesses of the small minority.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on environment (Manchester, Ardwick, Lab): Local authority expenditure has fallen *in* real terms every year since 1975-76 and the proportion of the rate burden carried by industry and commerce has fallen every year since 1975-76.

If the Government controlled its expenditure in the way local authorities do, it would meet its expenditure targets. What is the justification for this witch-hunt?

Mr Heseltine: I have often praised local government for being more able to control its level of public expenditure than central government. His first question indicates the scale of misrepresentation which is current in the speeches he makes.

It is true that local government overall expenditure has fallen in the context he places it, but he fails to point out that his own party played a part. Under the Labour Government, local authority capital expenditure was halved, local authority current expenditure reached an all-time high, so the future was being sacrificed for the present.

☐ The majority of local authorities were now approaching the level of reductions on budget expenditure requested by the Government, Mr Heseltine, said during other questions.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L) asked him to publish his decisions on hold-back of rate support grant from the shire, metropolitan and district councils, together with the amounts involved.

Mr Heseltine: I announced the proposals for the hold-back of rate support grant for overspending authorities on September 3. I have today announced the results of further amendments of budgets and claims for exemptions that have been made by authorities in the light of my statement.

I shall be making further proposals shortly for the consequent adjustments of grant.

Mr Ross: Is he satisfied local authorities cannot cut their current programmes by the further 6 to 9 per cent suggested for the next financial year. To do so would be so traumatically impossible, and the public would not accept it.

Mr Heseltine: I cannot anticipate the rate support grant settlement. The reasons we have overspent—the consequences of which are felt throughout the economy—is that a limited number of authorities are determined not to accept the assumptions the last Government believed in—that central government has the right to lay down overall levels of national public expenditure.

He also said that his department's information on the number of local authorities levying a supplementary rate or precept in the current year was not yet complete.

He added: However, we are aware of 14 authorities who have issued supplementary precepts and 53 authorities who have levied supplementary rates. Of the 53 authorities, 42 are simply passing on supplementary precepts, and the remaining 11 authorities are also levying supplementary rates on their own behalf.

Later, Mr Giles Shaw, Under Secretary for the Environment (Pudsey, C) said 14 authorities in England were still planning to spend more than 20 per cent above their volume targets this year. He added that he had provided for MPs a table detailing authorities' revised budget plans for 1981-82.

Legislation extended for a year

PRISONS

The order postponing repeal for a year of the laws passed to deal with the effects of the industrial dispute by prison officers was carried in the Commons late on Tuesday night by 138 votes to 70, a Government majority of 68.

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, said that the Prison Officers Association industrial action last winter had merely been suspended pending negotiations on new duty arrangements with the Home Office.

While the Government were not expecting a recurrence of the dispute on a large scale, or other difficulties with which the prison system could not cope, it remained a possibility, and it was prudent to retain the temporary measures, in case they were needed again. They were not in use at present and individual measures needed the approval of Parliament.

Dr Shirley Summerskill (Halifax, Lab) for the Opposition, said that the Act served no useful purpose and contained far-reaching and objectionable provisions, which represented a serious infringement of basic civil liberties.

The Opposition objected particularly to the provision suspending the necessity for a remanded person to appear before magistrates every eight days. These were unprecedented powers and it was quite wrong to retain them simply for administrative convenience of the prison administration or the Home Office.

Today the order was approved in the House of Lords.

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said that a delegate conference of the Prison Officers' Association was to be held tomorrow (Thursday) to decide whether further negotiations should be conducted on the basis of discussions on a common single working agreement.

On the assumption that the outcome of that conference was favourable, negotiations on the details for such a working agreement could proceed quickly.

Crumbling Britain being repaired

LORDS

The latest figures for new orders for the construction industry raised considerable hopes of recovery next year Lord Bellwin, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said.

Earl Lloyd-George of Dwyfor (Ind) had asked whether the Government's attention had been drawn to the recent series of articles in *The Times* entitled Crumbling Britain, and what long-term plans the Government had for dealing with the deficiencies exposed in the infrastructure of this country.

Lord Bellwin: The Government is aware of the articles and the problems to which they refer. It is committed to maintaining and modernising Britain's infrastructure and will continue to do so within affordable levels of public expenditure.

Earl Lloyd-George of Dwyfor: The scale of the problem as revealed in the articles is beyond the scope of local councils and should have serious attention from central government.

Lord Bellwin: The problem goes beyond that of local government. If you look carefully at the various headings of the articles they covered such a wide range of things, many of which are the responsibility of central government, nationalised industries and other bodies.

One recognizes that the problems presented by the articles are fairly pot and one should not try to get away from dealing with them.

Lady Birk (Lab), for the Opposition: Would he agree with the first article in *The Times* that whatever has happened in the past the causes of decay lie with successive governments cutting back on building and repair programmes?

Lord Bellwin: One cannot suddenly decide that all the problems of the construction industry can be laid at the door of the Government. They have been leading up to this situation for a long time.

The latest figures for new orders for the construction industry are encouraging and they raise considerable hopes of recovery in 1982. Total new orders for the June to August quarter are up 21 per cent on the same period of last year and 17 per cent on the previous three months. Orders approved for private and industrial work have risen 18 per cent compared to a year ago and by 33 per cent over the previous three months.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Northern Ireland and Prime Minister. Lords amendments to Wildlife and Countryside Bill. Lords (3): Commons amendments to British Nationality Bill.

Law Report October 29 1981 **Divisional Court**

Minister must not refuse to consider representations

Regina v Secretary of State for the Environment, Ex parte London Borough of Brent and Others

Before Lord Justice Ackner and Mr Justice Phillips

[Judgment delivered October 21]

The Secretary of State for the Environment exercised his valid discretionary powers unlawfully in reducing the rate support grant payable in 1980-81 to six London boroughs in that after the powers had been obtained he refused to listen to any new representations the boroughs wanted to make.

The Divisional Court granted an application for judicial review by the London Boroughs of Brent, Camden, Hackney, Hounslow, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest, and quashed the decision of the secretary of state in January 1981 to reduce the grant to those boroughs whose expenditure exceeded a prescribed threshold. The boroughs were granted 75 per cent of their costs.

The grounds for relief, as summarized by the court, were: (1) That the Rate Support Grant (Principles for Multipliers) Order 1980 (SI2047), which provided the formula for reducing the rate support grant was ultra vires.

(2) That the secretary of state misdirected himself in law as to his obligations under sections 48 to 50 of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980 which gave him the discretionary powers to reduce the rate support grant.

(3) That the decision was one to which no reasonable secretary of state could have come.

(4) That before the 1980 Act was passed on November 13, 1980, the secretary of state had already formulated a policy to reduce the grants by the application of a fixed formula, subject to a power of waiver if certain conditions were satisfied, and following the enactment and before the exercise of his discretion he refused to listen to representations which the boroughs wished to make, thereby fettering his discretion and acting in breach of the rules of natural justice.

Mr Roger Henderson, QC, Mr Jeffrey Jowell and Mr Charles George for the applicant boroughs; Mr Robert Alexander, QC, Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr Paul Walker for the Secretary of State for the Environment.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER, reading the reserved judgment of the court, said that in recent years about 60 per cent of local government expenditure had been met by central government grants.

Under the system established by the Local Government Act 1974 the secretary of state was required each year, after consultation with the relevant local authority associations, to determine the estimated aggregate amount of exchequer grants available for payment to local authorities.

The exchequer grant was divided into supplementary and specific grants, which were allocated to particular services, and the rate support grant, which local authorities could allocate at their own discretion.

Rate support grant was made up of three elements: 1. The needs element, calculated by reference to a needs element formula having regard to social and economic factors, in particular past expenditure which was regarded as one of the best indicators of need.

2. The resources element, which was paid to local authorities whose rateable value per head of population was less than the national standard as prescribed annually by the secretary of state — the Government representing an additional notional ratepayer.

3. The domestic element, which was the prescribed amount by which the rate poundage in respect of residential property within an area was reduced and compensated for by grant.

The estimated annual aggregate of the rate support grant and other matters to be prescribed were required to be fixed and prescribed annually in a Rate Support Grant Order, required to be laid before Parliament together with an explanatory report.

In addition, the secretary of state was empowered to make regulations by statutory instrument to carry into effect the provisions for rate support grants and to make provision for determining the way in which calculations or estimates were to be made. Before making such regulations he was required to consult interested local authority associations.

The present Government considered that the needs and resources element of the 1974 Act system tended to be of advantage to high-spending authorities and shortly after taking office in 1979, in accordance with its policy of retrenchment, it considered changes in the system to remove the incentive to spend.

A block grant system was devised which replaced the needs and resources element of the rate support grant. One important objective of the proposed system was to taper or reduce grant support in respect of authorities whose expenditure exceeded a predetermined level. An individual authority's block grant entitlement was to be calculated as the difference between its actual expenditure and the amount which it was deemed able to raise from rates to finance that level of spending (grant-related expenditure). A threshold of spending above the estimated grant-related expenditure was to be set, above which the deemed income from rates increased at a faster rate, reducing grant entitlement.

The new block grant system was incorporated in sections 53 et *seq* of the 1980 Act which were to be brought into effect as soon as the secretary of state specified the commencing year, which was manifestly intended to be 1981-82.

Sections 48 to 50 of the Act provided the secretary of state with power in the interim period to reduce the rate support grant payable to authorities whose expenditure exceeded their assessed expenditure needs.

Section 48 provided the general power to reduce rate support grant if uniform rate (an authority's estimated expenditure divided by the aggregate rateable value of all hereditaments in the area) exceeded the notional uniform rate (the rate which the authority would need to levy to finance its expenditure needs).

Section 49 provided that reductions in the resources element of the grant were to be determined by applying a series of "multipliers" to an authorities uniform rate.

The principles on which the multipliers were determined were required to be specified in an order made by statutory instrument by the secretary of state.

Section 50 provided for reduction of the needs element by reference to multipliers specified in an order made by statutory instrument.

The transitional provisions foreshadowed the mechanical principles of block grant as far as possible within the framework of the old rate support grant system.

By the end of 1979 all local authorities were aware of the Government's policy to reduce public expenditure including local government expenditure, of its intention to introduce legislation to introduce a block grant system to reduce the entitlement to rate support grant of those authorities whose expenditure was substantially excessive and by transitional arrangements to cover the year 1980-81.

The Government's proposals were extensively discussed in 1980, in the press, in meetings between the Department of the Environment and local authority associations and in Parliament.

Not all local authorities were sympathetic to the Government's policies, and some made their opposition clear. Those opposed varied in their behaviour. Some cooperated, albeit grudgingly, some made token concessions to the Government's wishes. Some, far from reducing their level of expenditure, increased it.

Naturally, those local authorities opposed to the Government's policies, and in favour of a high level of local authority expenditure, were those of a different political colour from that of the Government, with the result that those local authorities made the subject of a reduction in rate support grant were mostly politically opposed to the Government. But, it was not submitted for the applicants that the secretary of state acted out of political bias.

By the time the applicants had to determine their budgets for 1980-81, they were well aware of the Government's policies and intentions for the future. There was no doubt that the Government's proposals to reduce the rate support grant in the case of local authorities whose expenditure was substantially excessive, was intended to bring pressure on the more determinedly opposed local authorities, and to underpin the Government's otherwise mainly exhortatory endeavours.

The applicants' original budgets for 1980-81 showed planned expenditure in real terms in excess of what they spent in 1978-79. The revised budgets for five of the six applicants showed no reductions on their original budgets for 1980-81, and revised budgets were called for.

Being dissatisfied with the result of the revised budgets, the secretary of state gave a warning in a press statement in September 1980 that he proposed, subject to parliamentary approval, to take action against those authorities who blatantly disregarded the Government's exhortation to reduce their expenditure and proposed to implement the transitional arrangements of the 1980 Act to reduce grant to those authorities with rates above a prescribed threshold unless they could be shown to have made exceptional efforts to reduce expenditure.

The Royal Assent was given to the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980 on November 13, 1980, when sections 48 to 50 came into operation.

On January 14, 1981, the Rate Support Grant (Principles for Multipliers) Order 1980, was approved by Parliament. On the same day the Rate Support Grant (Increase) (No 2) Order 1980 (SI2049) with the required report was also approved.

On January 30, 1981, the applicants were informed that the Rates Support Grant (Principles for Multipliers) Order 1980 had been approved and that the secretary of state had decided to exercise his discretion to reduce the amount of rate support grant payable in 1980-81.

In arriving at his policy of reducing rate support grant the secretary of state took into account some of the suggestions made by local authorities and also their response to his earlier exhortations to economise. The policy was, for all practical purposes, settled and announced before the 1980 Act was enacted, and was applied by the secretary of state unchanged, after full debate in Parliament.

The applicants made four principal submissions:

1 The Rate Support Grant (Principles for Multipliers) Order 1980 was ultra vires, because it failed, as required by sections 49 and 50 of the 1980 Act to specify the principles on which multipliers were to be determined for the purposes of those sections and that the order was unreasonable and capricious in effect.

The determination by the secretary of state reducing rate support grant involved the application of multipliers determined in accordance with the multipliers order and could not effectively or lawfully have been made as purported under sections 49 or 50 of the 1980 Act without a valid order.

The applicants contended that in order to comply with sections 49 and 50 it was necessary that the order should disclose the rationale or justification for the multipliers and that it did not do so.

But in their Lordships' judgment the basic principle was found in section 48 and the order provided secondary principles which were exposed by a formula from which appropriate reductions could be calculated. Their Lordships also rejected the allegation of capriciousness.

2 The secretary of state misdirected himself as to obligations under sections 48 to 50. Their Lordships could not accept that submission.

3 No reasonable secretary of state could have exercised his discretion by reducing the applicants' rate support grant. Their Lordships held that the decision to reduce the grants was one which subject to 4 below he was entitled to make.

4 The secretary of state failed validly to exercise his discretion under sections 48 to 50. This was the main issue in the case.

It was submitted by the applicants that an unwillingness to listen to new representations sought to be made after obtaining the statutory power and before its exercise, because of a policy laid down in advance of obtaining the statutory powers, resulted in a failure lawfully to exercise that discretion. Such an unwillingness amounted to an unlawful fetter being imposed on a discretionary power, and to a denial of the principles of natural justice to act fairly: see *British Oxygen Company Ltd v Minister of Technology* ([1971] AC 610, 625).

The secretary of state contended that where the discretionary power was given by the legislature to pursue a policy on a general basis for the public benefit generally, so that the secretary of state had a choice whether or not to exercise the power, he was entitled to implement the policy approved by Parliament without listening to any representations: see the judgment of Lord Justice Bankes in *R v Port of London Authority, Ex parte Kynoch Ltd* ([1919]) 1 KB 176,184) which it was submitted was of general application; and *Sagnata Investments Ltd v Norwich Corporation* ([1971]) 2 QB 614, 626).

De Smith's *Judicial Review of Administrative Actions* 4th edition, pages 313-314, made it clear that the fettering principle was of general application. Support for the applicants' submission was also to be found in *Smith v Inner London Education Authority* ([1978] 1 All ER 411, 418) and *Attorney-General ex rel Tilley v Wandsworth London Borough Council* (*Times* February 5, 1981; [1981] 1 WLR 854, 858).

Their Lordships were not prepared to accept the secretary of state's broad and far-reaching proposition devoid as it was of any clear authority and running counter to general principles.

It was not possible to lay down rigid rules as to when principles of natural justice were to apply, nor to their scope and extent, but one category of case to which the rules applied was where a decision took away an existing right: see *McInnes v Onslow-Fane* ([1978] 1 WLR 1520).

The secretary of state's decision involved taking away the right to receive substantial sums of money under the Rate Support Grant (Increase) (No 2) Order 1980.

Their Lordships accepted the validity of the applicants' submission that the secretary of state was obliged to receive new representations which the applicants wished to make. They did not claim that he was not entitled to have his policy well in mind. But his mind had to be kept "ajar".

On the facts the court was satisfied that in formulating his policy the secretary of state: (i) did not act unreasonably; (ii) was entitled to adopt a broad policy, not paying attention to the detailed circumstances of individual authorities; (iii) did act in a way consistent with the purpose of the 1980 Act when eventually enacted; (iv) did not create a retrospective effect beyond that contemplated by the 1980 Act; and (v) acted properly in terms of discussions, negotiations and openness to representations until 1980.

But the secretary of state, although he had a discretion from November 13, 1980 when the Act received the Royal Assent whether or not to implement his power to reduce the applicants' rate support grant, clearly decided to turn a deaf ear to any and all representations to change the policy formulated by him before he obtained his statutory powers.

In their Lordships' judgment the secretary of state was obliged to be ready to listen to any objector who showed he might have something new to say. He was obliged not to declare his unwillingness to listen in advance of any representations nor to be unwilling to listen.

It was for the objector to show that he had, or might have, something new to say. If the secretary of state then refused to listen or indicated in advance that he would not listen to any representations of whatever kind, he would be in the wrong. He would be unlawfully fettering his discretion. Moreover, having regard to the applicants' accrued right to the support grant, he would not be properly discharging his duty of fairness.

The secretary of state was wrong to reject out of hand an approach made by the chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities on December 19, 1980 asking him to meet a delegation of representatives of the authorities to be penalized. He ought to have been prepared to receive the deputation or otherwise to have listened to what the authorities desired to say.

It would be wrong to speculate as to how the secretary of state would have exercised his discretion if he had heard the representations. Thus, even if the ultimate outcome of the court's decision were to be that the secretary of state having fairly considered the applicants' representations nevertheless decided to abate their rate support grants the court was not prepared to hold that it would be a useless formality.

The importance of the principles to which the court had referred far transcended the significance of the case. If the decision was inconvenient it could not be helped. Convenience and justice were often not on speaking terms.

Accordingly the decision of the secretary of state would be quashed.

Solicitors: Mr F. Nickson, Treasury Solicitor.

No natural justice when witness is concealed

Regina v The Board of Visitors of Blundeston Prison, Ex parte Fox-Taylor

Before Mr Justice Phillips

[Judgment delivered October 27]

A breach of natural justice occurred when a prison officer knew that there was a witness to support the applicant's account of an incident, but had failed to bring it to the attention of the Board of Visitors. The adjudication of the Board of Visitors was reviewable by the Divisional Court, even though the failure had not been on their part.

Mr Justice Phillips, sitting as a Divisional Court, granted an order of certiorari to quash a determination made on July 18, 1980, by the Board of Visitors at HM Prison, Blundeston, Suffolk, that the applicant, Mr Joshua Fox-Taylor, an inmate, was guilty of an offence against discipline by committing an assault on a fellow inmate on July 14, 1980, and that by disciplinary award that he should lose 90-days remission.

Mr Antony Chinn for the applicant; Mr Simon D. Brown for the Board of Visitors.

MR JUSTICE PHILLIPS said that as a result of a fight that took place between the applicant and a fellow inmate the applicant was required to appear before the Board of Visitors.

The applicant denied the charge of assault and claimed that he was attacked and had acted in self-defence. He called no witnesses as he was unaware that there had been any, save for the prison officers who gave evidence against him. He was found guilty and lost 90 days remission.

It later came to light that there had been an inmate who had seen the incident. He had reported the fact to the prison officer in charge of the investigation, but he had not been invited to make a statement. The prison officer had not brought the information to the attention of the board.

No complaint at all was made of the conduct of the Board of Visitors. Counsel for the applicant had submitted that by being denied the opportunity of having a witness who would have given evidence to support the applicant's defence, there had been a breach of natural justice.

That was made more substantial by the fact that in accordance with rule 48(2) of the Prison Rules (SI 1964 No 388) the applicant had been placed in the segregation unit from the time of the incident until the hearing.

Counsel for the board made three submissions: 1 that the non-notification by the prison officer of the existence of a potential witness, or by not calling that witness, did not constitute a potential breach of the rules of natural justice; 2 that such a failure (if there was a potential breach of natural justice) did not cause a substantial prejudice; and 3 that although there was no jurisdictional bar to certiorari in the sense that adjudications of the Board of Visitors were reviewable: see *R v Board of Visitors of Hull Prison, Ex parte St Germain* ([1979] QB 425), that was not applicable in the present case because there was no failure by the adjudicating body.

It was convenient to consider the matter under the three heads put forward by counsel for the board. In his Lordship's judgment he did not understand how the board could conduct inquiries if they were limited to the witnesses put before them. If matters had been conducted in a proper way the witness would have come to light and been called to give evidence.

There were difficulties within a prison environment, but it was the duty of the authorities to ensure that as far as was reasonably practicable all the evidence was available before the board. In the present case there was a potential breach of natural justice, albeit not by the board.

Had there been any actual prejudice? In most cases there was contradictory evidence and the court had to consider the conflict and determine on it. If the witness had given evidence the result might have been the same. It was impossible to speculate.

The material consideration was not merely the adjudication as to whether the applicant was guilty, but also the penalty imposed. So even if the result had remained the same the witness's evidence might have affected the sentence. In his Lordship's judgment the applicant had suffered a real detriment by being deprived of the opportunity to call the witness.

On the question of jurisdiction, there was no doubt that a failure by the board could result in their decision being quashed: see *R v Board of Visitors of Hull Prison, Ex parte St Germain*. In certain cases an order of certiorari might quash the decision of justices where the failure had been that of another: see *R v Leyland Justices, Ex parte Hawthorn* ([1979] QB 283).

Counsel for the board submitted that it would be stretching certiorari too far to apply it to the failure by the prison officer. However, in his Lordship's opinion the situation was similar to Leyland, where a failure by the prosecution led to a failure by the justices who were not themselves responsible. The present case did not appear to stretch the matter any further.

It followed that the applicant was entitled to an order of certiorari to quash the determination of the board. No order would be given as to costs.

Solicitors: Gerard Dunne & Co, Lowestoft; Treasury Solicitor.

Coalition protests force Schmidt to modify budget

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 28

Strong opposition from the Education Minister and the Social Democrats today compelled the West German cabinet to scrap plans to cut schoolchildren's grants in the much-disputed 1982 budget.

The cuts were part of a packet of measures accepted by leaders of the Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition to close a new gap of nearly DM8,000m (£2,000m) which had emerged since the budget was agreed on after a bitter struggle six weeks ago.

Herr Hans Matthöfer, the Finance Minister, will present the budget in the Bundestag tomorrow.

Herr Björn Engholm, the Education Minister, had rejected the proposals as unacceptable and there had been talk of him resigning if the Cabinet stuck to the plans.

Instead, it ordered the Federal Labour Office, whose main task is administering unemployment benefits, to make further cuts of DM100m in addition to economies which are already planned.

Herr Engholm was not the only one who was unhappy with the budget. The Free Democratic parliamentary party objected to cuts in government subsidies for research by small and middle-sized *firms and* these will now be made elsewhere by the Economics Ministry.

Herr Hans Apel, the Defence Minister, also protested at plans to save DM200m on his budget but later acquiesced. Only yesterday he told Bundeswehr chiefs that the Defence Ministry was "at the end of its tether" and could save no more.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, pointed out that the ultimate aim of the cuts in the 1982 budget was to strengthen the Deutschemark and improve West Germany's economic position. A two per cent drop in interest rates, he remarked, was more helpful than expensive employment programmes.

Last night, speaking to his parliamentary party for the first time since his pacemaker operation, Herr Schmidt forecast that this could be the most difficult winter since 1945 for West Germany and other Western Countries, although he still expected an upswing in the second half of next year.

Earlier the Chancellor appealed indirectly to Herr Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democrat Opposition leader, to cooperate in getting the budget through Parliament in time.

The budget has to be passed by the Bundesrat, the Upper House of parliament, by December in order to go into force by January 1. If it fails, officials say, many of the measures cannot be applied in time for them to have the required effect.

The Christian Democrats, who are outvoted in the Bundestag, the Lower House, have the majority in the Bundesrat, which is composed of representatives of the 11 *Länder*. They could seriously delay the budget by raising objections so that it would have to go before a mediation committee.

Opposition spokesmen have criticized the budget as irresponsible and unsound and accused the Government of breaking promises. Herr Kohl and prime ministers of Christian Democratic ruled *Länder* were meeting today to discuss their strategy.



Hopeful Saudi shopping in Bonn

Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia dropped in for a friendly lunch with Herr Helmut Schmidt in Bonn yesterday and told the Chancellor he was still very much interested in West German Leopard tanks (Patricia Clough writes). But he also emphasized, according to Herr Kurt Becker, the Government spokesman, that their relationship would not suffer if West Germany decided not to sell them to him. The Crown Prince (above) is seen with Herr Schmidt when he arrived in Bonn for a couple of hours on his way home from the North-South conference in Cancun, Mexico "to see my friend Helmut Schmidt and see how he is", after his heart pacemaker operation. The Chancellor said the conversation over game soup, sole, duck and orange charlotte, was about the conference, the world economic situation, the Middle East and "strengthening our friendship". West Germany is still officially reviewing its highly restrictive policy on arms exports but informed sources say it is extremely unlikely that the Government will be able to sell the Saudis the large numbers of Leopard tanks and other weapons they would like. It is not clear when the decision is supposed to be made but "the unpleasant moment is being put off as long as possible" the sources said. The Crown Prince and Herr Schmidt agreed that President Mubarak of Egypt deserved confidence and support, according to Herr Becker.

Reagan struggle with air controllers is practically over

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Oct 28

The three-month struggle between 11,600 striking American air traffic controllers and the Reagan administration is practically over.

The refusal yesterday by a federal appeal court to grant further delay of a labour agency's ruling that the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (Patco) should be stripped of its official status as a union because of the illegal strike that began last August means that only the Appeal Court can now save Patco from oblivion.

Although Mr Robert Poli, the union leader, remains as pugnacious as ever, there seems little hope among rank-and-file members that the Appeal Court will overturn last week's decision by the federal labour relations authority to decertify the union.

For the strikers who were dismissed soon after the stoppage began, a rejection by the court will mean they will have to start new careers. The Administration has made it clear they are not to be re-hired as air controllers (although some are planning to appeal against their dismissal).

Many have already turned to new work, from plucking turkeys and driving lorries to practising law and selling insurance. Some say they have no intention of returning to a control tower.

For passengers and airlines the effects of the stoppage will continue for months. Passengers will face more delays and cuts in flight schedules.

Airlines, already facing falling revenues which have forced at least one to close, will have to contemplate more lay-offs and other economy measures if they are to survive in one of the most competitive markets in the United States.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), which runs the nation's main airports, has begun rebuilding the air traffic control system, trebling the number of recruits through its Oklahoma City training centre, taking on 1,000 military controllers and hiring clerical assistants to do administrative work.

But the FAA has been forced to cut back sharply on services because the system is staffed by 10,500 controllers, compared with 17,000 before the strike.

More reductions are planned at the end of next month to allow controllers and supervisors to shorten their working week, take holidays and provide what the FAA describes as a cushion against bad winter weather.

Despite the cutbacks in flight schedules, there has been an increase in the number and length of flight delays.

During the first three weeks of October take-off waits of more than 30 minutes occurred on 649 flights, a tenfold increase over the same period a year ago. The shuttle between New York and Washington is regularly being delayed by up to an hour and more on Friday evenings.

A week ago three big companies, Delta, Trans World and United reported that third quarter earnings had slumped because of fewer flights.

The first casualty was Air New England, which was used by politicians and other people to reach such resorts as Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and Cape Cod. The Airline, which had to reduce flights by 25 per cent, blamed the closure on the decline in traffic and revenues caused by the strike.

Mr Drew Lewis, the Secretary of Transportation, has said it will take almost two years before the air traffic control system can be completely rebuilt, so passengers and airlines must prepare themselves for an extended period of delays and other difficulties.

For the FAA, though, safety must remain the main concern.

A recent study by the independent National Transportation Safety Board found that 70 per cent of controllers were working excessive hours. Hence the need for more flight reductions soon, or else for the Government to do an about-face and agree to re-hire a substantial number of the strikers.

Young joins bus queue to celebrate in Atlanta

From Our Correspondent
New York, Oct 28

Mr Andrew Young, the new Mayor of Atlanta, was among the first to catch the bus today. The former United States representative to the United Nations was celebrating his victory in the style that marked his campaign — by going to the people. This time he was thanking the early morning workers who had helped to elect him.

It had taken the 49-year-old black former minister, politician and member of the Carter Administration two elections to gain a clear margin. Once it became evident he had won, Mr Young went out again to stump the streets.

Long before dawn he was at bus stops in the downtown area of Georgia's capital talking, as he has in past weeks, to the predominantly black early risers who made him the second consecutive black mayor of the city.

Mr Young won 55.1 per cent of the vote against 44.8 per cent for Mr Sidney Marcus, who is white.

What is perhaps surprising is that such a visible public figure as Mr Young needed two elections to swing the black voters behind him. In the first mayoral elections on October 6, he was denied that clear mandate because of the depth of support for the third place candidate, Mr Reginald Eaves.

But with Mr Eaves's supporters largely backing him in the run-off, Mr Young's victory was assured. The mayoral vote in fact reflects only a partial poll of the electorate in the sprawling southern city. Many of the counties that make up Greater Atlanta are not eligible to vote in the election—and those counties house a largely middle class white community.

But it took Mr Maynard Jackson, the present mayor, to bring out in the open the black versus white issue that the two candidates skirted around. In a speech that obviously embarrassed the Young campaign headquarters, Mr Jackson accused blacks who defected to the Marcus camp of being "shuffling, grinning negroes" with a slave mentality.

Ugandan court clears Astles of murder

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, Oct 28

Mr Bob Astles, the British-born former aide of President Idi Amin, was acquitted by a Ugandan High Court judge today of murdering a fisherman on Lake Victoria in 1977.

Mr Astles will remain in custody under a detention order served two years ago, and police sources in Uganda said there was a possibility of other charges being preferred against him.

Mr Astles, aged 58, white-haired with a bushy grey moustache, and wearing a crumpled blue suit, told reporters before being led away: "Justice was in that court. I felt it the moment the judge sat down." Asked about possible further charges, he said: "I beat this case. I can beat others."

He said: "I want to go back to England and buy a boat and sail round the world on my own."

He is a Ugandan citizen, having renounced his British citizenship in 1975 at the invitation of Amin. Other Britons who have changed their citizenship have been able to resume their British citizenship, and if Mr Astles made a formal application the British Government would be faced with a difficult decision.

Judge Seth Manyindo said the prosecution case was riddled with contradictions. Three witnesses had identified Mr Astles as the man who shot Henry Musisi, a Ugandan fisherman, while he was travelling in a canoe on the lake in 1977.

But the judge said their evidence was unacceptable because their accounts in court differed substantially from the statements they had made to Ugandan police in 1979, when investigations were opened following the overthrow of Amin.

The witnesses had originally said that there were soldiers on the lake at night, loading smuggled coffee into canoes, when the shooting took place. They had given a quite different story in court. One witness, who said he was in a canoe with the fisherman, had given three varying accounts of what took place. "He is an outright liar", the judge commented.

Referring to another prosecution witness, he said: "His evidence is so tainted with lies that it is difficult, if not impossible, to see any truth in it."

He had been impressed by the evidence of Mr Astles. He had said he was running a hotel on Amin's instructions at the time, and was not in the area of the alleged murder.

The defence was conducted by Mr Philip Wilkinson, QC, a *British Barrister, who lived in* Uganda for many years but is now retired and living near Peterborough. Mr Wilkinson was not in court when the judgment was delivered today.

Mr Astles, who comes from Ashford, Kent, first arrived in Uganda in 1952, to work as a road foreman with the British administration. Shortly after independence, in 1962, he was appointed head of outside broadcasts in the newly formed Uganda television service.

In 1972, Astles was arrested and held for 12 weeks in the notorious Makendye military prison, on suspicion of spying. Soon afterwards President Amin apointed him an adviser on security matters.

In 1975, he appointed Astles to run an anti-corruption unit of the Uganda police, charged with countering substantial smuggling of coffee.

He fled across Lake Victoria in April, 1979, when Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exile groups were on the point of capturing Kampala and driving out Amin. On landing in Kenya he was arrested, and later extradited to stand trial.

Canon law work ends in Vatican

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Oct 28

The end of the huge labour of devising the Roman Catholic Church's first new Code of Canon Law for 64 years will be marked tomorrow by a papal audience for the 75 members of the special drafting commission.

Their final session lasted little more than a week but it reviewed some 18 years of *work on the project. The* commission's aim was to provide a code reflecting the changes in Roman Catholicism connected with the Second Vatican Council.

It worked under the chairmanship of Cardinal Felici, the Roman jurist, who is regarded as strictly traditionalist in his outlook.

The work amounts to a revision more than a rethinking of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. In this last meeting of the commission, the most evident clash was on the damage publication of the new code might do to the cause of ecumenism.

Secrecy surrounded the commission's work but it is known that a group including several cardinals asked that promulgation of the text should be postponed until a more propitious moment.

Cardinal Willebrands, the Dutch Primate and head of the Vatican's Secretariat for Christian Unity, and Cardinal Hume, the Archbishop of Westminster are both said to have pressed either for an indefinite postponement or for promulgation of only a partial text, keeping from the public eye for the time being the canons reiterating Catholic thinking on subjects still troublesome in dealings with other churches.

Cardinal Felici's view is understood to be that a code intended to cover all aspects of the Roman Church's life in the world cannot be held up simply because parts of it may disappoint Lutherans or Anglicans. The Pope is thought to share *this view.*

The canons likely to mark most clearly the difficulties of an ecumenical kind are those defining the powers and authority of the Pope.

The final draft will go to the Pope for approval and promulgation.

Some months will be required for polishing the Latin of the emendments and one date heard for promulgation is Pentecost. After the Pope has approved the text, a year is expected to pass before the new code comes into effect.

The new code will have 1,728 canons divided into seven books by comparison with the 2,414 canons in five books of the 1917 code. This reduction is mainly the result of delegation of responsibility in some questions to bishops' conferences.

Three main changes have been made on annulments of marriages. Tribunals will be allowed to include lay persons as full members but no more than one for two prelates. Psychological motives are to be added to the reasons for declaring a marriage null.

There is an insistence on two favourable verdicts in both the first and second instance. But the second hearing will be rapid.

On the question of punishment for abortion, it appears that the majority voted for continuing excommunication.

IN BRIEF

Armour-plated car for Pope

Rome.—The Pope's convertible limousine has been armour-plated, Vatican sources said.

The 15-year-old Mercedes has been *given* steel side-panels and an armoured covering for the folding roof as well as bullet-proof windows.

Salvador battle

San Salvador.—Salvadorean troops were reported on the move in the eastern part of the country, where heavy fighting began on October 16 against guerrillas.

By any other name

Jerusalem.—The Israeli state media will no longer use the terms "West Bank" or "occupied territories" when referring to the land captured by Israel in the 1967 war. Instead they will use the geographical terms "Judea", "Samaria" or "Gaza".

Escaper hurt

Hanover.—An East German, aged 25, was injured by shrapnel when he and his wife escaped to the West. He was hit in the stomach and leg by a blast from a self-detonating device

Victim's body found

Rome.—Acting on a tip from a 13-year-old girl, police discovered the body of an 80-year-old coffee industrialist kidnapped last April. It was buried under a tree outside a village 25 miles from Rome.

ISRAEL ATTACK ON US POLICY

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem, Oct 28

Mr Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister, today made a strong attack on America's supply of sophisticated weaponry to the Arab states and claimed that the Reagan Administration was indirectly supplying arms to Iraq.

Speaking hours before the crucial Senate vote on the proposed Awacs surveillance aircraft deal with Saudi Arabia, Mr Sharon told foreign Jewish appeal leaders that the American supplies to Iraq were being channelled through Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

"The fact that they (the Americans) are supplying dangerous, sophisticated weapons to the Arab world puts us in a very difficult situation", he said. "We understand that the United States must supply weapons to the Arabs. The question is, why should they be the most sophisticated?"

The Defence Minister went on to list four theoretical situations in the Middle East which would prompt immediate Israeli military action. One of them was the acquisition of nuclear arms by any Arab state, which Mr Sharon said was the lesson of last June's preemptive strike on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Correction

A Moscow report on October 2 about a book on the Soviet baller stated incorrectly that the director of the Iskustvo publishing house had been dismissed.

The search for a breakthrough

Optimism at freedom discussions

From Gerald Shaw
Cape Town, Oct 28

The new Western plan to resolve the deadlock on Namibian South-West Africa unfolded in an atmosphere of cautious optimism today when representatives of the Western contact group met South African Cabinet ministers to discuss constitutional guidelines for an independent Namibia.

Sir Leonard Allinson, the spokesman for the Western team, has indicated that a possible timetable for internationally supervized elections and independence is also under discussion.

On leaving Cape Town for Windhoek tonight, Sir Leonard told reporters at the airport that the Western team had held "very useful" discussions with the South African Government and had heard its views on some of the points.

The western group is under Mr Chester Crocker, assistant Secretary of State for African affairs, Herr W. Haas, of West Germany, M Jean Aussell, of France, and Mr Eric Bergbusch, of Canada. Representing South Africa in the talks were Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence and Dr Brand Fourie, the Director-General in the Foreign Ministry.

Constitutional guidelines, intended to guarantee basic freedoms and democratic standards in an independent Namibia, have been circulated to interested parties in the past few days. Reports from Luanda and Lagos indicate that the Angolan and Nigerian governments have both reacted favourably. The South-West Africa People's Organization, (SWAPO) has pleged cooperation while remaining sceptical of South Africa's intentions.

In New York, Mr C. Heunis, the South African Minister of Internal Affairs, repeated yesterday that his country is prepared to live with the result of a free and fair election, whatever the outcome.

Sources in Cape Town indicate that no important snags arose in today's talks. The phases, however, could prove to be tougher. Agreement has to be reached on detailed arrangements for transition, the strength and composition of the United Nations contingent in Namibia and other issues.

In Windhoek, the Western team will consult representatives of the internal political parties.

Namibia whites cheer call to block elections

From Michael Hornsby, Windhoek, Oct 28

"He who wants to live must fight. He who fights will live", proclaimed the red and white banner in Afrikaans stretched above the podium.

Beneath it, Mr Jaap Marais, the dapper, greyhaired national leader of the extreme right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party, jerked his arms up and down in staccato gestures and urged his audience to reject utterly the "miserable" plans for the independence of Namibia (South-West Africa) from South Africa.

About 1,000 white Namibians, packed into a hall on the outskirts of Windhoek last night, cheered and shouted their approval.

Namibia, Mr Marais declared, was "a pistol pointing at the heart of South Africa", and the "so-called freedom fighters" demanding its independence were in reality terrorist agents of international communism.

Earlier, Mr Sarel Becker, the Windhoek leader of the HNP, drew loud applause when he said that United Nations troops that would be sent to Namibia to police a ceasefire and elections should be treated as "enemy soldiers", and that whites should refuse to surrender their weapons.

This call was endorsed by the other main speaker at the rally, Dr Connie Mulder, the disgraced former Information Minister and one-time contender for the South African premiership, who now heads the far right National Conservative Party.

"No, no and a thousand times no, we will never give up South-West Africa." Dr Mulder cried, sweating profusely in the warm night air. Zimbabwe had shown, he claimed, that guarantees given to whites before black rule were "not worth the paper they are written on".

The rally opened with martial music and a reading from the Old Testament about the wanderings of the Israelites, after which all present rose to pray for "God's guidance and help in preserving the identity of the white volk (people)".

Literature on sale at the entrance to the hall included paperback copies of Hitlers *Mein Kampf*, which were being snapped up by some harmless looking white-haired matrons and a spine chilling pamphlet about race relations in Britain.

Britain's attempt to build a multiracial society, the pamphlet said, was "collapsing in a welter of anarchy and chaos" because "the native white population has been forced to live cheek by jowl with Negro and Asian interlopers".

Whatever the social and historical reasons for Britain's race problems, in Namibia it is the whites who can be considered as "interlopers", a point which apparently escaped most of those at last night's rally.

White settlement began in earnest only in 1884 when South-West Africa was colonized by Germany during the scramble for Africa of the European powers. The Hereros, one of the main indigenous people, were nearly wiped out when they tried to resist white advance, and there are still fewer of them today than there were at the turn of the century.

Under South African rule after the end of the First World War, the settler community extended its control over more and more of the best farmland in the territory, and racial segregation was reinforced.

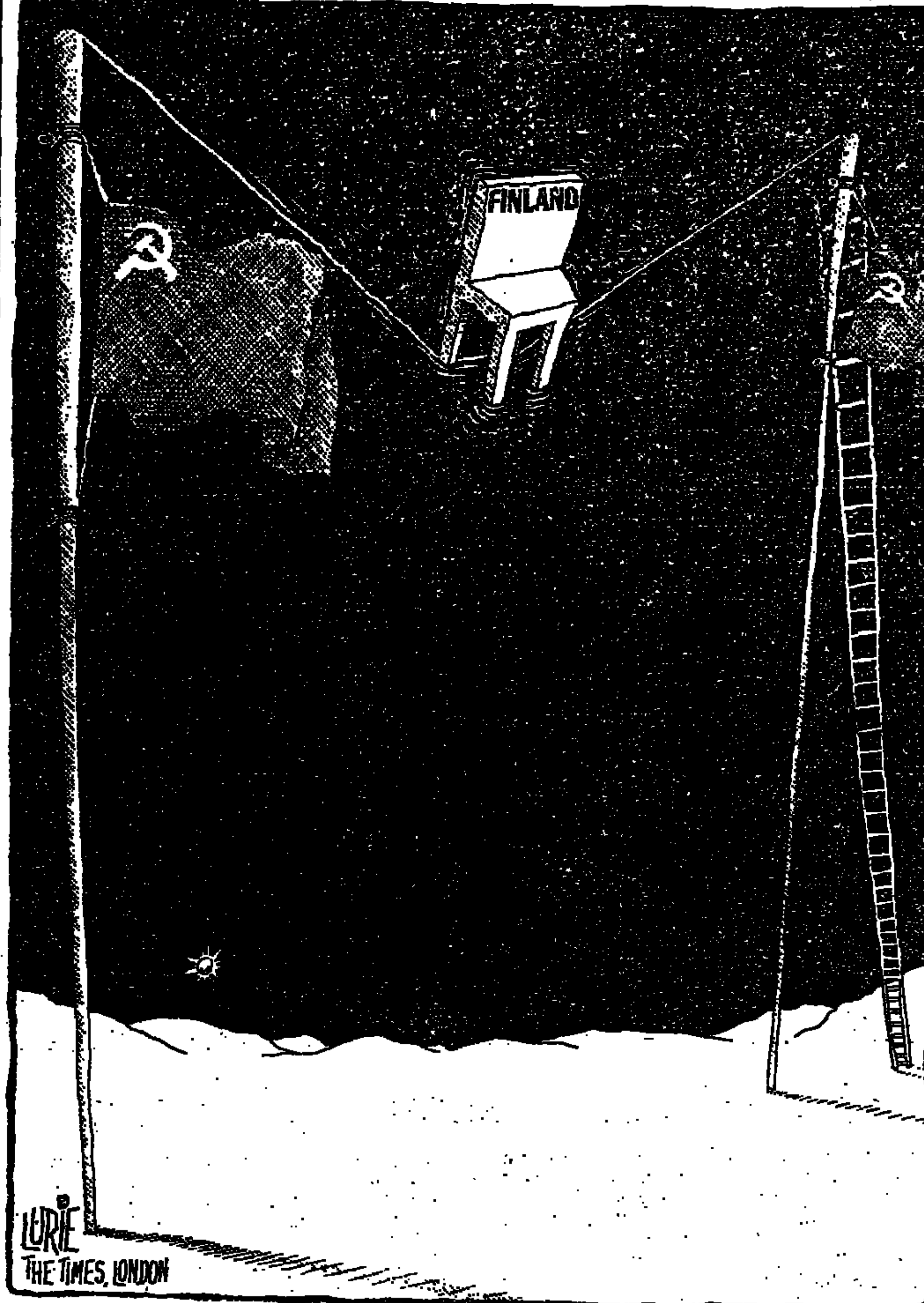
In recent years, in response to international pressure, apartheid has been relaxed, and an attempt made to establish a multiracial local government.

But the entrenched white minority has been able to prevent desegregation of schools, hospitals and other public amenities, undermining the government's hopes of developing a real base of non-white support.

Today, the whites number abut 110,000 out of total population of one million, and live in the southern two thirds of the country. Chiefly in the central highlands round Windhoek.

Even though the HNP itself is not thought to have the support of more than 10 per cent of Namibias whites, there is little doubt that the great majority of whites are opposed to the independence proposals.

By raising the spectre of a sell-out of the whites, Mr Marais is plainly hoping to increase the gains his party made at last April's general election and stimulate further defections of apartheid hardliners from the ruling National Party.



Plea to stop California atom plant

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, Oct 28

Mr Jerry Brown the Governor of California, citing the newly discovered earthquake design errors at the trouble-plagued $2,300m (£1,270m) Diablo Canyon nuclear plant, wants the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission to revoke the plant's licence so as to prevent it from loading nuclear fuel into the first plants twin reactors.

He told a press conference here, that his request to the Nuclear Commission was informal but he pledged to "take it all the way to the Supreme Court if action was not taken within two weeks."

Mr Brown, a long-time opponent of the power station which was built on the edge of the Pacific some 200 hundred miles north of Los Angeles, also wants the Nuclear Commission to appoint an independent panel of experts to investigate the earthquake safety measures in force at the plant. He does not want the experts to come from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company who own, and operates the plant.

The Nuclear Commission licensed Diablo Canyon for low-power testing on September 21 but design errors, the last of which was discovered just a few days ago, have delayed the start up which is now tentatively planned for January.

Experts have said the plant must be built to withstand a big earthquake measuring 7.5 on the Richter scale.

A few days ago, inspectors discovered that Pacific Gas and Electric had underestimated the weight of safety related equipment.

An earlier error was discovered last month by a pipe analyst who found that a drawing of reactor No 2 was used to determine the positioning of earthquake resistent pipe supports in its mirror image twin, reactor No 1.

Pacific Gas and Electric has voluntarily refrained from loading uranium oxide fuel elements into the first reactor.

Premier gives blunt reply to Spanish opponents of Nato

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Oct 28

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, warned his countrymen today that Soviet missiles in the event of war "would not stop to distinguish" whether Spain was a member of Nato or whether there were American bases here.

Giving the Government's case for Spain becoming the sixteenth Nato member during the second day of the parliamentary debate, he rejected the Socialist claim that Spain would stand a better chance of the Soviet Union respecting its territory in a nuclear conflict by staying outside the alliance.

The Socialists believe that Spain, with its tradition of neutrality this century, should opt only to renew the agreement with Washington for American bases in Spain.

But Señor Calvo Sotelo's blunt response was: "The risks come from our geographical position and, in any case, from our bilateral arrangements with the United States. Entering the alliance would not add an iota to these risks, very much to the contrary — the defence guarantees under Nato would be an element of dissuasion for any potential aggressor.

"The power blocks are there and while there exists a wall in Berlin, the Government and the ruling party know very well on which side of that wall they stand."

The Prime Minister said that joining Nato would not oblige Spain to have nuclear weapons on its soil "and the Government proposes to maintain the actual position." He added, however, that the Spanish Parliament would retain full power within Nato to revise that sovereign decision.

With public opinion polls suggesting a strong resistance to joining Nato and the current wave of anti-nuclear demonstrations in Western Europe, the Government is being careful not to reveal more than necessary about its defence strategy.

Senor Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, the Foreign Minister, brought laughter when answering the objection of Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist leader, that joining Nato would oblige Spain to defend British interests over Gibraltar.

He replied that if a third party did attack Gibraltar, Spanish troops would certainly go to its defence "and then we would stay there."

The Prime Minister said the Government would advance Spanish claims in Gibraltar within Nato and the EEC.

Senor Calvo Sotelo's speech made clear Spain is going to seek to argue, at least for domestic consumption, that its two north African enclaves would be protected under the 1949 Atlantic

How South Africa beats French arms embargo

From Jonathan Fenby, Paris, Oct 28

Despite the total arms embargo decreed by the Mitterrand Administration on South Africa and Chile, military equipment made or designed by France is still indirectly available to both countries, according to sources in Paris.

Pretoria is the main beneficiary, but one batch of French naval weapons will go to Chile next year as the result of Britain's sale of a destroyer to the Santiago Government.

The realities of the international arms trade, and the heritage of agreement reached under previous French governments, are such that the strict application of a poltical selective arms policy as advocated by M Mitterrand and his ministers appears practically impossible.

Direct requests by South Africa for a resumption of spare parts for its French-built weaponry are simple to reject, and M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, can declare that not a revolver, rifle or a spare part will be exported to South Africa by the present Government.

However, the sources say, Israeli technicians in South Africa regularly carry out maintenance on French-built aircraft with spare parts supplied by France to Israel for similar jets. The work goes beyond simple repair jobs and reaches levels of complexity at which the manufacturers would normally be called in.

Direct supply of French military spare parts to South Africa stopped almost three years ago but France is powerless to block South African use of its military technology in two other spheres.

One results from the sale in the past to South Africa of licences to manufacture French-designed arms. South African sources point to the importance of the country's domestic weapons production and French licences help Pretoria to manufacture armoured vehicles and electronic equipment for aircraft without having to worry about external embargoes.

In addition, France and South Africa jointly developed an anti-aircraft missile, known in France as the Crotal and in South Africa as the Cactus. France supplied the technological expertise and South Africa the finance. As a result, there is nothing the Mitterrand Administration can do to stop South Africa continuing to produce the missile.

In a further twist, the two countries share the royalties from their venture, this means that South Africa can draw revenue from the sale by France of the missile to countries violently opposed to its policies.

French arms destined for Chile at present are restricted to a single case, the French-made Exocet anti-ship missiles on the guided-missile destroyer Norfolk which is due to be delivered to Chile next year. The 11-year-old warship also carries Sea Slug and Sea Cat anti-aircraft missiles, two 4.5in. guns and Wessex helicopters.

Chile has been a customer for French helicopters, mirage jets, anti-aircraft missiles and anti-tank rockets, and took delivery of French AMX30 tanks just before M Mitterrand's election. The new Government has made it clear that its embargo on South Africa should also apply to Chile, but it is powerless when arms have already been sold to a third party.

The Mitterrand Administration also faces a potentially tricky problem over France's involvement in south Africa's nuclear power programme, a subject that has not attracted attention here despite the government's criticism of Pretoria.

Date set for Mid-East exercise

From Nicholas Hirst, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, Oct 28

Operation Bright Star, the United States' joint exercise in the Middle East will begin on November 9 and involve up to 5,000 American troops, a senior officer said here.

It will include a long-range B52 bombing run and possibly amphibious landings by Marines.

The exercise, which will last until December 3, will test and practise the Rapid Deployment Force set up as a deterrent against Russian aggression in the Middle East. It was planned several months ago but took on an increased significance when Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, gave it as an example of the way the United states intended to show its presence in the region to bolster the security of friendly states.

Few details of the manoeuvres have been made available officially by either the State Department or the Department of Defence. A senior officer said that separate operations would take place in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Sudan. They will be directed by General Robert Kingston, Commander of the Rapid Deployment Force, which has its headquarters at MacDill. It will also involve the United States Navy and Marines, which suggests the liklihood of amphibious landings.

Fewer than 200 troops will be involved in Sudan and operations will be confined to the eastern side of the country, away from the border incidents with Libyan-occupied Chad. Operations in Somalia will be kept far away from the tense border with Ethiopia.

It will be the second large scale overseas exercise for the Rapid Deployment Force, the first took place in Egypt a year ago, five weeks after it was officially established.

Although the number of American troops have not been changed since the assassination of President Sadat the scope of the exercise has.

The two Awacs early-warning radar aircraft, recently sent to Egypt, were not originally part of the Bright Star operation and appear to have been a response to the growing tension between the Sudan and Libya.

Manoeuvres will take place jointly with Egyptian forces. The main objective is to practise the planning, movement and sustainment of the Rapid Deployment Force in conjunction with the military leadership in the host countries.

OPPOSITION TO CANADA CHANGES

A group of more than 20 Conservative MPs has written to *The Times* to signal their opposition to any Canadian government request for Westminster to approve sweeping changes to the Canadian Constitution.

The MPs say they "do not believe that the United Kingdom Parliament should be forced to enact unconstitutional legislation".

While hoping for a settlement in the dispute between Ottawa and a majority of the Canadian provincial governments over the repatriation of the Canadian constitution from London the MPs say, "there is no question in our minds that until a constitutionally appropriate request is made, Parliament has no choice but to continue its residual role".

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Cancer walk to Golden Gate

Mr Donald Marrs, who is dying of cancer, crosses the Golden Gate bridge, San Francisco, ending a transcontinental journey to raise funds for cancer research. Mr Marrs began his walk on July 28 from Carlyle, Illinois, south of Thunder Bay, Ontario, where Mr Terry Fox of Canada was forced to end his run because of spreading cancer. Mr Fox died on June 28 after raising more than £11.5m.

Defeat for British bridge team

From Harold Franklin
Port Chester, New York, Oct 28

Britain, who had led for most of the way in the qualifying rounds of the Bermuda Bowl, the world bridge championships, failed to qualify for the semi-final round on the very last of the 384 boards played.

In their last match against Argentina, Britain needed a tie to make sure of a place. At the half-way stage they trailed by 45 points. A splendid rally in the second half recovered the points by degrees until with two boards to play the British were in the lead.

Though they lost points on the penultimate board they still led with one to play. On the last deal, Britain in the open room, doubled a contract of five clubs. The contract was made although a different lead might have defeated it.

In the replay, Britain bid two five clubs but the Argentines, instead of doubling, made a sacrifice of five diamonds which gave the British a score of 300 and a loss of 450 or 10 match points on the deal. The semi-finals will be played between the United States and Poland, Pakistan and Argentina.

In the Venus Cup, the world women's championship, Britain recovered well to put themselves into strong contention for one of the two final places. In last night's penultimate round of the qualifying stage they gained an important victory against the United States who were the tournament leaders.

This put them 3 points ahead of Brazil, whom they meet in their final match.

Campaign to pick Kekkonen's successor opens

From Olli Kivinen, Oct 28

Campaigning for Finland's presidential election started in earnest immediately after President Urho Kekkonen's resignation yesterday. All leading parties and politicians emphasized continuity, especially in Finland's ever-important foreign policy.

The most likely candidates for the Centre Party nomination, Mr Johannes Virolainen, the Speaker of parliament and Mr Ahti Karjalainen, Acting Governor of the Bank of Finland, said *they* were available.

The party will decide in a month which of them is to run against Dr. Mauno Koivisto, a Social Democrat, who is the clear favourite. He is the Prime Minister and Acting President until the election results are known on January 26.

At least eight candidates are expected to run, but the main contest will be between Dr Koivisto and the Centre Party candidate.

Dr Koivisto is an unusually popular politician and he is also well respected outside his own moderate Social Democratic Party. His strength is his charisma and his image is a man well above party politics. He is also credited with Finland's remarkable economic success.

A recent opinion poll indicated that 60 per cent of voters regarded Dr Koivisto as the best choice for the Presidency. His likely opponents polled three per cent or less.

He was Prime Minister from 1968 to 1970, and has served twice as Finance Minister. He is also the Governer of the Bank of Finland. He has shown a marked independence or parties, including his own, and pressure groups.

Dr Koivisto's independence, as well as his correct but cool relations with the Soviet Union, have won him enemies among the Stalinists on the extreme left and the Conservative leadership. These two have become strange bedfellows in their support of Mr Karjalainen.

The Soviet news agency, Tass, showed it's preference today by quoting Mr Eino Uusitalo, the Acting Prime Minister, instead of Dr Koivisto, when it described the speeches made after President Kekkonen's resignation.

Dr Koivisto's popularity is by no means a guarantee that he will be the next president, because the election is not a direct popular vote. The voters will choose a 300 or 301 strong Council of Electors on January 17 and 18. They meet on January 26 to choose the new President, who will be sworn in on the following day.

No candidate is expected to win outright the support of the 151 electors needed for a victory in their first ballot. Thus there is much room for party deals for the second or the decisive third ballot and this could lead to the victory or even a dark-horse compromise candidate.



Dr Mauno Koivisto: Man of the moment

James Hunt testimony heard at Milan trial

Milan, Oct 28.— The trail of a Formula One racing driver, accused of killing a colleague on the track, opened in Milan today.

Riccardo Patrese, the Italian racing star, is charged with the culpable homicide of Sweden's Ronnie Peterson, who died hours after suffering multiple leg fractures in the first moments of the 1978 Italian Grand Prix at Monza. He has pleaded not guilty.

Gianni Restelli, a former director at Monza who faces the same charge, also pleaded not guilty.

Repeating his pre-trial testimony to magistrates, Signor Patrese, aged 27, denied that he drove recklessly, causing Peterson's death by starting a chain reaction of collisions before Monza's first bend.

But the court, staging the first such trial in the history of motor racing, heard written evidence from Mr James Hunt, the British former world champion, who blamed Signor Patrese for the collision.

"For me, the responsibility for the accident is completely Patrese's", Mr Hunt alleged. He accused the Italian of a reckless manoeuvre to the left while the 24 cars were braking at high speed.

Neither Mr Hunt nor other grand prix stars who initially blamed Signor Patrese were present today although their testimony is still valid.

Signor Restelli is accused of starting the race when some backmarkers were still moving, causing the crowd near the bend to be bigger than it should have been.

Signor Patrese, who was in his first full season during 1978 but is now an established driver, and Signor Restelli are also accused of the culpable wounding of Signor Vittorio Brambilla, the Italian driver who retired after Monza.

Lawyers for Signor Patrese stated that no sporting body had censured or blamed their client for the accident. The verdict is expected tonight or tomorrow. — Reuter.

Greek warning over army

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Oct 28

President Karamanlis, in his first public speech since Greece acquired a Socialist Government, gave a warning against any attempts to undermine the unity of the Greek armed forces or their sense of duty.

He added: "The armed forces, free from the factious spirit of the past and dedicated to their national mission, are today a guarantee not only for the country's security but also for the Greek people's freedoms".

The President was addressing the officers of the Third Army Corps in Salonika on the anniversary of Greece's entry into the Second World War. Mr Karamanlis took the salute at the traditional military parade held in that northern Greek city today.

In his address to the Salonika garrison, the head of state said that the security of a nation did not rely exclusively on the army.

"It depends also on the behaviour of the people itself and, particularly, of its leaders" who, he added, should create "the appropriate psychological, political and economic conditions in the country, which would allow the armed forces to fulfil their mission.".

The President's admonitions were evidently addressed to the new Socialist Government of Mr Andreas Papandreou, which 10 days ago received an impressive mandate from over 48 per cent of the people for a programme of drastic, and often radical, structural reforms.

Mr Karamanl is said that political normality was essential. Along with social peace and national unity. He concluded: "sense of responsibility, we can look to the future with confidence."

There is no doubt that many Greek voters ere encouraged to support the Socialists in the last elections because they felt that the presence of Mr Karamanl is in the Presidency was a guarantee for political normality.

So, today there is a feeling that many moderate Greeks rely on the President to dissuade th Socialist from pursuing too radical a course, while the leftists tend to depend on his influence to deter the military from reacting eventually against the more drastic Socialist reforms.

Mr Karamanlis is known to be flattered by this mark of wide confidence, but rather overawed that people should so misjudge his power to intervene in any situation short of a threat of irremediable damage to the national interest.

In another development tonight, Mr Papandreou, met for the first time since he assumed the premiership Mr Monteagle Stearns, the American Ambassador, who is an old personal friend.

They were expected to discuss the outlook for the resumption of bilateral negotiations on the future of the American military bases here, in conjunction with the sale of United States Military equipment to Greece. They will also examine the Socialist Government's declared intention to withdraw from Nato's military structure unless the United States guarantees Greece's integrity from any attack.



Windswept role: Miss Melina Mercouri, Greece's new Minister of Culture, at the war anniversary ceremonies

Iata attack on plea for cheaper air fares

From Arthur Reed,
Cannes, Oct 28

Moves to introduce cheap air fares into Europe, including that by Lord Bethell, Euro-MP for North-West London, to censure the EEC in the European Court in Luxembourg for failing to apply competition rules of the Treaty of Rome, were criticized at the annual meeting of the International Air Transport association in Cannes today by Mr David Kennedy, chief executive of the Irish airline Aer Lingus.

He said that the structure of air transport in Europe was threatened, the forces of consumerism and free market idelogy could, if unchecked, drag the European airlines into a disaster.

Each airline at the IATA meeting could make a case for the valuable contribution which it provided to its own community in terms of scheduled services.

Air services were as necessary as a public utility as electricity or the Post Office. The essence of a public service was a commitment to continuity, "a commitment not likely to be found among those who see our markets as opportunities, but not as responsibilities", Mr Kennedy said.

There was adequate scope within the Treaty of Rome for recognizing and legislating for the interests of public service industries.

On the basis of comparisons with United States domestic fares—comparisons usually based on selective or outdated figures—the conclusion was drawn that as the latter were 30 per cent lower on average, the European airlines were inefficient or else making unreasonable profits.

The reality was that European airlines had higher costs, and to a great degree these were the direct results of higher charges for air traffic control and airport services, both monopoly sevices provided by national administrations, Mr Kennedy concluded.

Günter Grass calls unity an 'illusion'

From Our Correspondent,
Bonn, Oct 28

Herr Günter Grass, the West German author, has shocked his countrymen by suggesting that they abandon the "illusion" that Germany will one day be reunited.

Only thus can the badly-dented, but still existing, cultural unity of the German nation be preserved, he argued at a literary congress at Loccum, near Hanover.

The goal of reunification and the refusal to recognize East German citizenship are things which only create "complexes" in the East and thus obstruct efforts at cultural unity, he said.

Herr Grass who gained an international reputation with his novel *The Tin Drum*, pointed out that to a great extent modern German literature knows no division. East and West German writers shared the same traditions and maintained close contacts. The strongest resistance to the division of Germany had come from literature, he said.

He renewed his proposal that East and West Germany agree to set up a joint national culture foundation, based in Berlin, to preserve their common heritage. The art and archaeological collection of the former Prussian state, at present divided between East and West Berlin, could form its nucleus, he said.

Herr Grass' suggestion is something like heresy in West Germany where every government is bound by the constitution to work for reunification, even though privatey most people doubt whether it will ever happen.

DEATH PENALTY

Peking — One man has been executed and another given a suspended death sentence for stealing guns and explosives, printing "counter-revolutionary" pamphlets and injuring a policeman in the South-west Chinese province of Sichuan.

Russia feels assured of Finnish link

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Oct 28

Finland is virtually the only friend of the Soviet Union on its borders, and the resignation of President Kekkonen, a man considered in Moscow as the embodiment of the cordial relationship between the two countries, is a matter of enormous importance to the Russians.

But with only a flicker of nervousness Moscow appears confident that the burgeoning — and profitable — links will not suffer with the departure of the principal architect of Finland's finely balanced foreign policy.

Almost all the contenders for the succession have made it clear that they will continue Dr Kekkonen's policies, and the Russians have no reason to doubt this.

Finland is the only Western country with which the Russians have a genuinely warm and stable relationship. It is the Soviet Hongkong — the window on the West conveniently out of the public limelight.

There the Russians are able to test Western political responses and float their initiatives, make visits in the confidence they will be courteously received, while retaining the trust of the security police at home, and engage in trade that is now worth 3,900m roubles (£2,955m) a year.

Under President Kekkonen, Finland was used by Moscow to show the world, especially Scandinavia, how a country with a different political system could get on well with the Soviet Union.

Indeed, the retiring President so skilfully wove a network of contacts between the two countries that the Russians dare not risk a quarrel with Finland lest they destroy the fabric of their showpiece relationship. In this sense Finlandization is a process affecting the Soviet Union as much as Finland.

The Russians recognize that the relationship depends largely on the fact that Finland is not a communist country, and, therefore, ideological issues do not present a threat.

Moscow has given conspicuously little real support to Finnish Communists, and though the Soviet press has been quick to denounce any challenge in Finland to Dr Kekkonen's policies, the Soviet leadership has slowly learnt the political importance of self-restraint.

For this reason Moscow has said virtually nothing so far about Dr Kekkonen's impending retirement.

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Searching for votes in Italian centre

Signor Bettino Craxi, the leader of the italian Socialist Party, plans a great change in the traditional balance of power in Italy. He took over, as secretary of the party five years ago, after the disastrous general elections of 1976. These were foolishly provoked by his predecessor, Signor Francesco de Martino, a gentlemanly Neapolitan don, who strongly believed, and still believes, that the historic task of the Socialist Party was to join the Communists and become extinct once they had become a democratic party.

Signor Craxi was the young lieutenant of Signor Pietro Menni in his final years, when the great leader of the Socialists had repented for accepting a Stalin prize and had led the party back into the democratic area of the political spectrum. Signor Craxi was, from the beginning, a social democrat and an atlanticist.

In 1976 he led the revolt of the young generation, which included leftists as well as *right-wingers*, against the old men of the party. Almost by chance he was chosen as the new secretary. The young generation took over at the worst of times: the party had just won less than 10 per cent of the vote, against the Christian Democrats' 38.8 per cent, and the Communists' 34.4. It was then rather Quixotic to challenge the two big parties' domination of Italy's political life.

Signor Craxi quickly managed to improve his relations with the three smaller middle-of-the-road parties: the Liberals, the Republicans and brother-enemies, the Social Democrats. In 1976 the four parties together recieved only 17.5 per cent of the vote. They improved their share of the vote by only 1 per cent in 1979. In later elections they went up to 25 per cent.

It is now widely believed (though on imperfect evidence) that a new election would produce three huge blocks. The Christian Democrats would have around 35 per cent, the Communists below 30 per cent and the four centre parties above 25 per cent.

This, anyway, is Signor Craxi's dream: he is fully convinced that sooner or later he will achieve his goal. He believes that he has already broken Italy's bipolar system, though he admits that a new balance of power has not yet come into existence.

Anyway, he is certain that his party will make considerable progress, together with its allies, in future elections. The crisis within the Christian Democrats is deep, the Communists in the opposition have put a lot of red wine in their Eurocommunism, a wide open space has been created in the centre of the political spectrum.

This is the area where Signor Craxi is hunting for votes. A powerfully-built man, he believes in an aggressive style. His party base is the great industrial city of Milan, where the mayor, as well as the managers of La Scala and the Piccolo Teatro, have always been Socialists. Signor Craxi's *Milanesi* have drastically changed the old, relaxed an inefficient image of the party.

The Socialist Party now seems able to satisfy the widespread demand for *governability*. Even Signor Craxi's fame as an authoritarian leader probably wins him votes in that central area of the electorate which feels orphaned and threatened by the crisis of the Christian Democrats. Signor Craxi is an opportunist in his tactics, but a consistent man in his strategic choices, including Italy's acceptance of the new Euromissiles.

Signor Craxi is now a firm supporter of the Spadolini Government's efforts to achieve a "soft return" from high inflation, through the acceptance by the unions of a wide-embracing social pact, including wages policy. Signor Spadolini, leader of the small Republican Party, and a former editor of the once great Milan daily *Corriere della Sera*, has a reasonable chance of success.

If this happens and the political landscape becomes more stable (still a very big if), Signor Craxi will then make a considerable personal contribution to the general debate which has just started between the parties about much-needed institutional reforms, which are supposed to make Italy less ungovernable. The Spadolini Government could then turn out to be the first stage of a multi-stage rocket leading to a Craxi government.

FBI arrests another terror suspect

New York, Oct 28. — Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents arrested another suspect yesterday as a hunt for violent radicals widened, while an inquiry was ordered into charges that police staged a mock execution of a Black Panther already arrested.

The agents raided a house in Mississippi and arrested Cynthia Boston, "Minister of Information" for that the FBI called a terror group named Republic of New Africa."

She was accused of taking part in the plotting of last week's abortive hold-up of an armoured security van in New York in which two policeman and a guard were shot dead and four radicals arrested.

In New York the lawyer for Nathaniel Burns, a Black Panther arrested in a gun battle with police last Friday, said he was beaten and terrorized after his capture.

A police officer was said to have put a gun to his head and pulled the trigger four times a mock execution. A judge ordered an inquiry. — Reuter.

Television

Candid camera

Samantha Louise was at risk even before she was born. Her mother Angela was none too bright and her father — they were not married — had been sent down twice already for grievous bodily harm to small children. Brooding for ever on injustice and revenge, he saw himself as a rat cornered by the Jack Russells of the official, outside world: more than a touch of Billy Sykes about Graham. "I'm not as violent as I used to be", he told Sally Doganis in **All Those Hard Luck Stories** (BBC1), whose second programme onthe work of Nottingham Social Services Department covered not only the case of Samantha Louise but also that of Tristan. What grand, lost, romantic, nineteenth century names these kids get stuck with.

Last week's film about the state of a distressed girl — which I did not see — aroused misgivings on this page as to the propriety of conducting such painful and delicate work in public, and there was a moment last night, as the camera tried to nose its way under the weeping Angela's long hair to get those tears on film and back to the cutting room, when I feared the worst and wanted to kick the set. Nothing so crass took place thereafter, and the story of Tristan, the mother who had attacked him, and the social worker who believed her circumstances had improved to the point where she should be allowed to have the boy back, was particularly well told. Jacky was more intelligent than Angela or Graham, but more devious too, and Guy Longley barely contained his anger at the ease with which she hid from him the fact that she had taken up again with Steve, a disturbed and possessive 16-year-old who had himself been in care.

She conned us and the camera too, of course, and that takes character of a kind which she is going to need, since she ended up by losing one child for ever and setting up house with Steve by whom she was going to have another.

Michael Ratcliffe

Interview

Corrupted by the classroom

From Rattigan's *French Without Tears* across nearly 50 years to Alan Bennett's *Forty Years On* and Colin Welland's *Roll On 4 o'clock* and most recently Simon Gray's *Quartermaine's Terms* the history of modern English drama has also been the history of its school plays, where in classroom or more often staffroom dramatists have long found some sort of microcosm for the English character in one of its most archetypal and convenient gatherings.

And now, to the Greenwich Theatre from November 5, comes Julian Mitchell's new play *Another Country* which even in its title carries echoes of both Bennett's *The Old Country* and Griffith's *Country* that are singularly apt. For this too is (like *The Old Country*) a play about the nature of spies and (like *Country*) a play about the making of modern England. The setting is 1932, in an unnamed British public school where all but one of the cast of 10 are pupils.

At this stage it needs rapidly to be established that Mitchell is in his middle forties and went to Winchester in the late 1940s; but the play is in no way autobiographical, nor is it especially about Winchester.

"I got the idea quite suddenly last year when, in the wake of the Andrew Boyle revelations about Burgess and Maclean and the Third Man, every journalist in the business began writing articles about Cambridge in the 1930s and the formation of communist cells at Trinity, and it occurred to me that it was all too easy, too glib, when explained like that. Nobody gets politically or socially formed at a university; that whole process happens much earlier, at school. School is where you learn about the making of the English ruling class, school is where you learn about an establishment and the need some people feel to betray it.

"I took the title from one of those Great War memorial hymns, *I Vow To Thee My Country*, because I wanted to write about boys born in that war and dominated by their parents' attitudes and memories. I've taken two boys, one of whom might well have grown up to be Burgess and the other who might well have been John Cornford, the poet killed fighting for the republicans in the Spanish Civil War on his 21st birthday. At school he was one of those boys who gave a definition to the word Bolshie meaning not just Communist but someone who wouldn't join the Corps, wouldn't accept the discipline of the community he was sent to.

"Like a lot of writers I'd always been fascinated by the Thirties, by the Auden-Spender-MacNeice generation and by the others, the ones who were impelled to betray. They, the traitors, have haunted all the others and I wanted to know what made them. Alan Bennett in *The Old Country* wrote about a man like Burgess in old age; I wanted to write about him as a child, to see what formed him within that rigid hierarchy of a Thirties public school.

"There's nothing like a good public school for learning how to hide your true feelings; it must have been the most wonderful training for a spy. Above all what you learn there is hypocrisy and that's the real *Vice Anglais*, not flagellation or homosexuality. Cyril Connolly once wrote that for the English upper classes nothing in life was ever quite as exciting as school and they never really recovered from it. But it was those men, the public schoolboys of the 1930s, who have made our country, and that is what this play is about".

As may already have been gathered, Mitchell is no great supporter of the private school system; though he writes from the political centre, an SDP supporter "so middle of the road that I feel like a cat's eye", he is talking about the SDP of Shirley Williams and an end to the public schools: "I think private education is a disaster; it's very good, in terms of the way it works and the learning it provides, but the view of life it affords is catastrophic. My whole student career at Oxford" (where he was at Wadham in the generation of Alan Coren and David Caute) "was coloured by the fact that I'd been to a public school and most of the others hadn't.



Julian Mitchell, author of Another Country: 'a play on the things people aren't supposed to talk about.

Class was a constant source of conversation; people competed for the most working-class background, and I have never again met such hostility".

The son and grandson of lawyers and one of three brothers (one of whom works for the National Trust while the other is the publisher who founded Mitchell Beazley) Julian Mitchell set out to be a historian and is careful to attribute references in *Another Country* not only to Connolly and the Romilly brothers but also to such less-remembered writers as the drama critic T. C. Worsley who had been a master at Wellington in the early 1930s.

"I feel that from reading a great many memoirs I have begun to learn something about that generation which hasn't been expressed on a stage before, something about what made them tick, what made them survive, and what in certain cases made them betray."

As a dramatist Mitchell makes most of his living from television adaptations (most recently *The Good Soldier*, which is up for an American Emmy, and a Mark Twain called *The Mysterious Stranger*. He also adapted the award-winning India piece *Staying On* and is just starting on Rosamund Lehman's *Weather in the Streets* for the BBC:

"I think I probably know more about great novels than most literary critics, having had to adapt so many: but I love novels, and love the past.

"David Edgar, who did the RSC's *Nickelby*, and I are forever being told that we're adaptors rather than playwrights, but then what was Shakespeare if not an adaptor of Holinshed? Given the current moribund state of the West End, and the appalling cowardice of most commercial managers, and the apparent inability of Trevor Nunn even to read my epic play about St Francis of Assisi, a playwright has to take his luck where he can find it and I'm very lucky that Greenwich are willing to take a chance on a play almost entirely peopled by young non-star actors playing schoolboys.

"I thought we'd have a hard time finding the right kind of cast but in fact a lot of young actors seem able to cope with the period. What they refuse to believe are the stories I tell them in rehearsal about the cold baths and the compulsory chapel that were common even in my time at Winchester.

"I find the past easier to deal with than the present, and in the end it explains everything; the reason that *Nickelby* was so popular, the reason that in the end *Henry IV* is a greater Shakespeare play than any of the major tragedies, is that in the historical past you find a sweeping narrative which the modern theatre in all its awful naturalism cannot hope to deal with."

Mitchell lives now in South Wales, making occasional angry sorties to London where he watched the West End disintegrate, wishes all subsidies could be removed so that theatres would get back their humanity after years of trying to be institutions, and collects the rent from Pamela Stephenson who has been bedding down in his old flat:

"No playwright should ever be without a London flat; there's always at least one member of every cast whose private life is in such a shambles that they need to stay there for the duration. Certainly I have hopes that *Another Country* will move in from Greenwich; it's my only chance of making any money out of it. It's a play which I hope annoy an awful lot of ageing public schoolboys, because it's about what made them and the lies by which they now live; it's about the formation of a world in which a journalist will write a strident leader about a politician with his hand on a nearby knee and then not think twice about bedding his own office secretary. It's a play about the things that people aren't supposed to talk about because that was what their masters told them 50 years ago."

Sheridan Morley

Paperbacks

The Normans in the South by John Julius Norwich (Solitaire Books, £4.50)

Exactly fifty years before *1066 and All That*, a small troop of marauding Normans found themselves at Salerno in the boot of Italy. In a scene reminiscent of Kurasowa's *Seven Samurai*, these blond medieval sword-slingers unexpectedly helped the local populace repel a sudden attack by Saracen pirates, and then, after a convenient vision in the Cave of St Michael Archangel (another swordsman he) at Monte Sant' Angelo, they solemly vowed to return for the next campaingning season to continue giving moral support and military advice to the oppressed peasantry. The tale has, I think, a curiously familiar ring to the modern ear.

What followed makes our own Norman Conquest look positively genteel. Within the space of two generations, three entire territories fell to the Norman freebooters. In an everyday story of pillage, arson, rape, siege, massacre and blue-eyed treachery, the lands of Apulia (the heel of Italy), Calabria (the toe), and Sicily (the island football of the Mediterranean) were inexorably subdued; and no less than three Imperial powers who had previously divided the South between them — the German, Byzantine, and Popish — were unceremoniusly and bloodily sent packing.

It is a horrid and heroic story, of genuinely epic proportions, which John Julius Norwich has retold as a piece of vivid historical reportage. The battles are fiery, the peace-treaties flimsy, the betrayals breathtaking. The narration is conducted with elegance and odd touches of grim humour, rather like a UN observer at a cannibal feast. This was Lord Norwich's first proper book after leaving the Foreign Office (published 1967), and this shows perhaps in the slightly narrow concentration on military and diplomatic matters, at the expense of character, landscape, and that fine sensitivity to art and architecture which he has subsequently demonstrated as the historian of the Venetian Empire (1977).

This first part of the history (there is a twelfth-century sequel, *The Kingdom of the Sun*) is largely held together by the family saga of the Hautevilles, a prolific clan of brothers from the sweet green meadows of Cotentin, who emerged as the most successful and constructive of the Norman invaders. Notable among them was Wiliam the Iron-Arm, Robert the Guiscard (the Crafty — he somehow got himself into Dante's *Paradiso*), and Roger I — the youngest and most romantic, whose son eventually became the first crowned King of Sicily in 1130. The love-match between Roger and Judith of Evreux (the Norman girl-next-door) reminds us of the *jongleurs* and the *Chanson de Roland*, a rare touch of human tenderness in all that savagery. For the rest their fraternal rivalry is colourfully offset by picturesque details of campaigning life: a plague of tarantulas; a wife built like a Valkyrie (the Guiscard's); a ten-foot general called Maniakes; a hostage drowned in a sack with a monkey, a cock, and a snake; and a flock of carrier-pigeons whose message is succinctly conveyed by scraps of blood-soaked rags tied round their little pink legs.

For all this horror, the timeless feel of the Italian South — harsh, languid, hauntingly beautiful — does gradually breath through Lord Norwich's narrative (as it slowly imbued even the Normans), and casts an extraordinary spell over the book. Anyone who had travelled in those parts, or enjoyed Norman Douglas's *Old Calabria*, or even more J. A. Symond's *Sketches in Italy and Greece* (which contains a marvellous chapter on the Hautevilles — "the piety of pilgrims with the morals of highwaymen") will warm irresistably in its company. Like Judith d'Evreux beneath the cloak of Count Roger one icy winter's night at the bitter siege of Troina.

Richard Holmes

Art in Paris 1845-1862 by Charles Baudelaire. Translated and edited by Jonathan Mayne (Phaidon, £5.95).
The Civilisation of the Renaissance in Italy by Jacob Burckhardt (Phaidon, £7.50)

Baudelaire asserted that the critic should be partial, passionate and political, but also amusing and poetic. That is quite something to live up to (especially the "amusing" bit), but if anyone was equipped to live up to his own pronouncements it was Baudelaire. For a poet - or for anybody come to that - he knew an amazing amount about paintings, but more important, he knew exactly what he liked and what he disliked and why. In that age, long before the compulsory specialization of our own day, it was of course assumed that persons of intelligence and culture could write interestingly on almost anything. And there was, as well, a distinct literary tradition, going back at least to Diderot, that pointed sympathetic writers in the direction of art criticism: Baudelaire's journalistic coverage of the Salons, begun in 1845, was in the direct line of Diderot's a century earlier.

The essence of the genre, from the writer's as from the reader's point of view, was approachability. He was writing easily, conversationally, one cultured man addressing others whose general education at least he could take for granted. The tone is perfectly captured in Jonathan Mayne's translation of this and the companion volume, called *The Painter of Modern Life*.

Burckhardt is, naturally, a deal less jolly. But it is impossible not to wonder at the sheer sweep of his narrative, which carries one through at high speed, but without ever feeling hurried, from the birth of Dante to the death of Michel-angelo in under 350 pages. When works of scholarship become outdated, they usually just die. But occasionally they are reborn as works of literature, and that is what has happened to Burckhardt. Across more than a century, Burckhardt's vision of Renaissance Italy is compelling in the same way as Shakespeare's vision of English medieval history. Scholars may tell us till they are blue in the face that it is all wrong, but given the imaginative impact, who cares?

John Russell Taylor

Dance

Nutcracker

Wimbledon

Here's an odd carry-on. Entering the Wimbledon Theatre on Tuesday night for my second *Nutcracker* of the week, I found two programme sellers offering different publications. Readers thinking of seeing the production may like to know that the theatre's own programme costs 30p, against 40p for the one published by the company, but is not a bargain because it lists fewer than half the cast.

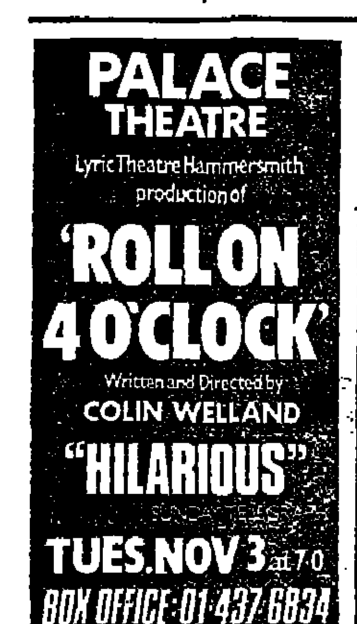
They give different versions of the plot, but neither of them names the production's designer. Come to think of it, perhaps there was no designer, judging by the perfunctory and banal settings and costumes. Even the producer gets mentioned only in the dearer programme, where his name is hidden among the small print at the foot of a page.

He turns out to be Ruben Echeverria, a name new to me, and his choreography is modestly competent when it follows traditional lines, but somewhat quaint when it attempts originality, which is sometimes necessary because this Vienna Festival Ballet (which has nothing to do with London Festival Ballet, and apparently not much to do with Vienna either) has fewer than two dozen dancers to scurry around and play all the roles.

That, however, is less of a problem than the paucity of the orchestra: a pianist, four scrapers, three blowers and a harpist.

Peter Mallek, the company's director and leading man, is perhaps a little too Viennese in build to make quite the ideal fairy-tale prince; and his solo dancing, although moderately strong, tends to be brusque. However, he has obviously found a product that audiences clamour to see; and now, I read, he is starting on a production of *The Sleeping Beauty* for the company. If he can manage that without reinforcements, I'll eat my programme.

John Percival



Concerts

LSO/Abbado

Festival Hall

The present popularity of concert cycles was reaffirmed on Tuesday when a capacity audience managed, despite the renewed rigour of the South Bank's security precautions, to join Alfred Brendel halfway through his crash course in the Beethoven concertos with the London Symphony Orchestra under Claudio Abbado. This time the concertos were the second and third, separated appropriately by a work written in the interim, the first symphony.

With the second piano concerto, which was in fact the first and indeed Beethoven's first important orchestral work, performers are faced most acutely by the question of whether to play the work as that of a young composer at the tail end of the eighteenth century, or instead to try to discover within it premonitions of the real Beethoven. Mr Brendel here surprised by finding a third option, natural to his style and thoroughly convincing. He simply performed the concerto as the mature composer might have done, revelling in its many beauties and its elegance, drawing back to reconsider various points, dealing impatiently with the obvious, even allowing himself some amusement at indiscretions permissible in youth.

The feeling of fondness in the performance was most conspicuous in the first movement, though there were also moments here when Mr. Brendel revealed his detachment, often by adopting a deliberately awkward bolt-upright stance for rhythms that might otherwise have seemed overbearing. The adagio, too, was a dialogue between nostalgic attachment to the music and examination of it, the former miraculously to the fore, in the false cadenza, which Mr Brendel let fall as points of light veiled in pedal resonance. By contrast, the finale was done with ostentatious distance, beginning at manic speed, the latter exposing appreciatively the balanced writing for the two hands or emphasizing the present earthiness of other episodes.

Mr Brendel kept his irony for the C minor concerto; but here it appeared to come from within the work itself, perhaps from the embarrassment which Beethoven felt at having to create a display vehicle, even a display vehicle for himself, when he really wanted to be pursuing symphonic designs.

Paul Griffiths



Chelsea Harmonic Society/de Rivera

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Sir Charles Villiers Stanford rests secure in the heritage of music in Britain and as a pillar of its renaissance towards the end of the last century, but his music is hardly much of a present or recent experience for many listeners.

The Chelsea Harmonic Society and their conductor, Edward de Rivera, took an opportunity to change that situation on Tuesday night with the performance of two of Stanford's chief choral works, a Requiem and a Te Deum.

Most historical references liken the Requiem of 1896 to the model of Verdi, but in fact its style has much less in common with him than with Brahms in his more devotional mood, though with less than the latter's strength of harmonic character. Stanford's is a long work, an hour and a half in duration and for most of its time it can be said to represent a high standard of Victorian music, even if that does mean it relies on the belief that sentiment acquires virtue through repetition.

The conductor took a measured, controlled view of the work, obtaining precisely the phrasing and inflexions he wanted from his choir, supplemented by the girls of West Heath School, and from the New Symphony Orchestras. The solo quartet were stronger in the male voices, notably the operatic tone of Egar Fleet's tenor and the sturdy bass of Timothy Woolford, but I wished that Mr de Rivera might have galvanized more urgency.

Any relevance to Verdi was much more apparent in the Jubilee Te Deum, the jubilee in this instance being of Queen Victoria's in 1897, so that the musical setting had a suitably celebratory spirit. Here the solo quartetacquired a new and vibrant soprano in Una Barry to match the smooth contralto of Susan Tyrrell, at the same time as the orchestra apparently lost its leader from the first part, while the choral singing acquired a brighter tinge.

Noel Goodwin

Kirkby/Thomas/Rooley

Wigmore Hall

Emma Kirkby's distinctive, penetrating soprano and David Thomas's soft brown bass, supported with unobtrusive taste by Anthony Rooley's lite-playing, adorned a programme largely of seventeenth century dialogue, which was like a half overcast, half blue sky at Tuesday night's Early Music Centre Festival concert. Exquisite sorrow vied with pastoral light-heartedness, achieving a subtle balance which ensured the audience's rapt attention.

Dialogue would seem to be a simple matter when there are two singers. Perversely, however, the opening piece, Dowland's "A Contention between Hope and Despair", had both singers taking both parts. Immediately establishing a refined intimacy, Miss Kirkby and Mr Thomas, with withdrawn but infinitely varied vocal shadings, imbued this ultimately resigned music with rare poise and subtlety, not least with their expressive silences in the final section at the words "Mourn, mourn".

Three true dialogues, in form rather than matter, by William Lawes were somewhat lighter fare. Both lovers were aptly coy in the naive sauciness of "Daphne and Strephon", rightly straightforward music, while "Venus and Vulcan" gave Mr Thomas the opportunity to show, albeit with disciplined restraint, some of his sheer power. In "Charon and the Nightingale" a certain rapture was added to the music's charm by Miss Kirkby's careful deployment of vibrato.

If such music hardly stretched the interpretative insights of these performers, a tripartite song by the lutanist John Danyel, "Mrs M. E. Her Funeral Teares", sung by Miss Kirkby alone, displayed unsuspected depth of feeling.

An esoteric Italian section was more varied than three anonymous French dialogues.

Stephen Pettitt

Theatre

Tricks of time



Ian Gelder and Jim Hooper in Hosanna at the New Half Moon.

Hosanna

New Half Moon

Partly through his own self-imposed ban on English language performances, the work of Michel Tremblay is reaching the European stage long after its first appearance in French Canada, and not necessarily in the right order. But I am glad to have seen his admirable short play *Forever Yours Marie-Lou* in Dublin before encountering this much less impressive transfer from Birmingham Repertory Theatre.

Both plays feature tricks with stage time and a fondness for overlapping dialogue, and both concern brutal domestic antagonisms in the working-class foothills of Montreal. But where *Marie-Lou* comes over as a spontaneous cry of pain from a wretched community, *Hosanna* — at least in John Van Burek's pugnacious English version — appears an artifically structured trip to the Quebec underworld, speaking for nobody except the two characters on show.

Hosanna is about the homosexual marriage of Cuirette, an ex-painter turned motor cycle freak, and Claude (alias Hosanna), who runs a hairdressing business and sees himself as a woman. True to North American custom, it spells trouble for the "wife" to be keeping the "husband." Also both partners are beginning to age, and tell each other so in no uncertain terms. Matters are brought to a head by a fancy dress drag party which Hosanna attends in the likeness of his idol Elizabeth Taylor, only to find a room-full of rival Elizabeth Taylors who laugh him off the stage. This humiliation finally jolts him into removing his wig, make-up, and black stockings, and embracing his partner as a man whose love no longer needs female masquerade.

Bill Pryde's production offers two physically courageous productions from Mr Gelder, as a bearded macho fast running to fat, and from the gaunt-featured, huge-eyed Mr Hooper, equally adept in tragedy queen gesture and falsetto malice. The play does convey something of the characters' stunted background, and contains some viciously well-turned insults among a mass of mud-slinging. It can best be enjoyed if you can put Genet out of your mind and concentrate on Canada.

Irving Wardle

Franz Kafka: the jackdaw of Prague

K: A Biography of Kafka
By Ronald Hayman
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson £16.50)

"The night is never long enough", wrote Kafka to Felice Bauer in January 1913. *I've often thought that the best way of life for me would be to have writing materials and a lamp in the innermost room of a spacious locked cellar. Food would be brought and put down a long way from my room, behind the outermost door of the cellar. My only exercise would be a walk, wearing my dressing gown, through vaulted cellar . . . But what I'd write! What depths I'd tear it up from.*

A thin skin living inside the thin walls of a family flat in Prague. Few imaginative writers of any age have drawn so consistently on the raw matter of their own lives, and documented the actuality with such intensity in parallel diaries and correspondence, so it seems at first extraordinary that Ronald Hayman's new book could be, as its publishers claim, the first biography of Kafka since before the war.

For there has been no shortage of scribes. Kafka's genius is like a blank wall against whose stark and uncompromising aesthetic writers from Auden, Borges, Adorno, Camus, and Canetti to Edmund Wilson and John Fowles have scribbled and scrawled to test their own creative temper, whilst an unstoppable stream of essays, monographs and symposia has examined The Kafka Problem, Kafka's Eternal Present, Kafka's Narrative Theatre, Kafka and Prague, Dickens and Kafka, or merely posed the kind of question ("Franz Kafka or Thomas Mann?") to which there is no correct reply. Volumes of marvellous letters have appeared in the past decade and a half, but it does indeed seem true that nobody has dared to draw all this material together and challenge Max Brod's classic Life (1937, English version 1947) with a full-length biography until now. Unbowed from a successful and enlightened series of rounds with Nietzsche (1980, though clearly he must have been working on both books for some years) Ronald Hayman has done it again.

Done what, exactly? Taken the less than knowledgeable English month by month, week by week, and almost line by line through the work and life of a terrified modern giant. As he broadened popular knowledge of Nietzsche far beyond Wagner's Siegfried and *Zarathustra*, so *K: A Life of Franz Kafka* transcends the confining associations of paranoia, bureaucracy and metamorphis attached to the writer of *The Castle* and *The Trial*.

Hayman's biographical method is the mosaic of annotated quotations linked, almost imperceptibly at times, with a narrative of further comment and information. The texture of *K* is particularly dense, and the book demands slow and careful reading for maximum enjoyment: where Nietzsche expands, Kafka refines, and you nod at your peril. He missed little that passed before his eyes — Puccini's vinous nose at the Brescia air display, the "round, precise, eloquent and affectionate knees" of a French prostitute in Milan, a Carmen surreptitiously easing tired feet under a green dress at the Opéra Comique — and still less of the terrifying visions of self-destruction that filled his head and dreaming: "We're abandoned like lost children in the woods", he wrote to his University friend Oskar Pollak, "When you stand before me and look at me, what do you know of the pain within me, and what do I know of yours?"

Kafka — *Kavka* (Czech) = jackdaw — was a Jew, the vegetarian grandson of a ritual butcher, the unloved son of a haberdasher and fancy goods dealer who later diversified into asbestos. Hayman starts the book with a short chapter on "The Judgment" (1912) in which a son will do anything, even kill himself, to win his father's approval. Hermann Kafka was a stupid and merciless bully who expressed little but contempt for his surviving son, and this contempt, denying his very existence, was central to Kafka's life and work: "My writing was about you," he wrote to his father in 1919, "All I was bewailing in it was that I could not weep about on your shoulder". . . I'm not going to say I'm what I am because of you, but I'm inclined to this exaggeration".

The skewering wit of the final clause is one of the gifts that clears Kafka of self-pity and keeps our interest alive in him at all times: his ironic intelligence is irrepressible, and recurs even in moments of black terror and bewildered despair. A comic absurdity, indeed, is a key element in both his life and work: much of *America* is very funny indeed. He observes people on the street like a silent screen comedian; he tumbles into the gutter and through revolving doors; long train journeys, preceded by imperfectly worded telegrams, are taken across Central Europe at a days' notice to keep tenuous romantic appointments in the hotel lobbies of Vienna and Berlin. Close friends all record his unaffecting sweetness of nature, his exhilarating charm and exuberant sense of fun: the sly smile in the photographs does the rest but Kafka insisted that, like his grandmother's, the smile was both involuntary and concealing. Beneath the fire lay solid ice.

No man looked into the invisible, frozen depths of his own nature more unsparingly,



yet few have been so dependent on the reaction of others and on the exercise of his own talents to prove that he was actually alive, living a life. Where father and mother failed — though Julie Kafka became at least conventionally solicitous in his late, tubercular years — he turned to friends like Pollak, Klopstock, the devoted young doctor with him when he died, and the indispensable Brod, whose talents he never considered inferior to his own. Kafka recognized his growing Jewishness, and the dramatic power of the Hassidic imagination, in the Yiddish actors who visited Prague, led by Jizchac Löwy, for whom he organized benefit evenings, and with whom his relationship has much in common with that of Hamlet and the player king.

Above all, there were the women he loved: Felice, who shared two engagements in a long and tortuous flirtation by post; Julie Wohryzen, one of nature's shopgirls; the passionate and demanding Milena Polakova; and the last attachment, with whom he spent the final, perhaps happiest, year of his life, the nineteen year old Dora Dymant. Ronald Hayman, who presents Kafka's writings as a cross between shock therapy and an alternative space to the uncontrollable shapes of everyday life, gives sharp outlines to them all and brings the jackdaw of Prague scrupulously to life.

Michael Ratcliffe

Guiding the Guardian

Guardian Years
By Alastair Hetherington
(Chatto & Windus, £15)

In the autumn of 1956 A. P. Wadsworth, the Editor of *The Manchester Guardian*, as it was called then and as many of us will always think of it, was determining editorial policy from his deathbed. He had only weeks to live when his editorial colleagues gathered at his Manchester home to discuss Eden's drift to war over the Suez Canal. By November British paratroops were dropping on Port Said, Hungarian rebels were fighting Russian tanks in Budapest, and Alastair Hetherington, a 36 year-old Foreign Editor, had succeeded the much loved Wadsworth.

In his twenty years editing *The Guardian*, Hetherington had many successes but nothing can compare with the way he responded to his baptism of fire. He tells us in this meticulous account of his stewardship that it took him only minutes to make up his mind when Eden announced the Anglo-French ultimatum to Nasser. The *Daily Mirror* and the *Daily Herald* were silent for two days; Hugh Gaitskell was muted. It was *The Manchester Guardian* by the speed and intelligence of its response which provided the template for the Suez opposition. Any fool could have screamed and shouted. They did that on both sides. The contribution of *The Manchester Guardian* was to combine incisive advocacy, intellectual rather than visceral, with relentlessly fair reporting. Hetherington's integrity, as much as his fluency, was crucial. He is a man of almost painful rectitude. It made him an impressive editor but it can put a chill on memoir writing.

Mr Hetherington, one feels, could be trusted to report a raid on a bordello with taste and tact and consideration for the feeling of all the parties. He wrings most feeling and excitement from an original account of the plans — plots is a word that might but does not soil his lips — to merge *The Guardian* and *The Times* in 1966. There had been earlier talks between Hetherington and Sir William Haley, the Editor of *The Times*. These were weird meetings, he says: "At their best they had the intellectual stimulus of an Oxford tutorial but at their worst they were like negotiating with a cobra." Unfortunately Hetherington is more restrained when it comes to reporting his feelings about Laurence Scott, his Company Chairman, who was at one point prepared to ditch Hetherington for the sake of the joint paper. "What follows", says Hetherington, "is a story better not told in detail before 1991 or 2001 when or whenever Laurence and I are both well settled in whatever Valhalla or Gehenna is reserved for newspaper people." Rather a remote deadline for most of us.

Hetherington's memoir is more than the story of a newspaper. It is a distillation of many of the central issues of policy of our generation. He was very much a political editor. He seems to have talked to everybody except Ho Chi Minh. There are accounts of conversations with Nasser in his seaside bungalow in Alexandria; with Harold Macmillan ("I felt I had done no better than a gamma"), and the Queen who told Hetherington that Suez was a terrible time at the Palace: "People had been clawing at each other — she did a clawing gesture — and would not speak to each other."

In some of this hobnobbing Hetherington journeyed into the grey area between journalism and diplomacy. He argued and advocated. He carried messages. He is aware that this is thin ice. He acknowledges he took most risks in his relationship with Harold Wilson, a honeymoon that ended abruptly in 1969 when Wilson asked him, says Hetherington, to publish a story he knew to be untrue about British plans for bombing in Rhodesia so that it would unsettle Ian Smith's Rhodesians.

Hetherington's immersion in such policy-making manoeuvres is vividly demonstrated when he recounts going to see Wilson on his return from a visit to President Johnson in Washington. He tells Wilson that Johnson is going to press for more British involvement in Vietnam: "I thought we should keep out", Hetherington reports telling Wilson, "but if he felt we ought to go in I was willing to turn the paper's line round over the next week or two."

Fortunately for Hetherington Wilson did not take this remarkable hostage. Hetherington defends it by saying he wanted a sound start to the Wilson-Johnson relationship. It is none the less dangerous ground. On Hetherington's side is his scrupulous candour — following the good rule that one should never do what one cannot divulge to one's colleagues or readers — and his record of consistently good judgment over 20 years. And Hetherington is sometimes more defensive than he need be. He still has his doubts but he was surely right to change *The Guardian's* policy after he had visited the battlefields in Vietnam. Wobbles can sometimes be wise.

Fortunately for *The Guardian* Hetherington rarely wobbled on the icy ridges of Scottish mountains where he repaired for moral and intellectual repair. The book conjures up a charming picture of the editor of *The Guardian* striding the peaks with his ham sandwiches in his knapsack and a formula for world peace jotted down on the wrapping paper.

Harold Evans

The dangerous logic of money

The Moneylenders
By Anthony Sampson
(Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95)

Those who believe that bankers run the world — that David Rockefeller is the real President of the United States — will lap up Anthony Sampson's latest global anatomy lesson. "Bankers in a dangerous world" is his somewhat leaden sub-title; one closes the book wondering whether it is not rather the bankers themselves who are dangerous, or at least responsible for making the world more so.

It is obviously apt that this book was published at the height of this year's IMF/World Bank meeting in Washington: Mr Sampson leaves the reader wondering what, pray, those sleek lounge-lizards have in store for us all in the coming twelvemonth. Equally appropriate, however, was its appearance during this year's Labour Party conference: much of Mr Sampson's evidence, though I suspect he would not relish being seen in this company, lends weight to Tony Benn's conspiracy theories about sinister international cartels toying with the strings of our poor little puppet economy.

The Commonwealth Heads of Government, moreover, were busy debating the fate of the Third World, a sphere in which bankers will ultimately have much greater influence than any politicians. They've been at it, these bankers, since the days of the Medicis, tinkering with Edward IV's England; for more than a century the Rothschilds have held countless unseen destinies in their self-interested sway; now hapless Poland is in the bankers' thrall, creaking beneath unpayable debts as ominous to their future as any Soviet imperialism.

The most striking example in recent history, to which Mr Sampson lends due weight, is that of the American hostages in Tehran — an authentically "dangerous" episode, directly precipitated by edgy bankers, whose political instincts about the Iranian revolution proved much more reliable than those of the US Government.

This account proves that, while the rules of politics and diplomacy proved inadequate to the game, money, in Sampson's words, "had its own logic". It was the threat to the American and international banking system which brought us to the brink of war, not the "diplomatic outrage" or the hostages' personal danger, not the threat to oil supplies or other strategic considerations, not even President Carter's reckless intent on re-election. As a Swiss banker put it at the time: "The financial consequences to the world could do more harm than the deaths of 49 people."

The full facts of the extraordinary episode have yet to be unearthed; Mr Sampson too readily permits Henry Kissinger to explain his role in the Shah's admission to the United States as that of "old friend", rather than highly paid consultant to Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank. But he has, with characteristic thoroughness, marshalled a wealth of detail (much of it new) towards his specific end.

Oil companies, arms dealers, and now bankers . . . Anthony Sampson has a habit of divining the real forces at play in his dangerous world and enlightening us on how little we can do about them. Ever since he anatomized Britain 20 years ago, he has been a Pied Piper among journalists, leading the rat pack in new directions with a none too cheerful tune. Wherever he leads us to next, we will follow, I suspect, with wide eyes and sinking hearts.

Anthony Holden

Dark reflections in the mirror

Flaws in the Glass
By Patrick White
(Cape, £7.95)

The story of Patrick White's life may be simply told. He was born in 1912, of prosperous Somerset farming stock transplanted to Australia. A delicate, asthmatic youngster, he was educated at Cheltenham ("a prison") and Cambridge — King's College, though he does not mention the fact in this book. He spent most of the 1930s in Britain, a remittance man from the colonies trying to become a writer. During the war he served as an Air Force Intelligence Officer in the Middle East and Greece. There he met Manoly Lascaris, who became "the central mandala of my life's hitherto messy design." Together they went back in Australia where White's creative energy burst forth. At first his novels, short stories and plays were greeted with bewilderment and hostility. But the tide turned and in 1973 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

This stark outline is barely visible in *Flaws in the Glass*. For, as its subtitle states, White's book is a self-portrait, not an autobiography. And as the title suggests, the mirror in which he sees himself is flawed. His reflection, fluctuating in the watery glass, is "all blotches and dimples and ripples". The image occurs elsewhere in his work. In *The Aunt's Story*, for example, Theodora looks into an old mirror which "was like a green sea in which she swam, patched and spotted with gold light." In fact, what White is doing in this self-portrait is to employ the techniques he uses to explore and evoke his fictional characters.

This is by no means inappropriate. As White says, "nobody knows anybody", and he certainly does not know himself. As a writer he has lived "many lives in one body" and is a whole "cast of contradictory characters". In religion he is a "lapsed Anglican egotist agnostic pantheist occultist existentialist would-be though failed Christian Australian." He is sexually ambivalent. In his own eyes he is a "black, bubbling pool" of spontaneous generation; in the eyes of God (who apparently shares White's Swiftian preoccupations) he is "pretty average crap". Such a protean personality can only be seen in a glass, darkly.

So White makes no attempt at a photographic likeness. He provides instead a palimpsest of dense images and a succession of symbol-ridden epiphanies. Often the prose is opaque. Sometimes it is gratuitously fractured, like this: "It is easier to win the confidence of a Freemason, a homosexual, a Jew, seldom a Frenchman — but probably never a Vlach." Another similarity to the novels is that this book is written in three movements. In each one White sees different facets of himself, reflected first in other people, then in alien landscapes, finally in recent experiences. Some of the last are quite comic, especially his brief encounter with the Queen (whose "high-pitched, cold, china voice" he disliked) and his fleeting relationship with the notorious Governor-General of Australia, Sir John Kerr (whom he calls "an amiable, rorty old, farting Falstaff").

Flaws in the Glass is not an attractive, an easy, or even an enjoyable book. But as a portrait of the artist as an outsider it is both honest and profound. White describes himself as a cuckoo in his parents' nest and they did regard him as a freak and a changeling. At school he displayed a "morbid kink" which his housemaster was determined to stamp out — this was not a passion for other boys but for Ibsen, Chekov and Strindberg. As an adult White is permanently uprooted. He is a colonial in Britain, an aristocrat in Australia. Everywhere he is a solitary by virtue of his homosexuality and his art. Like the flawed mirror in his house "Dogwoods", he is set apart from his fellows by a faint but unmistakable birthmark.

Piers Brendon

Fiction

By the Green of the Spring
By John Masters
(Michael Joseph, £8.95)

Have a Nice Day
By Barry Norman
(Quartet, £6.50)

Readers of the first two volumes of John Masters' *Loss of Eden* trilogy will need no encouragement to reimmerse themselves in the lives of the four Kentish families who occupy the centre of the stage in his gargantuan chronicle of the Great War and its aftermath. If you missed *Now, God Be Thanked* and *Heart of War* you will need to keep your wits about for the first hundred pages or so of *By the Green of the Spring*, because there is a cast of, if not thousands, at least 40, many of whom share the same surname, as is the way with family sagas. Fortunately the author has the good sense to provide family trees of the Rowlands, Strattons, Gorses and Durand-Beaulieus.

Although half the book deals with events preceding Armistice Day, war is not the main concern in *By the Green of the Spring*. The characters certainly fight, in the trenches, at sea and in the air. But Mr Masters seems more interested in examining the process of social change than in describing military action, which is all to the good, since professional soldiers are often unconvincing when writing about battle, perhaps because they take danger and suffering for granted in a way which is incomprehensible to the rest of us. Far easier here to sympathise with sensitive young Laurence Cate, who wanders off in a trance when he is supposed to be leading an attack, than with the thirsty uncle Colonel Quentin Rowland, who feels duty-bound to order his nephew's court-martial and subsequent execution.

Back in Blighty there's never a dull moment. Poachers and prostitutes hobnob with peers and queers, and everyone seems to be having babies on the wrong side of the blanket. Even the squire's lady has run off to Dublin to join the IRA, so it's hardly surprising her daughter has become a junkie or that the lower orders are getting distinctly uppity. Mr Masters shows the *ancien régime* collapsing long before the generals finally decide to call it a day, and the second half of his book deals sympathetically with the returning warriors' struggle to adapt to a world quite different from the one they thought they had been fighting for. Smart literary folk may turn their noses up at Colonel Masters' direct, uncomplicated style of writing, and they would be ill-advised to search the *Loss of Eden* trilogy for A Message. But it is an epic piece of story-telling, rich in its concern for humanity in all its forms.

By contrast, the only concern I can detect in Barry Norman's *Have A Nice Day* is to give us a bloody good laugh. It's about a British TV team sent to California to interview one of the Hollywood Greats. But the programme's presenter, Mark Payne ("gedit?") isn't the witty, grey-haired charmer you were expecting. Instead he is an egomaniacal monster whose time is divided between the ruthless pursuance of his own ends and the persecution of those around him, especially researcher William Pendleton. Fortunately William has the innocence and sunny disposition of a Wodehousian hero, which make him more than a match for Payne's sniping and protect him from the slings and arrows an increasingly outrageous fortune hurls in his direction. TV people are notoriously accident-prone when they venture out into the field, but there is a limit to the number of things which can actually go wrong. Or is there? Not for Mr Norman. Satire gives way to farce as he leads his troops right over the top in a desperate assault on the forces of pomposity and pretension, until the whole expedition finally collapses in every overgrown schoolboy's Christmas stocking.

So too is Dan Kavanagh's *Fiddle City* (Cape, £5.95), the second adventure of Duffy, Mr Kavanagh's endearingly quirky private-eye. Most of the action takes place at Heathrow, which is tough on a hero who suffer so acutely from aerophobia that he has to duck every time he sees a plane passing overhead. But it's fun for the rest of us because it allows the author to show off his exhaustive knowledge of the tricks customs-officers keep up their sleeves and in other less savoury places. The characterization is exact, the action gripping, and the writing pleasantly ironic. The same cannot, alas, be said of *The Edge of Heaven* (Hutchinson, £7.95), Gordon Honeycombe's account of the affair a bored British officer's wife has with a Cypriot youth 20 years her junior. The theme is a fashionable one, but the residue of an education which extolled the virtue of charity inhibits me from passing any further comment on this lengthy book.

John Nicholson

All muckers together

Soldiering On
By Dennis Barker
(André Deutsch, £8.50)

Dennis Barker's book is a first-class bit of public relations for the Army. Both he and the Army's PR branch, who helped and encouraged him, have earned the Army's gratitude. It is a sympathetic picture that he paints, which should remove many misconceptions about what the Army is like today, based on stories, some true, some exaggerated, of what it was like some time ago; misconceptions which the author admits that he had shared to a certain degree, before he came into close contact with the Army in the course of preparing the ground for the book.

He found the Army more progressive, less stuffy, more efficient and more contented than he had expected. He makes no bones about the apparent anachronisms and musical comedy aspects of some of its habits and hallowed ritual, and appears more convinced of their value, certainly of their harmlessness, than many of those who have had to live with with them. He lays great stress on the importance of the regimental system, but makes no mention of the great obstacles it erects to any changes in organization which may become necessary, not just to meet "defence cuts", but because military tasks or the distribution of population in the country have changed.

Perhaps this is because he clearly spent a great deal of his time with the Guards and Household Cavalry, to whom he devotes a disproportionate amount of space. He realizes that they are not typical of the Army as a whole, and his obvious admiration for the Royal Engineers, who present such a contrast to them, balances his fascination for the Guardsmen. But, from his account, one might be misled into thinking that the Army consisted of little else than the Household Division, the Royal Engineers and a few technical corps.

The book starts with vivid accounts of the army in action in Northern Ireland, Belize and Hong Kong, and on an exercise in Germany. It then considers a number of general aspects, such as the selection and initial training of officers, initial selection of recruits, the position of women, both as servicewomen and as wives, and the relation between the army and society. The last discusses "aid to the civil power", both in maintaining essential services and in supporting the police in the maintenance of order, concluding with a discussion of the possibility of a military coup to take over the government, which the author sensibly dismisses.

It may seem churlish for a soldier to criticize such a sympathetic picture of his profession, painted by a clearly independent hand; but, to one who has spent his life in the army, it is obviously a picture of how the army and its individuals would like to present themselves to a journalist. It lacks the feel of every day life in barracks, on the ranges, on exercises, on the staffs and in the mess. Barker has caught the atmosphere of the officers' mess, but not that of the junior ranks' club, and certainly not that of the institution which provides the real backbone of the British army — one which affords a greater contrast to foreign armies that any other — the Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Mess. When my colleagues in the NATO Military Committee visited Britain in 1974, and I took them to visit some military units, it was the atmosphere in the Sergeants' Mess of the 2nd Royal Green Jackets that impressed them most. Without the support of that institution, a commanding officer can achieve little.

The question that remains unanswered is whether the emphasis, more intense in some parts of the army than others, on the maintenance of traditions and the *regimental* spirit is really necessary to good *unit* spirit. At the lowest level, it is being with his "muckers", the comradeship of the small, closely-knit body of men at company level and below, that matters most to the soldier, and makes a man risk his life for the safety and esteem of that small group.

Michael Carver



1979 ... when Finchley went along with the entire Thatcher package

A Finchley problem for Mrs Thatcher

Ian Bradley explains why the influential Jewish vote could cause a swing against Mrs Thatcher in her constituency

With a possible challenge to her leadership and another by-election defeat looming, Mrs Thatcher might be forgiven for not taking too much notice of a small but growing group of protesters in her own constituency. Yet they could prove a greater threat to her political future than some of the more publicized challengers

The protestors are a sizable group among the Jewish community of Finchley who are talking openly about withdrawing their support from the Prime Minister at the next election unless the Government changes what they regard as its blatantly pro-Arab foreign policy. In particular, they are disturbed by repeated statements by both Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, about the need to involve the Palestine Liberation Organization in Middle East peace talks.

Finchley is part of the London borough of Barnet, which has the highest proportion of Jews of any local authority area in Britain — 58,000 Jewish voters, according to the last census. Finchley, in fact, has a smaller Jewish electorate (about 9,000) than the neighbouring seats of Hendon North and Hendon South, but it is marginal enough for the Jewish community to have a significant and possibly decisive influence if its vote was switched *en bloc* away from the Tories at the next election.

Mrs Thatcher's majority at the last election was 7,878. Dr Geoffrey Alderman, a lecturer in government at London University who has made a special study of the Jewish vote in Britain, reckons that as many as 75 per cent of the Jewish electors of Finchley voted Conservative in 1979. A significant switch in their votes, on top of the likely anti-Conservative swing nationally, could lose the Prime Minister her seat.

Barnet's three Conservative MPs have generally been careful not to offend Jewish voters. John Gorst, MP for Hendon North, voted against the Conservative Government's arms embargo to Israel during the 1973 Yom Kippur war and has consistently taken a pro-Israeli line. Peter Thomas, who represents Hendon South, is a vice-president of the Conservative Friends of Israel.

Mrs Thatcher herself also has a long record of good relations with her Jewish constituents. Indeed, she played a major part in rebuilding strong links between the Finchley Jewish community and the local Conservative association after they had been severely strained in the 1960s because of the exclusion of Jews from local golf and tennis clubs. She is president of the Finchley Anglo-Israel Friendship League.

Leaders of Finchley's Jewish community emphasize that they have no personal quarrel with Mrs Thatcher, whom they regard as a good constituency MP who has always supported local Jewish charities. However, they are increasingly unhappy about the Government's Middle East policy and about her own response to their protests. They are particularly worried that either she or, more likely, Lord Carrington will talk to Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader.

Signs of this unease first emerged in a series of protest meetings, one of which attracted more than 1,000 people, last year. They marked the opening shots in a campaign which is now being concentrated on the Barnet constituencies, Finchley in particular, to put maximum pressure on the Prime Minister.

At one of the early protest meetings last year Rabbi Saul Amias, emeritus minister of Edgware Synagogue, delivered a warning which has been repeated by others several times since. He said: "If Mrs Thatcher meets with the terrorists, she must know that, north-west of Baker Street, there are many voters in Barnet who will think twice about re-electing her".

There is particular concern in Finchley that Mrs Thatcher recently declined an invitation to discuss the Government's Middle East policy. The invitation came from David Glass, a local businessman and an organizer of the protest campaign, who says many local Jews feel that Mrs Thatcher has let them down. Two Conservative MPs, Sir Hugh Fraser and Mr Winston Churchill, have spoken at meetings in Hendon organized by the campaign.

Recent events have done nothing to alleviate Jewish anxieties. Although there was some relief at the departure from the Foreign Office of Sir Ian Gilmour, who was seen as a leading pro-Arabist, there is resentment at the absence of high-level British representation at the funeral of Moshe Dayan and apprehension about Lord Carrington's coming visit to Saudi Arabia.

Many Conservatives are sceptical about a threat to Mrs Thatcher. Peter Thomas, for example, believes there is no such thing as a Jewish vote which can be mobilized in a particular way. Nor does he think, in any case, that the Tories obtained more than 50 per cent of the Jewish votes in Barnet at the last election. He points to the traditional Jewish support in the area for the Liberals.

Dr Alderman agrees on that last point but draws rather different conclusions. He believes that a candidate for the SDP/Liberal alliance in Finchley could pick up significant Jewish support.

He also points to a precedent. Willesden East once had a Jewish Labour MP, Maurice Orbach. He turned strongly pro-Arab. And in 1959 he lost his seat. The same could happen to Margaret Thatcher. he says in 1984.

Ronald Butt

Arms questions the CND must answer

In our parish church last Sunday morning, the sermon was preached by the diocesan education officer. Young people, he said, conceded that Jesus was a "good guy" — but that was 2,000 years ago. What had Christianity to say to youth now?

So far as he was concerned, it had particularly important things to say about "racism", which he found within and all about us, and also about unemployment. He drew the now fashionable line of connexion between these phenomena and the behaviour of "punks" and "skins" which he did not (he said) justify, though he wondered what part of the media the congregation got its "perceptions" of "punks" and "skins" from.

We should, by now, be well used to politicized sermons in which there is no message to tell the individual how to overcome the evil in his own nature, and which prefer fatalistically to explain away bad behaviour by adverse social circumstances.

It was certainly no surprise when the youth officer went on to say that, out of his Christian commitment, he had marched with the CND in London on the previous day, and that what had heartened him was that "skins" and "punks" were marching together, whereas in ordinary circumstances his efforts were devoted to keeping *his* "skins" and *his* "punks" apart.

He concluded from this, not that the worst of enemies can form an alliance, if the moment is convenient, against a common opponent (in this case, what is seen as the establishment) but that it showed that the young did care — about themselves, and of course, about nuclear weapons.

On Saturday's march, the young were certainly predominant, and they included many ordinary young people, including parents with their children, and with an apparently large middle class and "ecology" element. The extreme left seemed proportionately far more heavily represented on the platform and in speeches than among the marchers.

But what was the march really for? It is a question that must be asked, since the so-called "peace movement" is now bigger, better organized and, on the face of it, more rationally and reasonably motivated, than that of 20 years ago.

If the purpose of the march had been to demand that both the US and the Russians should renew efforts for agreed multilateral nuclear disarmament, who could dissent? But that is not the message. The demand is for the renunciation of the possession of nuclear weapons by this country and the rejection of American weapons positioned in Europe.

And to what end? Is it to set an example to the Russians; to make a moral statement to which the Soviet Union will feel in conscience bound to respond? Even allowing for the particular horror of nuclear destruction, does it make any sense to declare against these weapons without also making the pacifist case for the abandonment of all weapons?

Genuine pacifism, born out of religious conviction, has its own logic. If the intention of CND were that all weapons and all conflict should be renounced, in the hope that by this great example the hearts of the leaders of the countries we fear would be turned from evil, that would be an honourable position.

The moral dilemma for the Christian in bearing arms and killing is as old as his religion, and it is one which was particularly acute for those of us who were growing up in the thirties, and whose fathers had fought in the First World War. We were brought up in the belief that it must never, indeed, *could* never be allowed to happen again; that humanity had learned its lesson from that fearful carnage, and that even the leaders of the most evil aggression might be move by reason and gentleness. That conviction, after all, underlay Munich also.

> The ambiguities and falsities behind the unilateralist campaign have to be persistently examined and exposed . . . if they found themselves outgunned would they prefer surrender to American help?

The pacifism, and especially the Christian pacifism, of those days was powerfully rooted in the conviction (which reflected the supreme act of non-resistance by which Christianity was founded) that somehow passive resistance in the twentieth century might dissolve the evil of war. It was, at its best, much more religious and ethical than political — though it was also influenced by the political belief of many on the left that one government was as good (or bad) as another and that wars were all caused either by stupidity or by the evils of capitalism.

This political gloss has its echo today in the false claim of many in the peace movement that essentially Nato and the Warsaw pact are the same kind of institution and that Washington and Moscow have largely equivalent motivation — the rest of us being their potential victims.

The true pacifism of the thirties did not, however, differentiate between one weapon and another; did not say that you could bayonet but not bomb. It stood firmly on the injunction "Thou shalt not kill" believing that obedience to it would evoke the response: "We will not bully, kill, invade or terrorize."

This huge pacifist claim was made in face of an enemy, the Nazis, of whom every pacifist disapproved in a way that not every anti-nuclear marcher disapproves of the aggression that has brought so much of Europe under the Soviets' domination.

In the last analysis, of course, it also required that you should be prepared to turn not only your own cheek, but those of your friends and family, which would demand a degree of faith and courage of which few felt possessed.

Some of the leaders of CND may, however, take this genuinely pacifist position today. Those who do should say so. But most emphasize that they are not pacifists and instead take their stand on a false differentiation between weapons that is more likely to cause war than to stop it.

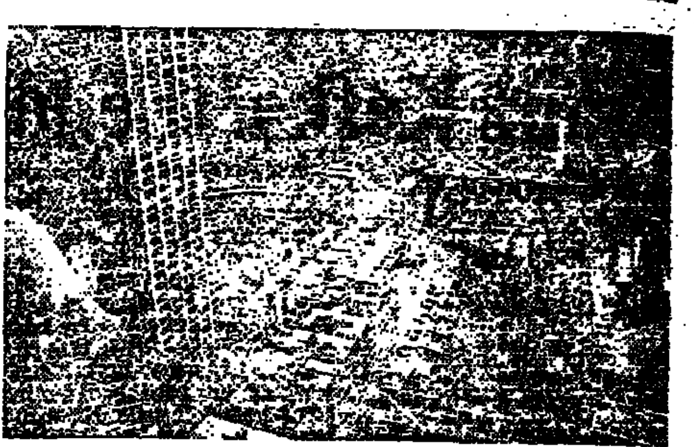
If the CND could bring about a state of affairs in which the European countries renounced the presence of nuclear weapons; if they then trusted that they would not be intimidated; if, notwithstanding, this trust they found that they were intimidated and then attempted to defend themselves, what would follow?

Either they would be overrun, or they would be driven at the last moment to invoke the American deterrent (assuming that the United States did not conclude that at this late stage it would be wiser to write Europe off) which would turn Europe into the nuclear wasteland that the campaigners now fear.

The ambiguities, and falsities behind the unilateralist campaign have to be persistently examined and exposed. How genuinely pacifist, and how political is it? How does it differentiate morally between one weapon and another? Was Dresden so much less evil than Hiroshima? What sort of defence policy do they envisage for Europe — and where do they draw the line? Do they really take self-defence, or even the defence of personal liberty seriously? If they found themselves outgunned would they prefer surrender to American help? Do they think the United States should unilaterally renounce nuclear weapons also?

Not least it is vital to expose the absurd claim that because there is now such a huge nuclear "overkill" there is no real balance of power. By what logic do they suggest that it is a better balance if one side can "kill" the other 30 times over? This highly political movement should not be allowed to play on the inchoate moral instincts of ordinary people, or of a cruelly sentimentalized Christianity, without being much more vigorously challenged in terms that everyone can understand.

CND marchers on the way to Hyde Park last Saturday



The Barbican Centre: is the gloom necessary?

The longest running dream in the City

Few projects can have opened to such choruses of doom as those that herald the launching today of the plans for London's Barbican Centre for Arts and Conferences. Conceived in the 1950s, costed on the 60s and built in the 70s, the Centre's history has been a juddering and infinitely slow march against financial despair, artistic misgivings and general doubt. The City of London Corporation long ago, and publicly lost its nerve.

But is the gloom necessary? Those who know the Barbican Centre already, who have played in its concert hall, used its library, tested what it has to offer conferences, are, on the contrary, full of praise and optimism. It is now a question of how fast they can sell the message and how ready London is to listen.

Today's News conference is a largely artificial occasion, designed to ginger up interest by announcing the programme for the genuine opening in the spring, and to explain more loudly the dream that inspired the Barbican's creators: that of building a London equivalent to the Pompidou Centre in Paris, or the Lincoln Centre in New York, where people come to attend conferences and stay on to listen to music; where commuters drop in to see a picture exhibition and wait to dine; where music and books and meetings and exhibitions somehow mix and blend and provide audiences for each other; where people who have never systematically attended performances become addicts.

Tonight the London Symphony Orchestra, one of the centre's two resident companies — the other being the Royal Shakespeare Company — is giving a performance for an invited audience of City dignitaries, part of its unabashed policy of courting the inhabitants of the surroundings in which it finds itself. Both the LSO and the RSC, like medieval troubadours, have devoted energy and time to enticing the support of City institutions, with private performances and planned subscription lists. The publicity department is busy luring taxi operators with free tickets, while making much of the new British rail electric line to Bedford and the North, and to the fact that the Barbican lies within 10 minutes of four underground stations.

Though not officially open, much of the centre is in use; as a result a great deal is already known about how it will work. It is clear, for instance, that technically anyway the close cooperation from the start between consumer and designer has richly paid off. The large auditorium which is to be the LSO's permanent home — its first — has been occupied for some months, so that the players themselves have been able to pronounce on the acoustics and suggest minor alterations.

For the RSC, whose stage is not yet ready, the advantages though untried are obvious: storage for scenery (there was no room at the Aldwych, their home for 21 years); decent dressing rooms; universally good seats, and an actual theatre all are proud of.

Some of this is just luck. The final signature was put to the plans in 1968. Yet the theatre that opens in the spring, 14 years later, is the very intimate setting they have now come to depend on (but then did not): no aisles, and narrow circles that project towards rather than away from the stage. "Papering the walls with people" is how the RSC sees it.

The LSO is to use its home for three one month periods each year. The arrangement, on an initial three year contract, suits them admirably in that they are by history and financing the most international of world orchestras. It also suits the Barbican who, as costs of the centre rose, and the world became ever more obsessed by conferences, saw the commercial potentials in their new site and immense concert hall. With reason: bookings already look good.

Two major enterprises — World Petrol and Museum Curators, with some 10,000 delegates between them — have already booked in for the summer of 1983. Among these people may be concert-goers and theatre fans.

Much of this promise has been obscured by the dazzling multiplying of the costs and the lateness of the opening. Understandably perhaps critics harp on the money (the budget rose from £10m at time of conception to £140m on execution), on the bald fact that the Barbican was due to open a full five years ago, on the site (far from the West End) and on the inescapable fact that, designed in a rich and carefree period, the Barbican is neither economic in energy nor easy to safeguard.

After widespread attacks on the wastefulness of the new scheme earlier in the year, Claudio Abbado and Anthony Camden of the LSO protested that the Barbican was "the most exciting arts complex to be created in Western Europe in this decade". Their enthusiasm is genuine, just as is their sense of outrage that the potential for a new excellence in the arts in England is being lost under a sea of financial bickering.

For the others, it seems to come down to a hunch: a feeling that somewhere within the City streets a corporate spirit prevails, one that is longing to find and champion an artistic centre of its own, a growing certainty that the 350,000 commuters who come in each day, and the 5,000 who reside in the new flats at night, will welcome what the Centre has to offer: two classy restaurants designed by David Hicks, a picture gallery the size of the Hayward where the City of London can finally exhibit its collection of Matthew Smith paintings; three cinemas, a large library, a unique concert hall and a fine theatre, 18 hours a day and seven days a week.

If their hunch proves right, then the Barbican organizers may not have too much to fear

Caroline Moorehead

A case of diversion therapy

I hear that the Government's tactics over the introduction in Parliament of the Mental Health Amendment Bill, which among other things clarifies the rights of mental patients to refuse certain kinds of treatment, are ruffling the feathers of non-psychiatrists in the mental health field.

The fact that the new Bill will contain a clause setting up a new quango, the Mental Health Commission for England, has come as something of a surprise to social work and nursing organizations. This is because in 1978 the Labour government, after lengthy consultation with bodies like the Royal College of Psychiatrists and Mind — the National Association for Mental Health — accepted Mind's argument that patients *should* have the right to refuse treatment like brain surgery and electro convulsive therapy and rejected the psychiatrists' proposal for a Mental Health Commission — of doctors only — to advise on disputed cases. more

But what is also worrying non-psychiatrists and the voluntary bodies like Mind is that the Government is suspected of using parliamentary procedure to defuse criticism.

The main opposition to the new bill can be expected to come from Jack Ashley, Christopher Price and Charles Irving, MPs who have long been most concerned about mental patients' right to refuse treatment. They have been preparing for a spirited debate on the Bill — but they had reckoned without Mrs Thatcher's recent reshuffle.

In that shake-up, Sir George Young, MP for Acton, lost his job as Under-Secretary of State for Health and was replaced by Lord Elton. Now the Government, apparently intends to introduce the Mental Health Bill in the Lords, where opposition to the Royal College of Psychiatrists' plan will be much less well-informed (and certainly less strident).

The Bill will have to be debated in the Commons at some point of course. But the Royal College of Psychiatrists appears to have done a neat bit of lobbying for its (minority) view.

Shouldering on

MPs will do well to open their mail this morning before hanging up their coats. My scouts yesterday spotted two women at the Archway post office in North London posting coathangers, first class (20p apiece), to each of the 630 members of the Commons.

Asked what they were about, they smiled and said: "The MPs know." Opinion here is divided. It could be a gimmick by the garment industry, but I prefer to think that the hangers have something to do with the capital punishment lobby.

Benson's choice

Will the hawks drag the world into nuclear conflagration, or will Bernard Benson stop them in time? Benson, an RAF pilot who went on to design remote-controlled torpedoes and homing missiles during the war, is now acquiring cult status in (wait for it) Russia *and* America as a campaigner for world peace.

His *The Peace Book* (about a little boy who takes the earth's children under his wing and persuades the nations to lay down their arms) is published today by Jonathan Cape. Chinese and Russian editions are being prepared with the permission of their governments, and already the French edition has sold spectacularly well.

Yesterday a copy of the book was received by Caroline Stephens, Mrs Thatcher's personal assistant, at 10 Downing Street, and tomorrow a musical, based on the book and starring Susannah York, will be staged at the Royal Albert Hall. United Nations representatives will be there to judge whether it should be presented at the UN in New York next year.

Benson, a bearded 59-year-old who made a fortune out of computers after the war, tells me: "There is still time to stop the holocaust". Will he succeed? Watch this space.

THE TIMES DIARY



The latest fad in America — medical jewelry. Mary Ann Scherr wants to design jewelry "to monitor every body function" and so far has six pieces on sale. They are:

- *A pendant with musical box which plays "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes" to warn people with respiratory problems when there are minute traces of smoke around.*
- *A $1,500 gold-and-silver tracheotomy necklace to hide the scars on the throats of people who have had the operation.*
- *A no-nod alarm for long-distance drivers: jewelled spectacles which give off a loud buzz if they deviate from the horizontal.*
- *A gold ring-cum-magnifying glass so you can read the small print in a telephone directory as you run your finger down the names.*
- *A breath monitor concealed in a silver necklace which flashes lights when the wearer goes over the eight.*
- *A bracelet which monitors the pulse and sounds an alarm if the beat becomes erratic.*

The possibilities are endless, but in one way, the Victorians got in first. Last Christmas I gave my wife an antique silver cigarette case. It must have been a piece of early medical jewelry: she has never been able to get it open.

Hard seat

Early responses in my search for obscure areas of scholarship on a par with Iranian Studies, was saved last week from extinction by sympathetic dons:

A. D. Petty, of Southend, writes to say that a contemporary of his at Cambridge "made a corner in later years in Old Slavonic Church texts"; Robert Hickey, of Medway Hospital in Kent, reports that there is a Chair of Reinforced Concrete at Imperial College and a chair of Climatology and Balneology at the University of Zagreb (balneology is the study of bathing and medicinal springs). And Hal Wilson, from Winchester, says that at McDonald's University outside Chicago you can study for a Bachelor of Hamburgerology.

Somehow, I no longer find that last one so surprising. Remember a bottle of champagne (of far from obscure brand) for the reader who can beat this bunch.

On the flimsy side

The ultimate excuse for not working too hard has been unearthed by dermatologists at Harvard Medical School: they have found that many office workers may be allergic to paper.

Apparently the modern paper industry, with all those copying machines and tippex-type substances, uses 600 additives. The school has been seeing many office workers who have developed rashes and eye and lung iritations without knowing why. A check of their work routines showed the ailments were caused by handling certain types of paper. I would tell you more only my fingers have begun to itch . . .

Arrival/departure

Sir Roy Marshall, the veteran race relations warrior, has resigned as head of the Commission for Racial Equality's controversial inquiry into the immigration service. The investigation, which goes back to the so-called virginity testing scandal two years ago, when an Asian woman underwent a gynaecological examination at Heathrow, will now be led by Professor Francis Jacobs.



Still stuck in its initial paper-sorting stage, the inquiry has already survived opposition this year from the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which represents 1,450 immigration officers at Britain's sea and airports, as well as a High Court hearing at which the Home Office tried to block it.

Sir Roy, Vice-Chancellor of Hull University, wants to concentrate on university affairs and has resigned from other outside commitments. His successor is Professor of Law at Kings College, University of London.

The Commission for Racial Equality meanwhile denies rumours circulating in the race relations field that its chairman, David Lane, is shortly to vacate his bed of nails to take over from Sir John Thomson as High Commissioner to India.

Autumn leaves

Some Autumn books you may have missed:

The Soccer Bribe: Maurice Desmond's look at our national game from the point of view of our homicidal ancestors. Shows how little *Hom Huddersfield has changed in four million years. 1,400pp Overmatter Press, £17.50.*

The White Hotel New Hampshire: Claude Levi-Strauss's fourth volume in his massive "Man and Myth" series. Shows the universal links between hotels, Freud, sex and nineteenth century Vienna. (Pulp Paperbacks, £17.50).

Old Filthy: Jonathan Rabid's moving portrayal of the Hunslett-Wirral canal — the carcasses of motor bikes, the algae, the aroma of the Bursley brewery lovingly recreated in pungent prose. (Cholera Press £17.50.)

Scandal: Princess Margaret's biography of Nigel Dempster. (Chatter and Windy, £17.50)

We have ways of making you do the cube: Martin Gilbert uncovers documents which show that PoW's were forced to *do* the Rubic cube over 40 years ago. (Colditz Books. £17.50)

Peter Watson



THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ Telephone 01-837 1234

BURDENS AND BENEFITS

The Prime Minister faced Labour's censure motion last night with the determination and inflexibility expected of her. Now she and the Chancellor must turn to the more daunting task of rescuing — or the more humiliating task of abandoning — their battered economic strategy. Such is their plight that it is not surprising they are gazing with hungry eyes at social security expenditure and wondering whether, by not uprating benefits in line with inflation they can achieve some cuts in public expenditure, which is still way ahead of target.

The Chancellor has taken the Cabinet round this field again and again, with diminishing fruits of their increasingly acrimonious labours. Public investment has been slashed to the detriment of the nation's industrial and social infrastructure. The sharp ends of the social services are blunted. Defence and law and order are sacrosanct from genuine Tory principle. The public bureaucracies and the public monopoly utilities remain of course relatively untouched, plump with overmanning and over-rewards, but to grapple with them requires a mixture of courage, cunning and grip that has proved beyond any Government so far — though Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues when in opposition promised to deliver all.

Social security was bound eventually to face the Treasury knife. The sums involved are large, totalling some £18 billion, over a quarter of all public expenditure. The main beneficiaries have no great organized power to resist government: they are the elderly, children, the sick, the disabled, and the unemployed. The argument now being used is that, since most workers are beginning to suffer a real cut in incomes, then social security benefits can with fairness be uprated by substantially less than the rate of inflation. Behind this reasoning sometimes lurks the harder feeling that these social security beneficiaries also contain the notorious if elusive scroungers on the welfare state whom Tory politicians were elected to eradicate.

Monetarist mouths, too long deprived of nourishment, may water at this juicy prospect. But their hopes and expectations should not run riot. Social security is not on closer scrutiny such an obvious and easy victim. For a start, much the biggest chunk of expenditure, over £10 billion, is on old age pensions — and here the Prime Minister has made a clear and unequivocal commitment to maintain their real value. She may choose to renege on that. But she should pause before doing so, quite apart from the large number of votes involved. The elderly contain the largest single area of poverty and sickness in Britain. They lack the strength and mobility to adjust to the inflationary gale. The Prime Minister should think many times before she makes the lot of the elderly harder still. If she decides to do so, then certainly the privileged public service pensioner must be made to experience as great if not greater cuts.

The disabled and long term sick, receiving just over £2 billion, may also expect exemption, especially during the International Year of the *Disabled and following* an explicit and protective reference to them by the Chancellor in his budget speech. This leaves children and the unemployed, each group receiving just under £3 billion in benefits, to carry the burden of any cuts. For each of them it would be a further and not a new burden. The real value of child benefit, after next month's uprating, will have fallen 10 per cent since Mrs Thatcher took office, more than twice the fall in take-home pay suffered by the single person or married couple without children. That hardly fits well with a party commitment to support the British family.

Benefits for the unemployed have been even more severely cut. The earnings-related supplement has been phased out and supplements for dependent children have been reduced. Consequently, compared to 1979, the benefits provided after these cuts to the married man with two children will have fallen by one-third and to the single man by over 40 per cent. An unemployed single person will, after next month's uprating, receive only £3.32p per day to provide for everything except housing; an unemployed school-leaver will have just £2 per day. This compares with average earnings of those in work of £20 per day. It is not sensible or humane to argue that there should be equal sharing of burden between these unequal groups. The absolute level of benefits for many on social security, and especially for Britain's huge dole-force, are at rock bottom and should not be depressed further.

The Government should make a virtue of this approach and should state openly and positively that it does not require those in the poverty basement of our society *to share the extra burden of* the undoubted hardships ahead: that burden must fall upon those lucky enough to be in work, and who have done relatively well in recent years. The rumoured increase in employees national insurance contributions would be properly in line with that approach. It is the only decent and defensible policy.

VOTING BEFORE LEAPING

On Sunday the curtains may come down on the longest running show in a variety of Midland towns. If the British Leyland workers go on strike, Sir Michael Edwardes will put the company into liquidation. That is a tragic prospect in view of the efforts made by everyone from shopfloor to boardroom and at a moment when success is round a corner no longer than the one the Treasury keeps telling us we are all turning. But he has no choice because he has no money. He is the immoveable object and the mass meeting which voted for the strike represent the irressitible force of the workers' *feelings of* humiliation.

Or so it is said. In fact, Sir Michael is not immoveable. Since the company made its offer of a 3.8 per cent increase on the basic pay, it has to this extent moved: it has promised to guarantee £3.50 of the production bonus being paid to Leyland workers.

The unions have disputed the worth of the company's bonus. The company says it averages £11.50. It is true some workers have more chance of earning better bonuses than others because they are in better plants with newer models. But £3.50 is a reasonable and ingenious offer. If the union are right that some have not gained by bonuses it represents real money; if Sir Michael is right it costs him nothing extra. This is the moment when the irresistible force must pause. There should be a chance for the men in all the plants to think again. The vote to strike was on the original offer; it cannot authorize a strike on a different offer. Sir Michael last night suggested a secret ballot. It is a gamble but a worthwhile one, provided it is preceded by a clear exposition of the facts. This is not as easy as it sounds. Some of the figures in circulation have been in error.

What does seem to be a fair summation is that at British Leyland the biggest category of day workers currently receive in pay and bonuses £105.50, about £2 a week more than the basic production workers at Fords, and that the skilled worker, on £120 a week, earns a little less than at Fords. The new BL offer would consolidate the lead of the average worker and put the skilled man on level terms. Ford, of course, have yet to make their own pay offer, but the average BL man who is today contemplating a strike that will shut his factory for good should reflect on the wisdom of rejecting a job and a pay packet he will not be able to match in a more successful car factory. He should certainly be given a proper chance to have second thoughts.

DR CROCKER'S COMPROMISE

The new plan for Namibia proposed by the Western contact group (Britain, the United States, Canada, France and West Germany) will be judged on results. Will it bring South Africa to the negotiating table? Will it lead eventually to an independent Namibia?

The proposal is designed to bridge what has looked like an impassable gulf. On the one hand, the basic South African position is that the Pretoria government finds it impossible to contemplate a neighbour ruled by Mr Sam Nujoma and the South-West Africa People's Organization — communists in Mr Botha's eyes. On the other hand Swapo seems likely to win an election in Namibia (*though this is not* certain) and is regarded as the sole representative of the Namibian people by the United Nations and most other African states; though that is an unfortunate prejudgment of events which has cast doubt on the proposed United Nations' role as an impartial supervisor of the elections.

The *new plan seeks to* soften this contradiction by complicating the procedure laid down in Security Council Resolution 435, which simply envisages a ceasefire, followed by a UN-supervised election, followed by independence. The new proposal would have the ceasefire followed by elections to a constituent assembly; this would have to pass by a two-thirds majority a constitution which, it is suggested, should include an electoral system which "will ensure fair representation in the legislature to different political groups", a declaration of fundamental rights, an independent judiciary, and stiff rules for constitutional amendments. An election under the constitution would be followed by independence. The purpose, clearly, is to prevent Swapo, after a narrow win at the polls, immediately plunging the country into the creation of a one-party, socialist state, which is the South African nightmare.

It is difficult to see any ideological objections to the proposal. Nigerian and Angolan leaders have welcomed it. Mr Botha, the South African Prime Minister, has said that it could produce real progress, though he does not underestimate "the very serious difficulties lying ahead. "Mr Nujoma has said he will study it. The delegation from the contact group, which includes Dr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, who might be regarded as the father of the plan, has had initial success in a tour of Africa to sell the proposal. The extreme right-wing whites in Namibia are opposed, which is a sort of recommendation.

Huge practical difficulties certainly remain. What are called the "modalities" have yet to be agreed: exactly who will supervise the ceasefire and elections, for instance, and where the South African and Swapo troops will withdraw to. Then the possibility must exist that Swapo will win a majority in the constituent assembly and ignore the contact group's proposals for a constitution. The protection offered by entrenched clauses in constitutions has proved in the past in Africa and elsewhere to be minimal (as the former Coloured voters in South Africa can testify). And the long period — two elections and a time for deliberation by the constituent assembly — allows the possibility of the South Africans changing their minds and deciding to use their superior force to keep Swapo out. Nevertheless, proposals that revive some hope of negotiated settlement deserve to be supported.

Anti-inflation aims

From Professor M. J. C. Surrey

Sir, Mr Miller (October 20) cogently notes that all the counter-inflationary policies currently on offer involve a cut in real wages at least in the short run. He wrongly concludes that this unanimity proves the correctness of the fundamental cure and suggests that discussion is about tactics, not strategy. Not so. What is really needed is a fall in the rate of increase of *nominal* wages if a fall in inflation is to follow. It is only because current policy options see no way of achieving this without a consequential short-run fall in *real* wages that they all seem so thorny.

The obvious solution is to engineer a fall in nominal wage increases and at the same time to counter the fall in real wages by reducing indirect taxes and so holding back price increases. It is a matter of relatively little importance, under this strategy, whether nominal wage increases are damped by means of incomes policy, by means of the supposed impact of monetary targets on wage-bargainers' expectations, or by moral persuasion. What matters is that the nominal reduction should be achieved without a fall in real wages if the strategy is to succeed.

The net "cost" in PSBR terms of the required reduction in indirect taxes would, as most models of the economy show, be very limited given the "benefit" to the PSBR of a lower inflation rate.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SURREY,
School of Economic Studies,
The University of Leeds,
October 20.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Amending Canada's Constitution

From Mr Marcus Fox, MP for Shipley (Conservative), and others

Sir, It is our understanding that the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr Pierre Trudeau, has proposed that the United Kingdom Parliament approve a number of sweeping changes to the Canadian Constitution as contained in the British North America Act 1867. These measures have proved highly contentious within Canada and are strongly opposed by eight of the 10 provincial governments whose consent is constitutionally required for amendments to the B.N.A. Act which affect their powers.

This view was upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada which on September 28, 1981, stated that the federal request to the United Kingdom Parliament "without such (provincial) agreement would be unconstitutional in the conventional sense".

We do not believe that the United Kingdom Parliament should be forced to enact unconstitutional legislation pursuant to a unilateral request from the Canadian federal government. While we do sincerely wish for a settlement that will quickly place the Canadian Constitution fully into Canadian hands there is no question in our minds that until a constitutionally appropriate request is made Parliament has no choice but to continue its residual role in the constitutional affairs of Canada.

It is our fervent hope that the current series of federal provincial negotiations will produce the degree of consensus necessary to enable Parliament to act to eliminate this last trace of Canada's colonial past.

Yours sincerely,

MARCUS FOX	ALBERT McQUARRIE
JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON	JOHN LOVERIDGE
	JOHN BLACKBURN
GERRY NEALE	BOB DUNN
TEDDY TAYLOR	MICHAEL BROWN
HARRY GREENWAY	VICTOR GOODHEW
TONY SPELLER	PETER FRY
GEORGE GARDINER	F. A. BURDEN
JACK ASPINWALL	IVOR STANBROOK
JILL KNIGHT	JAMES F. PAWSEY
VIVIAN BENDALL	TIM BRINTON

House of Commons.

Committal proceedings

From Mr Edward Grayson

Sir, Your leading article, "A short way with committal" (October 23), contains a crucial fallacy when claiming for defendants, on whose behalf you rightly say "committal proceedings are a safeguard", that "It is no doubt in their interests for their trial to be held as soon as possible, but that decision should be left to them".

The realities of how "Justice and delays just don't walk hand in hand" were explained last year (May 15, 1980: reported May 16, 1980) by the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, during his first public address at the Lord Mayor of London's Mansion House Dinner for the judiciary: "On the other side of the picture it means witnesses' memories fade, and it provides ready-made defences for able barristers. It also means that many men who are really guilty escape their true deserts."

Without intending to comment in any way at all upon the current issues which have created your *leading article, and concentrating* solely upon the principle raised by it, the fact is that when issues of identification arise, then a defendant's interests can best be served, and justice denied, by delaying the hearing date of a jury trial for as long as possible.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
EDWARD GRAYSON,
4 Paper Buildings,
Temple, EC4.
October 24.

Doctors' decisions

From Mr J. B. Comyns Carr

Sir, Anyone over the age of 70 must be particularly interested in the warning given by Dr Havard, Secretary of the British Medical Association, as reported in your issue today (October 21) relating to "the hounding of doctors". We are not, however, the only age group affected by the attitude of a "caring" society, which denies to sick, disabled or decrepit humans the mercy which it insists shall be extended to animals.

Everyone, Sir, is entitled to his own beliefs and to govern his own life by them, so far as he may without harming or interfering with others: no one, I submit, is entitled to impose on others, who have not submitted themselves to his spiritual authority, his own views on life and death, or his own interpretation of the purposes of God.

I count myself a Christian, in that I try to follow the message brought by Christ, lived by him, for which he died and which I believe was confirmed by the Resurrection: and I worship, with other Christians, the God whom Christ worshipped. I find nothing there to suggest the divine intention that men and women should drag out their lives as long as it is technically possible, regardless of their own agony of mind and body and the distress of others; nor can I believe that Christ submitted himself to a horrible death to bring us that message.

Sir, I suggest that in this, as in many other matters, we have too long allowed ourselves to be governed by vociferous minority opinion and that the time has come for fuller discussion. I, personally, support the doctors in their mission of mercy and I applaud their courage.

Yours truly,
J. B. COMYNS CARR,
Bakery Cottage,
Eastcombe,
Stroud,
Gloucestershire.
October 21.

Dividing line between left and right

From Lord Vaizey

Sir, Having left the Labour Party and joined the Conservatives I am now told, especially by some who characterized my move by *epithets* of which "disloyal" was the most attractive, that I left too early and that had I delayed I might by now have found myself a cushy number on the SDP bandwagon. May I explain why I welcome the SDP but remain a supporter of the party I have joined?

The Government has a foreign and defence policy — Nato, the EEC, strong conventional and nuclear armed forces — which seems to me obviously in our interests. At home, it supports a pluralistic society, with liberal constitutional democratic institutions, within the rule of law. Its economic policy is posited on the view that the world inflationary depression is best coped with by a mixed economy, in which new firms selling new products and services provide the chief engine for growth, while the Government controls inflation by a medium-term financial policy and an attack *on* public, private *and* labour monopolies.

Obviously these are policies and actual achievement may well fall far short of ideal. The Labour Opposition, however, is not opposed *to the executor* of those policies. It is basically opposed to the *policies* — Nato, the EEC, the defence strategy, parliamentary democracy, the rule of law, control of inflation and the mixed economy. The spectacle of the Leader of the Opposition haranguing the mob in London in simplistic terms about nuclear weapons is a vivid demonstration of what the Labour Party is now up to. A constructive dialogue between Government and Opposition must depend upon fundamentally shared assumptions. There are few if any shared assumptions between Labour and the Conservatives.

What is cheering, however, is that there are indeed such shared assumptions with the SDP. Believing as we do in a strong defence policy, it is a matter for rational discussion whether the new nuclear deterrent is cost-effective. Believing as we do in constitutional democracy, it is a matter for rational discussion whether proportional representation and a reformed House of Lords would strengthen the Constitution. Believing as we do that an inflation-free mixed economy is the best basis for generating prosperity, it is a matter for rational discussion by what amount the medium-term financial strategy should be modified — and we recollect that Mr Jenkins was in this context the toughest postwar Chancellor and Lord Barber the weakest.

In short, while I think the Government is broadly correct and, as the Liverpool University analysis ("1983 boom forecast", *The Times*, October 27) seems to show, the rewards will be felt in 1983, I can only welcome the emergence of a party led by a man of real distinction, Roy Jenkins, more than capable of testing the arguments on their merits, and enabling a constructive debate to take place. The sooner he, or one of his colleagues, is Leader of the Opposition, the better it will be for all serious democrats. *Powerful and effective government in* this country depends upon a powerful and effective Opposition. Thank goodness that we already have a strong and effective government.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN VAIZEY,
House of Lords.

Alternatives to the nuclear arms race

From Mr J. R. Malinowski

Sir, The same implausible logic is being used by the unilateralists in their striving for a nuclear-free zone in Europe as was employed by the signatory states of the Copenhagen declaration of neutrality in 1938.

In the event of East-West hostilities breaking out in Europe, a major strategy of the Soviet Union would be to deny America the use of the British Isles as a *stepping stone to rush reinforce*ments to Europe. Military targets such as ports and airfields in this so-called nuclear-free zone would be as safe from nuclear attack as Norway and Belgium were from Hitler's stormtroopers.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN R. MALINOWSKI,
57 Lansbury Avenue,
Chadwell Heath,
Essex.
October 21.

From Lord Gladwyn

Sir, In your excellent leader of October 24 you say, substantially, that the "moral" approach to the problem posed by nuclear weapons is unlikely to be profitable, whether it is based on "renunciation" or on "the avoidance of nuclear war at any cost". This last attitude is said to include the closure of nuclear bases, a unilateral gesture of some kind, a *nuclear-free zone*, rejection of neutron weapons, of the new generation of theatre missiles, withdrawal from Nato, and neutralism. I agree that neither attitude on the part of this country is likely, in practice, to prevent what all reasonable people would wish to avoid, namely Soviet hegemony over Europe, still less to prevent eventual nuclear war between the super-Powers.

Yet it remains true that under the doctrine of "flexible response" we are committed to the first use of nuclear weapons in order to check a Soviet armoured thrust in Europe if it cannot be checked in any other way. Supporters of this doctrine seem to believe that the mere prospect of nuclear action on the part of the West will in itself "deter" the Soviet Union from ever attacking, even if they have some reason to suppose that the strategic nuclear balance would result in no direct exchange of strategic nuclear missiles between the super-Powers. But if hostilities nevertheless occur there will, under this doctrine, inevitably be a nuclear exchange that will in all probability devastate at least the northern half of our small continent. When and if it ever comes to this point, I very much doubt, therefore, whether the West will in fact take the initiative in making what would clearly be a suicidal gesture.

There is thus another way open to those who believe that nuclear war must at all costs be prevented. It would lie in a joint declaration by the West and the Soviet Union renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons. Both sides would, pending agreement on their abolition or limitation, retain whatever nuclear weapon seemed to them to be necessary to act as a "deterrent" to any repudiation of *such an engagement* by the adversary. Both would no doubt also, and pending agreement on their limitation, seek *to* establish a genuine balance of "conventional" forces. In the case of the West this would not entail matching the Russians tank for tank or gun for gun, though it certainly would mean diverting to "conventional" defence most of the vast sums now allocated to the production of new nuclear strategic weapons and restructuring the whole present defensive *system in the Federal Republic*.

It will, of course, be said that such a declaration would be an invitation to the Russians to initiate a "conventional" war which the West could lose unless it has the sense to step up its conventional defences. Maybe: though I suggest that the Soviet Union, in view of the likely effect of any general hostilities on its empire, would think twice before doing anything of the sort. And I have no doubt about the beneficial effect of such a declaration were it possible within the next year or so, not only on a genuinely disturbed public opinion in Western Europe, but also on the negotiations which are about to begin in the Salt (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) context in Geneva and in Vienna.

Yours truly,
GLADWYN,
62 Whitehall Court, SW1.
October 27.

From Mr L. W. Melville

Sir, In a dispute between two nations where only one of them possesses nuclear deterrents, would the non-nuclear nation give in to an ultimatum from the other, or would it stand up for its viewpoint on the issue and back it with its non-nuclear military force? If yes, what would be its response to a threat from the other, particularly if it appeared *that the non-nuclear forces* were gaining the day, that unless arms were laid down nuclear deterrents would be used?

Not all national leaders have been to an English public school: *ergo* some may be cads *or* bounders.

Yours truly,
L. W. MELVILLE,
23 Woodlands,
Welshwood Park,
Colchester.
October 26.

From Mr N. Wardel

Sir, Full marks to Mr Michael Mates, MP, (October 17) who has raised the level of debate about the nuclear balance that has been going on here to some sort of rationality. It needed it. I have one further and minor point to make: substantial strengthening of Nato's conventional forces would *not* provide a theoretical alternative to nuclear weapons.

Such provision might raise the nuclear threshold, if you believe, as the Russians may not, that such a concept exists as reality. Otherwise nothing changes. No level of conventional forces can be guaranteed to survive against unilateral battlefield nuclear bombardment.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS WARDEL,
Downs Cottage,
Meonstoke,
Southampton.
October 17.

Handled with care

From the Head of Current Affairs Programmes, BBC Television

Sir, Your television critic (October 22) is of course entitled to express his views about our showing of the distressful meeting between a mother and her daughter who is at present in the care of Nottinghamshire Social Services Department. But he is wrong to question the Department's motives in cooperating with us and, I believe, its wisdom in so doing.

The fact is that the organisation is run and staffed by open-minded and compassionate people who feel they have nothing to hide about the way in which they reach sensitive decisions. They realised from the start that these decisions cannot be seen in isolation from the deep emotions which surround them and they deserve considerable credit for affording us some insights.

But at every stage in our discussions the social workers have been concerned above all with preventing harm to the interests of their clients. And their commitment to the rights of children is total.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER CAPRON,
BBC,
Lime Grove Studios, W12.
October 22.

Keeping speciality subjects alive

From Mr J. P. Carswell

Sir, The survival of small and specialised academic species in humanities, on which you comment in your leader on Saturday, October 24, is indeed a matter for concern; and the concern deserves to be the more serious because the risk extends to most of Western Europe. There, too, university budgets are under pressure. The danger is that each inevitably (and properly) small focus will be too weak to stand alone and so get stamped out, even though the resources they all command as a whole in terms of specialised scholars, libraries, and collections are unmatched in the world; so that in the end such a "rare" subject as Iranian Studies might be available only in the USA and the USSR.

There are signs of this problem being recognised at the European level. The British Academy was very glad to act as joint host, together with the British Institute of Persian Studies, to a meeting of Iranologists from nine countries of Western Europe where the subject is studied. The meeting was held at the beginning of this month in London under the auspices of the European Science Foundation. In two days of discussion the state of Iranian Studies in Western Europe was thoroughly reviewed by the people who know most about it, and proposals were drawn up which will lead to much closer collaboration of Iranian specialists through Western Europe. This is a path to safety that similar "endangered species" in the world of humane scholarship may be able to take.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CARSWELL,
Secretary,
The British Academy,
Burlington House,
Piccadilly, W1.
October26.

Need for aid to Poland

From Professor John Hutchinson

Sir, The letter from the Apostolic Delegate and others (October 21) on the need for medical supplies in Poland should lead us to larger considerations.

It is necessary and urgent to send the Poles all the food and medicine and other indispensables that we as individuals or in organizations can muster; but it is not enough.

An hour in the homes and streets of Poland will show any stranger how great is the strain the Poles are enduring. Now, as the east European winter comes, they will suffer as they have not since 1945, and perhaps worse.

We must therefore count the possibility that in a few weeks we shall be at a watershed of Polish and our common affairs, where privation might sunder Polish *society, bringing on civil disorder* and disintegration and thence the cross-border intervention for which all of us will pay a price.

President Reagan should forthwith appoint a presidential representative to take at speed the measure of Polish need and to coordinate the efforts of interested nations, East and West, to keep the Polish people fed and on their feet.

The Poles need no lessons in courage from any of us; but perhaps the imminence of tragedy will move the Polish Government, the Church and Solidarity to beckon jointly to their countrymen for a coalescence of patriotic work in both the distribution of sustenance and the founding of Polish recovery.

The first step must rest with President Reagan, but we should help. If Prime Minister Thatcher were to urge such action upon him and offer the support of the British people, she might thereby render the greatest service of all to Polish freedom.

Faithfully,
JOHN HUTCHINSON,
33 Millbank Court,
24 John Islip Street, SW1.
October 22.

Middle East regimes

From Mr Michael Rakusen

Sir, *A propos* Mrs Marion Woolfson's letter (October 24), it would appear that in future we shall have to refer to antisemitism as "hatred of and/or contempt for Jews (in previous decades referred to as antisemitism)". Is it not simpler to call it "antisemitism"? Everyone knows what it means.

As to Mrs Woolfson's argument that no antisemite would invite her to his country, it has been clearly apparent over the centuries that no man's contempt for Jews has ever been a bar to his inviting a Jew to dine at his table, when it has suited him.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL RAKUSEN,
W. R. Wilson, Rakusen and Company,
12 Park Square,
Leeds.
October 26.

Unending pursuit

From Chaplain J. H. E. Allan, RN (retired)

Sir, I recently wrote to a mail-order firm asking that the name of a customer who had died be removed from the list.

Not only was my request ignored but a few days later there arrived by the same post not only a catalogue for the person who had died but one addressed to me also.

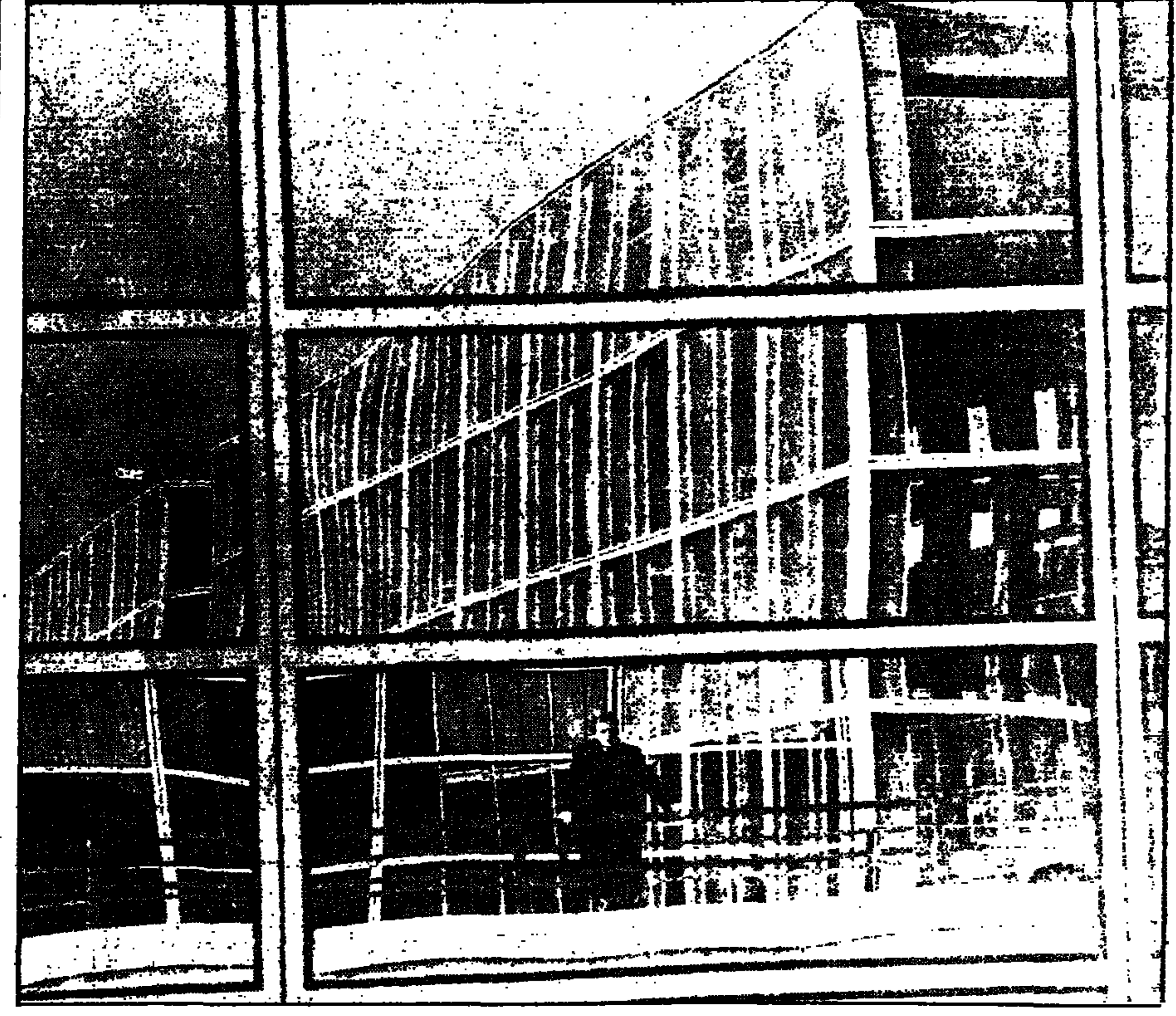
Is there no effective way of dealing with this nuisance?

Yours etc,
JAMES ALLAN,
Sunraker,
Horstwood Lane,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.
October 24.

The architecture we deserve — or the architects? This report, issued to mark the opening of the annual conference of the RIBA, examines a profession whose confidence has been sapped by twin pressures: diminishing income and receding authority

The architects





Photograph: Brian Harris

Syd Furness (left) and David Thurlow, partners in Cambridge Design, who won a limited competition for the design of Bespak's factory in King's Lynn. Right, Stuart Mosscrop, leader of the team which designed the Milton Keynes city centre, in front of the development. See 'Wanted: patrons prepared to take a risk', page II of this report.

Rebuilding an uncertain image

A police constable aged 23 now earns more than a salaried architect aged 33. And a survey nine months ago revealed that architect principals, or partners, had median earnings only little more than half of that of a general practitioner. Comparisons between architects and dentists, or accountants or lawyers would all seem to indicate the same thing: as a profession, architecture has *slipped badly. Such figures* must concentrate the minds of architects attending the RIBA Conference in London today on the "Future of the profession".

Nor is the trouble purely financial. Clients and the public are beginning to choose professionals other than architects when they have building operations to undertake. They go to quantity surveyors, project managers, management consultants, engineers or public relations consultants. That trend reflects a growing ignorance as to the precise function of an architect — and can best be illustrated by the odd story of a national newspaper's reaction to a complaint that the architect of an illustrated scheme had not been named. The stately reply was to the effect that why should the architect be named in preference to the quantity surveyor, the engineer, the builder or even the man who painted the lavatory doors? Why indeed? What the respondant had totally failed to understand was that without a *design* — the architect's function — there can be no scheme to cost, no structure to calculate, no building to build and thus no lavatory door to paint.

Thus the twin pressures of diminishing income and receding authority have been eroding the confidence of the profession — despite which, it is growing in size each year. The *attraction* of the combination of artistic talent and practical skill is proving greater than most other courses; and no amount of scare stories about unemployment in the profession (which is high) seems to have any effect.

These pressures are not entirely new, however. They first became visible almost a decade ago, and some architects adapted to meet the challenge: it was symbolized in dress. Out went the flowing cloak, wide brimmed hat and the smock: in came the business suit and bowtie. But even that did not work for everybody. The public soon began to demand a return of art in buildings: it was and is fed up with an environment governed by business or efficiency considerations. So, tentatively at first, more changes were made. In caine metal-rimmed spectacles and crewcuts. But there was no longer anything unifying the profession. It was not certain what it stood for, or indeed who it served: the community, the Government, the quantity surveyors, the politicans, the estate agents or the buildings. The only tangible sign was that the RIBA was investing an increasing amount of its time and resources on liaison with Government and the Civil Service.

That uncertainty has come to a head. Within a 12 month period,theRIBAhasoverturned its code, is drastically revising its conditions of engagement and fee structure, and has reversed the established methods of electing a president. The members elected in May Owen Luder, the only presidential candidate who promised — before all other things — to promote the profession. The image had to change. It must have been the same membership who voted to change the code and effectively overturn 150 years of operational method. Architects may now be building directors, estate agents or running limited liability design companies. They can now approach clients directly (what used to be called, when it was still forbidden, touting). The RIBA is at present finalizing its plans for a recommended rather than mandatory fee scale: negotiations would then become possible.

In themselves, these changes will not produce better architecture, or better architects either. But Mr Luder's record in pressing for better buildings, for more competitions and for greater debate, is impressive; and his plan, aided by Mr Douglas Stephen, to transform the RIBA into the centre of architectural dialectic, deserves success.

It remains to be seen whether these fundamental changes will restore the position of the profession. Architects will have greater freedom of action and that, coupled with a higher level of artistic input, could lead to a better appreciation of their capabilities. Whereas in the past they have criticized developers for being shortsighted or philistine, they *now have the chance to do* better themselves. It is to be hoped that they succeed. For it will be the only way to free the environment from the evaluators, cost controllers, statisticians, traffic engineers, developers' economists, lawyers and institutional lenders who seem to perceive no wrong in how we have been shaping our environment.

Charles McKean
architectural correspondent

The keynote address of the RIBA conference will be delivered today by Professor Reyner Banham of the University of California on "the architect as gentleman, the architect as hustler". A highlight of the conference will be a debate this evening on the proposition that "politicians, not architects, are primarily responsible for the destruction of our towns and cities". Dr Patrick Nuttgens, Director of Leeds Polytechnic, and Clare Frankl, an architect in private practice, will propose. Ed Gouge and George Nicholson, two senior officers of the GLC's planning committee, will oppose.

Client participation can help this social art

Mr Owen Luder (right) was elected President of the RIBA last May. Already he has become identified as the articulate, flamboyant spokesman for a profession which has traditionally preferred a figurehead rather than a spokesman to hold its top post. Here, he outlines the priorities for his two-year term of office.

Architecture is a social art in terms of both its products and its process. It provides the physical framework for social life and is itself shaped by society. It is vital that this point is widely understood because, all too frequently, the architect is seen as imposing a design solution from above — as if the idea of a building was plucked out of thin air and bore no relation to anything other than a private whim. Buildings do not happen like that. They are created as a response to a client who wants a certain kind of building to house a particular activity.

They are also designed within a range of legislative constraints as well as within the constraints of the materials used, and the demands of the particular environmental context. Above all they are designed to a budget. Therefore, if society demands merely cheap functional building, with little thought being given to the qualities of delight and pleasure in use that enliven the best architecture of any period, then that, by and large, is what society will get.

The role of the client is therefore crucial. What the client believes can be achieved in a building will greatly determine its final form. Having emphasized that both client and architect operate in a given social context, let me next turn to our largest single client which, more than any other, can influence that context.

The Secretary of State for the Environment, Michael Heseltine, has declared on many occasions his desire to promote architecture of a quality which this generation will be proud to leave behind as its legacy for the future. The spirit of this is greatly welcomed by architects, and in particular, his weakening of the control exercized by planners over the aesthetic *detail of design is a useful* reform.

It must, however, be said that the present Government is inflicting great damage on architecture's parent industry, the construction industry. If cuts in public spending must be made, they should be made in a way that does the least social and economic damage, and this is clearly not the case at present. The construction industry is being used as an economic regulator, as if it is a tap that can be turned on and off according to economic circumstances; as a result the industry is so weakened that it may be unable to respond efficiently with building of high quality to match future demands.



Nor can architecture flourish at a time when, for example, cuts in housing programmes account for threequarters of total public spending reductions; when departments of architecture in local anthorities are reduced in strength to a point where the essential maintenance of existing buildings cannot be carried out, or when capital spending on public services projects is so depressed that the collapse of roads into disintegrating water and sewerage systems is a regular occurrence.

If force of argument cannot persuade the Government to act as a better sponsor for the industry then the public at large must add its voice to the demand for higher standards. By promoting public debate it is my hope that the RIBA can lead a long overdue revival of interest in architecture in Britain. Without such a debate and the enthusiasm and confidence it can generate, there is a tendency to hide behind the protection of the familiar.

We can see the results of this in the current vogue for superficial (and expensive) conservation of indifferent and obsolete buildings which should be replaced with sensible and appropriate new buildings. It can also be seen in the Post Modern fad for decorating modern buildings with old fashioned trappings. This is not an argument *against intelligent* conservation or against the use of traditional materials and techniques (the so-called vernacular) where that is fitting; rather it is an argument for developing a form of architecture which is truly of our time.

Recent revisions in the RIBA's Code of Conduct indicate that architects have now defined a concept of professionalism more suited to modern needs. With this new code we have widened our horizons beyond our exclusive skill of creative design to enable architects to become more closely involved in industry where their intelectual and managerial abilities can be fully used. The rule changes allow architects to become directors of companies involved with building, and it is my hope that many will take advantage of this chance to break the so- called divide between design and construction.

We also recognize that in the modern world architects must be allowed to use modern techniques of promotion to communicate their skills to potential clients, and the earlier ban on this activity has now been lifted.

We will also be changing our methods of fee charging so that they more closely reflect the wide variety of services that are required and can be offered. The percentage fee related to the cost of a building will remain as the basis for calculating fees in many cases, but at other times other methods will be more suitable. In a changing society we need to be more flexible — and that is happening.

The successful architect is an artist who builds well and it is now understood that adequate training in design must always include an adequate grounding in the realities of the building process. Another aspect of this new climate in the profession is an acceptance that a certain aloofness from the community must go if we are to serve directly the people who use our buildings. The RIBA is now encouraging, and financially supporting, closer links between architects and local communities.

I believe that the cause of architecture will be advanced by these developments and that they will result in the skills of architects being recognized and valued in many different ways at different levels of society. This confidence in the future will ensure that the traditions we have inherited will be maintained and carried forward. It is no coincidence that the RIBA's annual conference, which opens today, is entitled "New Opportunities".

Charles McKean urges greater innovation and imagination — by the client

Wanted: patrons prepared to take a risk

In the old days there were patrons: now there are committees. Why regret the change? First, it is to those old individual patrons that we owe some of our greatest cultural achievements, particularly in architecture.

In those days, of course, patrons were people with power — kings, princes, landowners: Borgias, Medicis and Viscontis. We now live in the age of the corporate state: and in Britain, that state falls far short of the enlightenment to be found in our fellow corporate states in America and Europe. Few individuals have power or money to equal those of previous centuries. Until recently, the proportion of building funded directly or indirectly by government or public bodies had been rising steadily, eventually touching 80 per cent. The remainder — excluding the Georgian bay-window installer who would only patronize a glass of gin — is largely comprised by private industry.

It would be wrong to suppose that the 80 per cent figure mentioned above is monolithic: within that figure lie all housing association schemes, all schemes funded by the University Grants Committee, all defence expenditure, and all manner of schemes aided by historic building or other grants. Indeed, Mr Heseltine has been encouraging the Property Services Agency to hold a series of small competitions, the first two of which have passed off with considerable success.

Nonetheless, the climate of cultural opinion in this country remains firmly insular and largely philistine. We lag behind other countries in the quality of imagination and innovation applied to new projects. Even the Prime Minister came to that conclusion after a recent visit to America. But whereas she blamed British architects, she would have been better advised to blame British clients for not insisting on good architecture. Mr Luder, in his article on the previous page of this report makes this point.

British architects are as good as can be found anywhere in the world, but do not get the opportunities in this country. Hence the extraordinary number of competitions which British firms have been winning overseas in Germany, Italy and America. In Britain, nobody is prepared to take a risk and nobody is prepared to pay.

But pay for what? There is ample evidence that good design pays: it sells products it is good for image, it encouragesbetter productivity and it enhances people's lives. Only rarely is good design more expensive than the bland and boring buildings that institutions seem to favour: particularly when the latter — as some sort of sop to public conscience — are fronted in marble or onyx as is the fashion. In a recent talk a developer to British architects said that in this country, the three successful development rules were: location, location and location. By contrast, in America, the rules are location, design and location.

We are ruled increasingly by people who know the cost of everything and the value of nothing: grey little men with pocket calculators who advise clients to look no further than the minimum. As a result, those who in other countries patronise great architecture, prefer to live in a simple box, and subsidize a symphony concert instead.

Some have broken out of this mould. Lloyds of London asked the RIBA to assist them in an "extended selection procedure" to choose their new architect. In the face of international competition, the winner was British architect Richard Rogers, fresh from the Centre Pompidou in Paris (which he also won by competition). When complete, the Lloyds headquarters will be quite a shock for the stuffy, concrete-bound City.

Bespak Industries, of Kings Lynn asked the RIBA to organize a limited competition for a factory extension in a drab industrial estate. If more workers could see the quality of environment achieved by the winners, Cambridge Design, and the Conran interiors, they might spend more time considering working conditions and less considering pay.

In Perth, the development of a riverside site for housing could have had a catastrophic effect on the ancient city opposite. As a result, architects James Parr and Partners were carefully selected; their scheme is one of the loveliest groups of housing in Scotland, well worthy of its many awards.

Finally, when Milton Keynes came to develop its central shopping centre, it determined to use its own staff to make it the finest example of its kind. If you like that kind of formal, arid architecture, you will have to admit that they succeeded.

There is no magic in choosing the right architect. Both the RIBA, and its sister body in Scotland, the RIAS, will help with selecting an architect, with arranging for limited or open competitions or with arranging the Lloyds of London method. The quality of environment that can be achieved, as compared to most of the quality that is being achieved, demonstrates how important such considerations can be.



David Liddle

Angus MacDonald, of James Parr and Partners, designer of the Commercial Street riverside development.



Richard Rogers with a model of the 85 metre high Lloyds headquarters—"quite a shock for the City". Co-designers are John Young and Marco Goldschmied.

John Spencely and Tom Bostock consider some important effects on the profession's development

The computer comes into its own

It is of little interest to clients whether their architects use computers — but it is of great significance. There has been nothing like it since the invention of tracing paper did away with "pricking through", and it leaves the typewriter and the T square far behind in its impact on the construction industry.

Why should this be so? What can computers do for architects? Computers can count and remember. Computers can draw. They do not influence the look of a building — that remains the architect's decision; neither do they just draw perspectives — that's the icing on the cake.

There was a rush of enthusiasm for computers in architectural design in the mid 1960s, but this was a false dawn. It is by way of three more recent stimuli — energy conservation, numerate sons and daughters, and cheap desk top units — that architects have made effective contact with computers.

The demand for energy — efficient buildings stimulated the RIBA to develop a calculator package capable of programming, thus equipping the architect to deal with complex energy calculations; and incidentally exposing him to the chip. To say that numerate sons and daughters have had a large influence on architects is perhaps an overstatement, but in our experience it is the younger generation who have demystified computers and computer programming.

Thus you will now find architects using micro-computers for administration in much the same way as other businessmen. The average practice employs about 10 staff, although some, of course, employ many more, and because it handles ideas rather than goods, has no need for stock control records. However, the recording of time spent on a project is crucial to financial control, and the more quickly that daily timesheets can be aggregated, the better.

We can expect a considerable expansion in the use of desk-top computers with the upgrading of the Sinclair ZX 81 and the introduction of the BBC Acorn and other inexpensive machines. It has been difficult to find programs relevant to the practice of architecture — there seems to be an extraordinary concentration on party games — but useful programs for the calculating side of architecture (daylighting, heat losses, sound reduction) are now generally available.

Thus architects are using computers which count. What about computers which draw? There are fewer of these about, and they are much more expensive. The Design Office Consortium records about a dozen systems now on the market, costing anything from £20,000 upwards, although in our view, a really useful system cannot be had for much less than £50,000. Experience suggests that costs for a combined hardware and software package are unlikely to come down much in the near future.

It is the use of these drawing computers which is significant for clients, because they raise the quality of the end product — the building. Not because design or appearance is affected, but because the reliability, the absence of inconsistency and error and the speed of response are vastly improved. For projects of any size, clients should now expect practices to have a computer drawing facility.

A computer that draws is not a magician. It is a very stupid but tireless draftsman with a flawless memory, which will draw non-stop (typically, our computer works productively for 80 per cent of every hour, day and night). It operates much like a word processor. To build up a page of text in a word processor, the words are typed in, juggled about into the required format of line length and paragraph and the page is printed.

A drafting computer does much the same. To build up a plan, the required components — doors, lengths of wall, windows and the like — are fed into the memory, called up on the screen, juggled about to suit, and plotted. Once plans are settled, with our system at least, elevations follow automatically.

To understand how useful this is, it is necessary to know the traditional way of producing working drawings. On a large project there may be 20 to 30 architects and engineers working on different aspects of the building, each producing drawings. The potential for inconsistency between what is being drawn on different boards is enormous.

It is normal practice, to reduce error, for the architect to supply the design team with base drawings, so that all are working to a common layout. However, the physical labour of updating these base drawings, as unavoidable changes are made, is considerable and errors creep in. As a large project requires hundreds of drawings, there could be hundreds of inconsistencies, which may only be discovered on site. Solving problems on site is an expensive pastime.

Using a computer, all the information about any part of the building is fed in by architects and engineers working on the base layout displayed on the VDU. This screen image shows all the information held to date and any inconsistency between what has been designed and what additions are now proposed is immediately obvious.

Alterations are simple. Say that a building has a concrete frame. Late in the design process it is decided to increase the column size from 200mm square to 300mm square. In an old-fashioned office, draftsmen would be set to find and change every column on every floor by hand. By contrast, the architect on the computer has merely to alter the dimensions of that one column component in the computer memory and all the columns of that type will infallibly be changed on the next printing run or appearance on the screen.

Some drawing operations are so laborious that they are rarely done, or rarely done in time, by hand. For example, a hospital may have 2,000 rooms. Each wall must be drawn in detail — 8,000 separate drawings. It is impracticable to set a drawing team on to such a task — but the best computers will produce these drawings quite automatically from the plans already prepared.

The computer will count components used on a drawing, and thus vastly accelerate the process of scheduling and costing, and the cost of each component, as held in the memory can be updated as simply as its dimensions can be adjusted.

The benefits do not end there. A much better service to clients at the early stages of design is possible, due simply to the speed with which ideas can be put into an orderly form on the screen, inspected, adjusted and drawn overnight.

Where, for example, an old fashioned office may be able to produce a rough "back of envelope" sketch of an hotel for a client in a day, in the same time a "computerized architect" will have produced a precise layout, with every bedroom, every bed indeed, drawn out, and in a form that can be measured accurately and costed.

Speed of response is vital in the assessment of site potential, particularly in the industrial field. Standard factory and warehouse units, standard roads, turning circles and parking can be held in the memory, assembled to suit a particular site and drawn within an hour or two.

We do not count ourselves as particularly knowledgeable about all the computer systems available. Our slightly breathless enthusiasm is based on two years use — a use which *has* been productive and profitable in spite of the usual hazards of premature obsolescence, defective chips and occasional software problems.

Our conclusion is that clients can demand and get a better service and that architects need not fear computers — "it does the typing, the quality of prose is up to you." Everything depends on those who regulate the prosperity of the construction industry. Architects can only invest in the future if they believe that there *is* a future.

The authors' practice, Reiach and Hall, architects, Edinburgh, operates a RUCAPS Interactive Drawing System, comprising a Digital PDP11/34 mini-computer with two RL01 and two RL02 Disk Storage systems, with a Benson 1322 Plotter, an Imlac VDU and a summagraphics AO Digitiser, from GMW Computers of Berkhamsted.

Patrick O'Sullivan on the energy-saving challenge

Saving that vital 20 per cent

"The current energy situation provides architects with a golden opportunity to demonstrate their relevance to and their concern for society".

Such statements — this one comes from *Buildings, the Key to Energy Conservation*, a book published by the RIBA in 1979 — have not been uncommon since the mid-1970's. They serve to underline the inherent dilemma of the architect in relation to the energy scene.

Architects are interested in improving the energy efficiency of our built environment. At the national and institutional level their response is well in hand. The RIBA has reacted by encouraging the teaching of new skills through continuing education, providing the tools (the RIBA calculator) to do the job, organizing national and international conferences and by lobbying government. It has attempted, with some success, to create a building energy climate and to sensitize the public and government to the issues involved.

However, for the individual architect at the design face, it is a different matter. Interest is not sufficient — the question is what opportunities actually exist to practice these new skills, to demonstrate this new commitment. The difficulty is that in any economic depression there is not much happening, and there is little opportunity to practice anything. The excitement is there: many of today's architects are experiencing a rebirth of the thrill of the Modern Movement — the challenge of engineering and its notions of performance, so necessary to efficient energy design — but they need encouragement and they depend on patronage.

However, patronage is not just the offer of a commission. What is important is the nature of that commission — the level of the patronage. The degree of enlightenment to energy issues is critical.

If architects have the responsibility for developing energy skills, then their patrons also have the duty to ask for these skills, to investigate the records of their appointees and to reward those who serve them well. Clear requests from clients would do more to encourage individual architects than perhaps any other single factor.

My plea is not necessarily for a major new building programme. Instead, architects should apply their professional skills to improving all our buildings now, so as to save the 20 per cent of energy (or more) that everyone feels is possible. However, whereas new low-energy building projects do not inherently cost more now, extra money is needed to upgrade our existing buildings, in order to save energy in the future.

If energy conservation is to become one of their main tasks, then architects cannot be required to achieve results on their own. They can only save energy in cooperation with other people, and what is more with people who have a different technical reference base. To date, the "increased" involvement of architects in any scheme has often only meant the difference between telling the architect how many lavatories you need and asking him how many you should have.

This level of interaction is not good enough in the energy scene. New standards of what is possible and achievable are necessary and can only ultimately be based on experience in practice of such new methods of working. In Britain we tend to believe that only one body, namely the government, can create the opportunities which will result in the experiences and standards from which to proceed. In such a scenario architects are inevitably cast in the role of followers.

The author holds the chair of architectural science in the Welsh School of Architecture.

Ian Chown works in a small-scale London-based practice (total complement 19), Charles Broughton in an 800 strong multi-professional building design group. Both are architects. **Richard Sachs** invited each of them to log a typical working week.

From a warehouse to a folly

The 19 staff of Hunt-Thompson Associates are housed in two offices — one permanent in Parkway, Camden Town, the other (temporary) on a council estate in Hackney. The practice consists of three partners, four associates, five other architects and three architectural assistants, an administrator, two secretaries and a part-time librarian.

Two of the partners, Bernard Hunt and John Thompson, studied together at Cambridge from 1963-69, setting up their practice immediately afterwards; the third, Edward Burd, studied at the Architectural Association and joined them in 1972. Richard Gloucester, the profession's royal answer to photographers Tony Snowdon and Patrick Lichfield, was a partner from 1970-73.

Among projects on which the practice is at work are several housing association schemes, the conversion of a Rotherhithe warehouse into single-person housing, an estate modernization scheme in Hackney and a new textile furnishing factory in Lancashire. It is restoring a late Victorian folly in Sheffield and converting it into a leisure centre, and it has recently completed two London restaurants — the Archduke wine-bar under Hungerford Bridge, and the Pomme d'Amour in Holland Park.

Monday

This morning for Hunt Thompson Associates begins in two places. For the first time in its 12 years, the practice is handling a project big and complicated enough to justify a full-time office of its own "on site". So, John Thompson and three architects spend most of their week in a fairly makeshift office in an empty flat in Lea View House, Hackney. Work on converting the rundown council estate into new dwellings is to start in the new year.

At Lea View House, the consultant quantity surveyor spends the morning with John Thompson, Roden Buxton and myself. We go through the details of what the quantity surveyor, Norman Russell, wrote in his bill of quantities.

Tuesday

The Lea View team spend the day finishing overdue drawings of the estate modernization scheme, to go with the application to Hackney Council for planning permission. They also discuss with the chairman of the estate's Tenants' Association the agenda for the fortnightly Strategy Group meeting that evening.

The Strategy Group acts as a liaison body between tenants on the estate, the architects, and officers from Hackney's Housing Department. Eight tenants turn up, along with one housing officer, and one of the two community workers based on the estate. Discussion centres on how the Council is progressing with the appointment of a full-time tenant liaison officer. Up to now, dealings with the 700 tenants have been direct with the architects; but with the forthcoming moves, more help is needed.

Wednesday

Ben Derbyshire and Pete Holmes spend the morning assembling drawings of a new housing scheme they are designing for members of the Bengali community, at Ponler Street in Stepney, and clearing a small space amongst the Parkway drawing boards. An all-too-rare occurrence, a partnership "crit" is booked for five o'clock. The whole office has been invited to heap what it is hoped will be constructive criticism upon the fledgling scheme.

Back at Lea View House, the team has several visitors. Councillor Jack Davidson calls in. He is a tenant on the estate and one of the prime movers in the tenants' successful campaign to get the estate modernized.

Thursday

First thing in the morning, a mini-bus leaves Lea View House for Liverpool with 10 tenants, two community workers, and one architect. They spend some of the day before their presentation to a conference on the inner city, discovering that housing problems are not confined to London.

The Lea View estate manager calls in over lunch to discuss progression emptying the first staircase blocks. Unusually, the estate is to be modernized with the majority of tenants remaining, but "decanted" from one block to another as work proceeds.

Simon spends the afternoon getting bogged down in wallpaper. To arrange for more than 200 tenants to be able to choose their own decorations, a long term arrangement is needed with a local dealer.

Friday

At this time last year Hunt Thompson Associates, already fully loaded with work, were unexpectedly offered a further 14 council-owned houses to convert. The partnership's response was novel. Each architect was to survey one house in his or her own time, and, instead of receiving overtime payment, was told to assemble at the Parkway office with family and passports on a Friday afternoon, prepared for a mystery weekend away. We flew, in the event, to Amsterdam, and spent a jolly three days there.

This Friday starts on a much less optimistic note, bringing home to all of us the effect of the recession on architectural practice. Work has not been coming in over the last few months, and, for the first time in its 12 years, the partnership is having to warn of possible redundancies in the new year.

Saturday

A long-lost friend of John Thompson rings up from deepest Gloucestershire, full of enthusiasm for a pre-Strawberry Hill Gothic country house. The trustees of a recently closed-down preparatory school are looking for an alternative to selling the pile to an American religious group. John's friend is considering taking it on to convert it into flats. Can we help?

Ian Chown (third from left, top row) and colleagues in their Hackney "office".

How to spend £50 million

Building Design Partnership was founded by Sir George Grenfell-Baines in 1937 and has operated under its present name since 1962. There are 55 architects among its 51 partners and 109 associates, spread between nine offices — eight in the United Kingdom and one in Portugal. Other professions represented in the firm include landscape architects, civil, structural and services engineers, quantity surveyors and interior, graphic and product designers.

The London office alone has a staff of 151, of whom 42 are architects. They work in two groups, of which Broughton is the design coordinator of one. Among the group's present projects — together worth some £50m in design terms — are the 11,000 sq metre administrative building for an Esso chemical plant and a 3,300 sq metre multi-purpose building for the Dartford Borough Council in Kent. The latter can be adapted, functionally and technically, for theatre, banqueting and exhibitions.



Charles Broughton, design co-ordinator.

Monday

8.50 I review the Esso architectural team's work with Iftikhar Khan, a senior architect. We analyse the detailed design programme and assess performance of the team, of which there are nine members. Today we are concerned with detailing the external pre-cast concrete claddings. We decide that it is a priority to study the jointing of the hip panels, and to test the detail by modelling. We choose the architect who will be responsible for this.

10.30 A similar review of the Dartford building with architect, Martin Ward. Production drawings are almost complete, so discussion tends to contractual matters and small details. Today we are concerned that the requirements for electrical trunking in the control room floor have not been agreed between the electrical engineer and subcontractor.

12.45 Over a sandwich and beer lunch I join a small informal architectural design session on the competition submission for a shopping centre located within a historic town. Rules of the competition specify strict aesthetic limits, predicating a vernacular approach. The modernists struggle with their consciences.

2.00 Esso team meeting chaired by Pat Landucci, the manager of our group. All professions represented. We deal entirely with progress and programme. Design problems highlighted are dealt with by me outside the meeting. Main item identified is progress on design of the atrium roof, particularly its structural requirements. I undertake to set up discussions with Colin Harris, structural engineer.

Tuesday

8.10: Telephone rings as I enter office. Subcontractor queries a joinery fixing detail which I refer to the architect who prepared drawing. Colin Harris wants to discuss atrium roof urgently and we agree to meet later. I explain my reservations about placing direct orders to Dartford theatre consultant.

10.00 Check the drawings being prepared for a planning application for the small Esso reception building. I identify where additional specification notes and drawings are required, and ring accounts department to organise cheque to accompany application.

11.30: Meet with Colin and Malcolm MacDonald, the architect responsible for the atrium. We consider flattening the sloping rooflight and providing horizontal smoke vents. A solution is agreed in principle, to be tested by detail drawing by Colin and Malcolm.

2.25: Telephone theatre consultant to discuss the acoustic ceiling subcontract tenders. Latest tenderer appears to have omitted half the works in the pricing, and cannot complete to required programme. I ask the theatre consultant to report situation to me by letter.

3.00: Meeting with consultant to discuss means of escape from offices and atrium in the Esso Building. We agree a series of modifications which we believe will satisfy the statutory authorities. Later, I mark up these proposals on a drawing and compose explanatory letter to the authorities.

Wednesday

9.00: Systematic site inspection at Dartford, accompanied by clerk of works. We are disappointed with lack of progress in making-good fair faced concrete beams in the foyers and workmanship in roof deck installation. Clerk of works agrees to issue site directions for remedials; later in the day I draft my own letter to the contractor. In contrast, the patent glazing installation is going extremely well.

10.00: Formal site meeting starts chaired by contracts manager and attended by contractor's team, theatre consultant, clerk of works, BDP's quantity surveyor and myself. It lasts three hours and reviews BDP's information flow, the contractor's programme and progress on site, and subcontractor and construction problems. This is a management contract with numerous subcontractors, calling for considerable coordination skills. Today we focus upon contractor's proposals for reducing delay in the construction programme.

2.30: Contractor and I meet the client, represented by a committee of officers. Meeting consists of series of reports by BDP and the contractor covering information flow, financial position of the project and site progress. Future administrator of the building is introduced.

Thursday

7.40: Before leaving for office I prepare check-list of site queries for other BDP consultants.

9.15: Telephone site agent to answer queries raised yesterday on the control room floor trunking.

10.00 With jury of four, I review two BDP projects — a recent competition entry for a riverside site in the City and a development master plan for another major chemical company. The jury is multi-professional and receives a verbal/visual presentation followed by questions and assessment. Session lasts until 1.30 pm when the jury pronounces.

2.15: Esso project manager arrives for update on the proposed building regulations submission for means of escape. A contractor is programmed to start foundation works shortly. I request future site meeting dates.

3.00: Review of the Esso offices internal design with architects, interior designers, mechanical and electrical engineers. Subject is the integration of air distribution/heating system and lighting with the suspended ceilings and partitions.

Friday

10.00: Meeting with a pre-cast concrete subcontractor who has submitted favourable tender for the Esso building. BDP's quantity surveyor and structural engineer are also present.

11.35: Discuss window design and specification with Iftikhar. I take away a copy of the specification to peruse, and send copy to the structural engineer for his comments on wind loadings.

12.15: Lunch-time group management meeting. Under discussion are an examination of job profitabilities, the composition of job teams and the possibility of holding appraisal sessions on particular subjects.

2.40: Discussion with architects Bob Smart and Steve Buck on design of the Esso front entrance. Bob is concerned that the present design is too frenetic, seen against the simple form of the building. Steve explains his understanding of the functional and aesthetic criteria that have lead to the design. Eventual conclusion: that the elements should be combined and simplified.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 28: The Queen held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

Her Majesty held a Council at 12.40 o'clock this afternoon.

There were present: the Right Hon Francis Pym, MP (Lord President), the Right Hon Norman Fowler, MP (Secretary of State for Social Services), The Right Hon Leon Brittan, MP (Chief Secretary to the Treasury), the Right Hon Neil Marten, MP (Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Minister for Overseas Development) and the Right Hon Michael Alison, MP (Minister of State, Department of Employment).

The Right Hon Michael Alison, MP, having been previously appointed a Privy Councillor, was sworn in a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Hon Sir Michael Kerr (Lord Justice of Appeal) was sworn in a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Sir Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Right Hon Francis Pym, MP had an audience of Her Majesty before the Council.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continued their tour of the Principality today.

The Hon Edward Adeane, Major John Winter, Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Mr John Haslam were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Colonel-in-Chief, the Royal Corps of Signals, arrived at Royal Air Force Lyneham this evening in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight from Berlin.

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke and Major Nicholas Lawson were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE,
ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 28: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, was present this evening at a Reception given by the London Chamber of Commerce at Goldsmiths' Hall, as part of their Centenary celebrations.

Captain Mark Bullough was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 28: Princess Alexandra, Vice-President of the British Red Cross Society, was present at an afternoon party for disabled children arranged by the Derbyshire Branch in the Pavilion at Buxton and afterwards visited the Evelyn Devonshire Red Cross Home.

Later, Her Royal Highness Opened the Buxton Unit of the Sea Cadet Corps at Silverlands.

Princess Alexandra, who travelled in a aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon M. H. Beaumont and Miss D. E. Benson
The engagement is announced between Mark Henry, younger son of Viscount and Viscountess Allendale, of Bywell Hall, Stocksfield, Northumberland, and Diana Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. E. Benson, of Chesters, Humshaugh, Northumberland.

Mr H. N. A. Colthurst and Miss S. S. I. Hervey-Bathurst
The engagement is announced between Henry, son of Sir Richard and Lady Colthurst, of Blarney, county Cork, and Sophia, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Hervey-Bathurst, of Someborne Park, King's Somborne, Hampshire.

Mr A. C. Dykes and Miss C. A. Harrison
The engagement is announced between Andrew Christopher, only son of Mr and Mrs J. C. Dykes, of 31 Pembroke Gardens, London, W8, and Christina Anne, younger daughter of the late Mr J. M. Harrison, OBE, TD, and of Mrs Harrison, of Bank House, Bickerton, Malpas, Cheshire.

Mr G. Bardgett and Miss M. Montgomery
The engagement is announced between Graham, son of the late Mr Earnest Bardgett and of Mrs Donald Brooks, of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Marie, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs William Montgomery, of Ballymena, co Antrim, Northern Ireland.

Mr A. S. Robson and Miss F. M. Veasey
The engagement is announced between Andrew, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Nigel Robson, of Pinewood Hill, Wormley, Surrey, and Fiona, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. Veasey, of Cinder Farm, Chailey, Sussex.

Mr A. C. Faiers and Miss V. E. Fletcher
The engagement is announced between Andrew, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Stanley Faiers, of Great Barton, Suffolk, and Valerie, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Fletcher, of Brisbane and Sydney, Australia.

Mr D. G. Ford and Miss C. M. Paterson
The engagement is announced between Graeme Ford, of 10 Sharon Road, London, W4, and Carolyn Mary, daughter of Mrs Florence M. Paterson, of Archwood, Crown Drive, Inverness.

Mr P. Mirchandani and Miss S. Edgerton
The engagement is announced from Sydney between Prakash, only son of Mr and Mrs B. D. Mirchandani, of New Delhi, and Sharon, only daughter of Mrs Hetty Edgerton and the late Eric Edgerton.

Mr J. M. Chichester and Miss C. M. Bird
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs Desmond Chichester, of Downtown, near Salisbury, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Bird, of West Kirby, Wirral.

Mr M. Webb and Miss K. J. Sayer
The engagement is announced between Martin, son of Mrs P. Webb, of West Wratting, Cambridge, and the late Mr J. F. Webb, and Kathryn, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. L. Sayer, of Cambridge.

Marriage

Mr J. R. H. Chisholm and Miss E. M. Grice
The marriage took place on October 24, at the Parish Church, Bootle, Cumbria, of Mr John Richard Harrison Chisholm, and Miss Evelyn Mary Grice. The Rev Ian Black, Rector, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Norman Haigh.

Service luncheon

Officer Prisoners of War (1914-1918)
The fiftieth annual reunion of the Officer Prisoners of War (1914-1918) Dining Club was held at the RAF Club yesterday. Mr V C Coombs was in the chair.

Service reception

The King's Own Royal Border Regiment
The annual reception of The King's Own Royal Border Regiment was held yesterday at the National Army Museum, Chelsea. Brigadier D E Miller, Colonel of the Regiment, presided. Mr W Reid, director of the museum, and Mr B Mollo, deputy director were guests of the regiment.

Luncheons

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House given in honour of King Hussein.

Trinity House
The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were present at a luncheon given yesterday by Trinity House. Captain Miles Wingate, Deputy Master, presided and the Elder Brethren present were Viscount Runciman of Doxford, Lord Shackleton, Sir Robin Gillett, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin and Sir John Cuckney. The guests included:

Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, the Secretary of State for Transport, Sir Kenneth Clucas, Admiral Sir Henry Leach, Chief of Naval Staff and First Sea Lord; Mr Justice Sheen, Sir Frank Cooper, Mr Iain Sproat, MP, the Vice-Chairman of the GLC, Major-General H D A Langley, General Officer Commanding London District and Major-General Commanding Household Division; the President of the General Council of British Shipping, Mrs S Nelles, representatives of maritime, civic and professional organizations and masters and prime wardens of city livery companies.

Receptions

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
The Duke of Kent, vice-chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, was the guest of honour last night at a centenary reception for the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry held at Goldsmiths' Hall. Earl Jellicoe, president, was the host. Among other guests were Lord Astor of Hever, Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company, representatives from overseas chambers of commerce, members of the diplomatic corps and officials from the Department of Trade.

English-Speaking Union
Admiral Sir Henry Leach, Chief of Naval Staff and First Sea Lord, was the principal guest at a reception given by the English-Speaking Union last night at Dartmouth House to mark the fortieth anniversary of the Atlantic Charter. Sir Patrick Dean, chairman, received the guests.

Dinners

Middlesex County Association
The annual dinner of the Middlesex County Association was held last night at the Army and Navy Club, by courtesy of Major-General Sir Nigel Tapp. The Hon Ewen Montagu, QC, president, and Mr Ronnie Politeyan, chairman, received the guests. Other speakers were Lord Pargiter, Sir Graham Rowlandson, Colonel W.D. Morris, Mr Harold Hayman, Mrs Politeyan and Mr Edgar Boulton.

Honorary Stewards of Westminster Abbey
The Honorary Stewards of Westminster Abbey held their annual dinner last night at the RAF Club. The Chief Steward, Rear-Admiral E F Gueritz, presided and the principal guests were the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs Carpenter and the Bishop-elect of Salisbury and Mrs Baker.

Woolmen's Company
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, was the guest of honour at a livery dinner given last night at Saddlers' hall by the Master and Wardens of the Woolmen's Company. The Lord Mayor, the Master, Mr J. W. Barrett; Mr O. F. Lambert and Mr J. C. Wittich were the speakers. Other guests included:

The masters of the Clothworkers', Saddlers', Feltmakers', Master Mariners' and Farmers' Companies, the Upper Bailiff of the Weavers' Company, the Master of the Incorporation of Weavers, Fullers and Shearmen of Exeter, the Master of the Fifth West Confederation and the United Kingdom Director of the International Wool Secretariat.

Millbank Club
Mr John Cope, MP, President of the Millbank Club, and Mr Martin Suthers, Chairman, received the guests at a reception held before the annual London dinner at the Vitello d'Oro Restaurant, Westminster last night. The guests of the club were Mr Leon Brittan, QC, MP, Mr Kenneth Clarke, QC, MP, Mr John Gummer, MP, Mr W. H. Morton, Mr Gyde Horrocks and Mr John Higginbotham.

Service dinner

Light Infantry Club
The Light Infantry Club held their annual dinner at the Naval and Military Club last night. Major-General P J Bush presided. The guests of the club were General Sir George Cooper, Mr J R S Dugdale and Mr T Dunne.



Andrew Hopkins, aged 12, of Norbury, south London, who yesterday won the Rediffusion Choristers Awards competition. The £1,000 prize will go to his church, St Philip's, Norbury, and he will receive a television set.

Krieghoff moose painting sells for record £85,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Canadian demand for Cornelius Krieghoff, the nineteenth-century Dutch born, German trained limner of the Canadian outback, reached a new high point yesterday when the Toronto dealer, Blair Lang, bid a record £85,000 for one of the artist's canvases, depicting "Huntsmen shooting moose in winter". Christie's South Kensington had been estimating £35,000-£55,000 for the painting.

There was speculation that Mrs Lang was bidding for Lord Thomson of Fleet, a well known Krieghoff collector.

The Krieghoff was sent for sale by Lady May Abel-Smith; it was probably acquired by her father, the Earl of Athlone, while he was Governor General of Canada.

That noble provenance no doubt contributed to the price, as did a note attached to the back recording: "Krieghoff endeared his work to us and made his name famous as the Wilkie of Canada. The picture depicts a hunting scene in which the artist and three friends participated." The front was notable in that few moose paintings are known; Krieghoff painted many versions of his favourite subjects.

A more routine Krieghoff landscape, "Near Lake Laurent", painted in autumnal hues, also sold to Blair Lang, at £13,000 (estimate £10,000-£15,000). The sale, devoted mainly to paintings of special topographical interest, totalled £208,200 with 9 per cent unsold

At Sotheby's Japanese prints, paintings and books totalled £287,950, with 19 per cent unsold. A pair of eighteenth-century hanging scrolls on silver and gold leaf grounds, decorated with flowers, by Maruyama Okyo, proved a resounding failure, bought in at £11,500 estimate £30,000-£40,000.

Two mica ground prints, an actor by Sharaku and a Beauty by Choki, made £15,000 apiece (estimates £12,000-£16,000). Again, prices were unneven.

To devote an entire auction to the work of one living painter is an ambitious undertaking, as Sotheby's discovered yesterday with the work of Jean Hugo, the 87-year-old grandson of Victor Hugo. Only 60 per cent of the paintings sold, mostly to private collectors. The top price was £7,000 (estimate £6,000-£8,000) for a still life of a crab on a table.

Glendining's found buyers for every lot in their sale of the collection of British orders, decorations and medals formed by the late Colonel T. J. F. Fuller, which totalled £77,110.

Colonel Fuller had a fascination for India, a hitherto little considered field, and yesterday's sale appears to have put Indian Army decorations on the map. The Army of India 1799-1826, two bars, and Military General Service 1793-1814, awarded to Sergeant D. MacLeod, of the 78th Foot, sold for £3,200 (estimate £1,500) to a private collector.

Birthdays today



Mr Robert Hardy, the actor, who is 56.

Professor Sir Geoffrey Allen, 53; Professor Sir Alfred Ayer, 71; Mr Desmond Bagley, 58; Sir Harold Bishop, 81; Mrs Rachel Brimley, 100; Dame Anne Bryans, 72; Dame Elizabeth Cockayne, 87; Admiral Sir Derek Empson, 63; Sir Graeme Finlay, 64; Sir William Gladstone, 56; Sir Edward Howard, 66; Sir Robert Lawrence, 66; Sir Philip Oppenheimer, 70; Mr R. A. Withers, 68.

Guernsey opens up

Guernsey relaxed its restrictions yesterday on the number of licences issued to non-islanders to enable them to occupy housing on the lower-priced local market. There will be a maximum of 90 licences this year, against 76 last year.

South Bank export

Melvyn Bragg's *South Bank Show* has been sold to Entertainment Channel, an American television company in a deal worth at least $500,000, about £275,000.

PPS resigns

Mr Ian Grist, Conservative MP for Cardiff, North, has resigned as parliamentary private secretary to Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales. Mr Keith Best, the member for Anglesey, will take his place.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, October 27, 1956

The first major cigarette gift coupon scheme for 23 years will be operated from November 5. It is to be resumed by J. Wix and Sons, Ltd., the makers of Kensitas cigarettes, who were one of the biggest sponsors of such schemes in the early 1930s. A packet of 50 cigarettes will contain 10 certificates, a packet of 20 five and a packet of 10 two. They will bring the smoker a choice of 100 articles "chosen to cover the needs of all the family for their home and their leisure hours." The firm explain that the average smoker will collect 120 coupons a month so that a gold watch, needing 7,500 coupons, would take just over five years to collect.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Barnard, Mr William Francis, of Powerstock, Dorset 247,907
Bradbury, Helen Beryl, of Liphook, Hampshire £297,710
Gould, Mr Charles Thomas, of Fordingbridge, Hampshire, company director £329,624
McLean, Mr Leo Vincent, of Tettenhall, West Midlands, builder £373,459
Norman, Mrs Pamela Dorothy, of Putney, South-west London £407,386
Pickavance, Mr Walter Henry James, of Ambleside, Cumbria, company director £444,300
Robertson, Lady, of Marylebone, London, widow of Sir Howard Robertson, president of the RIBA £118,683

Sandhurst entry

The following graduate entrants are October's entry at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst:

Memorial service

Mr J. Pearce
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr John Pearce was held on Tuesday, October 27, at the Church of St Bride, Fleet Street. ...

University news

Oxford

...

Cambridge
DARWIN COLLEGE: Sir Arnold Burgen, Honorary Fellow of Downing College and of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, at present Director of the National Institute for Medical Research is elected Master of the college on the retirement of Sir Moses Finley.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

A terrific breakthrough has been reported from the world of contemporary concert music. A computer has been taught to enjoy listening to it. His name is Grant (after the Arts Council money which made him possible) and he is the brain-child of Huw Stockhouse, composer-in-residence at Milton Keynes.

"We've always got things the wrong way round up to now", says Huw. "People have been programming computers to write music for humans to listen to. But writing contemporary music isn't the problem — anyone can do that; it's *enjoying* it that's so difficult.

"And after five years' training, Grant really loves it. You should see his little red lights flicker with delight when I put on some Webern. Look, I'll show you."

Slipping on a pair of earmuffs, Huw got out a battered LP of *The Golden Hits of Webern Vol 7*, and put it on the turntable. Immediately Grant started jogging up and own in his casing, and producing whirring and clicking noises of rapture. On the small read-out screen appeared the words: "HOT STUFF! CAN WE HAVE VOL 8 NEXT?"

"Not only does he enjoy it", Huw shouted above the noise, "but he can distinguish between different composers. Look, I'll show you."

He took off the Webern, put on some string music by Sir Michael Tippex and pressed the button marked Composer Identification Control. After a while the following message slowly appeared. "British. Strings. By Elgar. Out of Tchaikovsky. Could Be Anyone. Let's Have the Webern Again."

"Yes, well, his manners are not of the best", Huw admitted. "Normally, if he doesn't like a piece he will adopt the usual language of people unwilling to admit that they hate it — you know, 'interesting textures', 'swirling clouds of sound' and all that rubbish — but I think he's showing off for you.

"One of his favourites is Kurt Weill, though he tends to think that anything with trumpets and drums, sounding a bit jokey, is Weill. School of National Theatre background music, he calls it.

"Look, let's try an experiment. Here's an LP he's never heard before, some Aaron Copland. Let's see if he can identify it."

After a few minutes intent listening, the read-out screen burst into action again. "Oh Blimey. It's Jolly Hoe-Down Time Again. If it's Not Bleeding Folksy American Composers. It's Bleeding English Composers on Wenlock Edge and down Tintagel Way. Carry On Up The Paradise Garden. Knock it Off, Huw. Give Us the Hard Stuff."

"Gosh, he's in a bit of a mood today", said Huw. "Right, I'll give him something realy hard. A World Premiere off Radio 3. World Derniere, he calls them, when he's feeling low.

"Actually, he hasn't quite mastered the newest stuff. He has a theory that it's now quite difficult to distinguish between the names of composers and the names of compositions. 3 Xenakis by Berio, is one of his little jokes. And Stockhausen No 2 by Boulez.

"He insists that Dallapiccola is a kind of atonal flute. And he refuses to believe that there isn't a Swedish composer called Ring Modulator."

The World Premiere clinked, bubbled and hiccoughed onwards, but there was no reaction at all from Grant. Huw leant forward and studied the controls intently. He pressed a knob. The screen read: "ZZZ."

"Good God", said Huw. "He's dropped off to sleep."

OBITUARY

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RANDLE FEILDEN

Pioneer of changes in horse racing

Major-General Sir Randle Feilden, KCVO, CB, CBE, DL, who has died at the age of 77 had, after a distinguished army career, made a great contribution to the conduct of the sport of horse racing in this country.

Since the days of Admiral Rous the British Turf has been fortunate in its long list of legislators, among whom Sir Randle Feilden is likely to rank as one of the most influential figures in racing history. Chairman of the Turf Board and Senior Steward of the Jockey Club until his retirement in July, 1973, when he became chairman of Cheltenham racecourse, he was the pioneer of many far reaching changes which earned wide approval.

Randle Guy Feilden was born on June 14, 1904 and educated at Eton and Magdalene College, Cambridge. Choosing the army as a career he was commissioned in the Coldstream Guards and his organizing ability and careful attention to detail soon marked him out for promotion.

By 1933 he was ADC to the GOC London district and from 1936 to 1939 he was a regimental adjutant. In 1939-40 he served in France and Belgium as a staff officer with the 7th Guards Brigade. From 1940 to 1941 he was Assistant Quartermaster-General 5 Corps and he was subsequently AA and QMS Guards Armoured Division.

After a spell with Home Forces he became Deputy Quartermaster-General of the 21st Army Group until the end of the War in Europe and subsequently held the same position with the Rhine Army until 1946. His final appointment was that of Vice-Quartermaster-General at the War Office.

He had been appointed OBE in 1943, advanced to CBE in 1944 and was made CB in 1946.

On his retirement from the Army in 1949 he was elected a member of the Jockey Club. By 1954 he was Senior Steward for the first time and when he stepped down finally in 1973 he had held that key position for no less than 18½ years in succession — a tribute not only to his popularity but to his hard work and his efficiency.

The Jockey Club has had its share of criticism from those who look on it as a priviledged body averse to progress and in 1969 Lord Wigg, then Horserace Betting Levy Board Chairman, compared it with a "veteran motor car," a description which hardly poured oil on the troubled waters of racing's many problems. Feilden and his Turf Board Vice-Chairman, the Duke of Norfolk behaved with great restraint under this criticism. Every organization has its backwoodsman and Feilden was never a believer in change just for change's sake. He could, indeed, be stubborn in his opinions and these usually proved him to be right.

Nevertheless, under his quiet but firm leadership many welcome improvements were made. The amalgamation of the Jockey Club and the National Hunt Committee and the granting of a Royal Charter to the Club — thus for the first time giving it legal corporate status — were two examples. Of paramount importance was the setting up of a Joint Racing Board on which he and Lord Wigg served as co-chairmen. This provided anyone in trouble with the Jockey Club Stewards a Court of Appeal, a reform long overdue. The compulsory use of starting stalls and overnight declarations were other measures adopted during his tenure of office, as were centralised handicapping and stricter dope testing.

In spite of the long hours spent on committees, on racecourses and at the desk of his London headquarters in Portman Square Feilden never lost the personal touch. He was easy to approach, always ready to help with advice and willing to delegate responsibility. Nor was it uncommon for him to telephone reassuring messages to jockeys' wives or families should an accident have prompted such action. As an owner he had modest success with horses mostly purchased in France. As a steward he earned respect for his fairness in dealing with those who had deliberately, or inadvertently, broken the rules.

He was created a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order in 1953. In 1971 he was appointed High Sheriff of Oxfordshire, the county in which he lived, and in 1975 was made a Deputy Lieutenant of the county. These honours were in keeping with his keen interest in social work and local affairs. Had Feilden devoted his energies to the world of commerce or banking he would have found his talents richly rewarded. Instead he dedicated himself to the welfare and improvement of racing and in doing so earned the deep respect and gratitude of those he served.

Feilden married, in 1929, Mary Joyce, daughter of Sir John Ramsden, sixth Bt. They had three sons, one of whom is dead.

SIR JOHN DENHOLM

Sir John Denholm, CBE, a member of the well known Scottish shipping family, died at Greenock on October 25 at the age of 87. He was a distinguished son of one of the founders of the organization and had the distinction of being only its second chairman up to the time of the company's 100th anniversary.

John Carmichael Denholm was born on December 24, 1893, educated at Greenock Academy and joined the family firm of J. & J. Denholm in 1910. He had joined the RNVR in 1910 as a midshipman and saw service during the First World War. Denholm distinguished himself in the Naval Division, taking part in the ill-fated attempt to save the port of Antwerp early in the war. In July 1915 he bacame involved in the Gallipoli landings and was twice wounded before being transferred to the Royal Navy in which he saw service within the near East. By the end of hostilities he was a lieutenant-commander on board HMS Ladybird, a China river gunboat, and was mentioned in dispatches.

Denholm became a director of the family firm in 1922 and on the death of his father in 1937 became chairman, holding this position until after the company's centenary celebrations in 1966.

During the Second World War he was seconded to the Ministry of War Transport as Regional Shipping Representative for the West of Scotland, a service for which he was made CBE in 1947.

After the war he returned to Denholm duties and played a major role in the evolvement of Denholm as a leading ship management organization. In 1954 he became president of the Chamber of Shipping and was knighted during 1955. Denholm was at one time president of the Glasgow Shipowners' Association as well as the Glasgow Shipowners' and Shipbrokers' Benevolent Association. Among many other positions held he was for a time chairman of David MacBrayne Limited.

He married, in 1926, Mary Laura, daughter of Peter Kerr. She died in 1978.

COLONEL J. B. BARRON

W. E. R. writes:
Colonel John Bernard Barron, OBE, MC, who died on October 6 aged 95, was predeceased by his wife and by most of those who knew him well in his early life. He won his MC and bar in France in the First World War, and served for some years thereafter in Palestine retiring in the rank of colonel.

By the mid-1930s he was well established as managing director of a group of Middle-Eastern bonded warehouses with headquarters in Alexandria where international private enterprise then prospered and none more than the British. Barron was an energetic leader in most of the activities of the British community, yet he found time to befriend young arrivals such as this writer. He was a distinguished president of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, stressing that the Almighty and de Lesseps had combined to bless Egypt with the gateway to three continents and the resulting capability to turn the Nile Delta into one of the world's largest trading and industrial areas. This vision may yet be realized.

On the outbreak of the Second World War Colonel and Mrs Barron were immediately involved in voluntary work. By the late summer of 1940, Malta, under siege, had to be maintained from Alexandria. Barron undertook the executive direction of the Malta Supply Committee, a monumental task as he was virtually the only full-timer and incidentally the only unpaid member. To speed coordination he visited Malta by submarine at the height of the crisis.

The Barrons' only child, Captain J. R. B. Barron, Royal Engineers, was killed in Tunisia in May 1943 but Colonel Barron lived long enough to enjoy the company of his great grandchildren.

On retirement in United Kingdom in 1948 Barron had sought more voluntary work. He had always been a devout Christian and so it came about that for some years well into his eighties he was the Archbishop of Canterbury's financial adviser on foreign missions.

Lady Goodchild, widow of Sir William Alfred Cecil Goodchild, CMG, died on October 25 at the age of 96. She was Catherine Arthur, daughter of James Ramsay and she married her husband in 1913. He died in 1940.

Lady Collister, widow of Sir Harold James Collister, died on October 23. She was Dora Elaine Cunningham and she married her husband in 1920. He died in 1950.

Lady Dowler, widow of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Dowler, KCB, KBE, died on October 13. She was Dagmar Marie, daughter of N. H. T. Becker, and she was married in 1918. Her husband died in 1963.

Mr. James Page, CBE, Inspector of Constabulary for the North West of England, collapsed and died at his home in Kendal. He was 56.

Paribas and the French Socialists, page 19

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Why inflation tax will not work, page 19

Future of Concorde in the balance

From Arthur Reed
Cannes, Oct 28

Cancellation of Concorde supersonic airliner services by both British Airways and Air France is one of the options to be discussed in London today by ministers from Britain's Department of Industry and the French Ministry of Transport.

Government sources in London, however, last night discounted any suggestion of a phase-out of Concorde services, but would not be drawn on any alternatives for economy.

Other options are to allow services to go on as present, or to shift at least some of the support costs onto the airlines. This could mean that British Airways and Air France would have to shoulder up to £20m each a year.

Both are struggling to stay airborne financially and would be virtually certain to reject such a proposition—which could result in a severe reduction of services or even cancellation.

The Mitterrand Government has already expressed doubts as to whether it should continue with Concorde, which in the past has always been an untouchable prestige project in Paris. The British Government carried out an inquiry earlier this year into the economics of the project, after which it was concluded that, at that time, it would be more expensive to cancel than to go on.

Both Air France and British Airways would like to continue with their Concorde services. The British airline made an operating loss of £2m on the supersonic airliner in the 1980-81 financial year, but expects to break even this year as business traffic on the New York-London run comes up strongly under the impetus of the stronger dollar.

Strike forces industry to switch from gas

From Peter Hill in London and John Atsland in Oslo

Industrial customers of British Gas yesterday completed their switch to other fuels after a third of Britain's gas supplies was halted by a strike of Norwegian workers on the Frigg field.

British Gas confirmed that most of its 700 industrial customers on "interruptible supply" contracts had made the switch.

These companies enjoy cheaper gas supplies in return for their agreement to having supplies cut at times of peak demand or emergency.

The corporation said last night: "The supply and demand is in balance. Producers from five other fields have stepped up production to cope with the shortfall".

Efforts were being made in Norway to resolve the dispute which involves 800 workers employed on the Ekofisk and Frigg fields.

However, in accordance with Norwegian practice in the case of illegal strikes, Mr Arne Rettedal, the Minister of Labour, announced that the government would not intervene in the dispute.

Phillips, the operator on Ekofisk, and Elf Aquitaine, the operator on Frigg, have asked a labour court to declare the strike illegal. The court will consider the case on Monday and a decision is expected by the end of next week.

The companies have sent out leave of absence notices to about 1,000 workers, including all those not required for safety reasons. Workers on shore are not being transported to the fields, but those on the platforms have not yet been sent ashore.

The companies say they will not negotiate with the workers until they return to work.

Supplies from the Frigg field, which lies 220 miles east of Shetland, account for about 2,000m cubic feet of gas daily of the 6,000m cubic feet which British Gas needs to meet normal daily demand.

Increased production to meet the shortfall has come mainly from the Indefatigable and Leman fields in the southern North Sea, which are operated by Shell and Amoco.

If the strike continues, as it seems it will, certainly into next week, and North Sea gas supplies fall to critical level the British Gas would begin to draw on stores of liquefied gas. These are held in tanks throughout the country and amount to an estimated 8,000m to 9,000m cubic feet.

Domestic consumers are not affected by the strike, but a continuation of the dispute could eventually lead to appeals for all consumers to use less gas.

About 60 per cent of the Frigg field lies in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, and the balance in the United Kingdom sector.

Under the terms of the agreement between the field's operators, Elf Equitaine Norge is responsible for all production operations in both sectors.

☐ The TUC is to raise the issue of the sale of natural oil and gas assets as a special item at the next meeting of the National Economic Development Council. Yesterday the TUC fuel and power industries committee expressed total opposition to the Government's proposals.

Norway's reserves, page 18



Keith Waldegrave

Visitors to the Stock Exchange were met yesterday by guides wearing new winter uniforms. Designed by Roland Klein, the uniform is a plain wool dress either in red or navy worn with a silk and wool jacket in paisley. The girls explain the workings of the stock market to 200,000 people a year. Seen above with broker Robert Gore Browne are, from left, Antonia Harvie, Carol Davidson, Caroline Bethell and Pamela Allen.

Door group takes legal advice on shares deal

By Philip Robinson

Leaderflush, the Nottingham specialist door maker, is attempting to settle out of court a dispute about alleged unlawful transactions in its shares.

Mr Geoffrey Simon, a Birmingham solicitor and chairman of Leaderflush, said last night that the company's position had been made clear to those against whom it was prepared to take legal action. The company was waiting for a response.

Mr Simon refused to name anyone involved. He said: "There is no question of any of our directors being involved. But in the circumstances we felt that the company needed to take advice and the directors need legal advice separately."

Leaderflush has three directors—Mr Simon: Mr David Sawyer, the managing director who holds 20 per cent of the shares; and Mr Ian Dunn, the company secretary.

Mr Simon said that the threat of legal action did not necessarily have to be against a shareholder. "People can carry out transactions in a company's shares without being a registered shareholder of the company. As an example, and I stress it is an example, a jobber may transact share dealings without being a registered shareholder."

He would not say when a decision about possible legal action would be made, but said that the Stock Exchange had been made aware that there was a dispute at the company several weeks ago.

Shareholders were told of the dispute on Tuesday in the annual report when Mr Simon said that a final dividend would have been paid but for a decision to make a provision for expenses in connexion with legal action. The group has not paid a dividend since the end of 1979.

British Gas pressed to buy rigs at home

By Clive Cookson

The British Gas Corporation is coming under heavy political pressure to place orders for three North Sea rigs with British yards, following reports that foreign shipbuilders were set to win the contracts.

Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, has told Sir Dennis Rooke, British Gas chairman, of the government's concern that orders for two drilling and one processing rig for the Rough Field might go abroad.

Mr Barry Henderson, Conservative MP for East Fife, said he contacted Mr Gray after an appeal by union oficials at the Redpath de Groot Caledonian (RGC) yard in Methil, who had heard that the work might go to Spain or Denmark.

Mr Henderson said the minister was "more confident of an order going to a British yard" after his meeting with Sir Dennis.

A British Gas spokesman said orders for the three Rough Field rigs should be placed "within a few weeks". The final decisions had not yet been made.

British Gas officials had visited "every single United Kingdom yard and some outside the United Kingdom" to assess their suitability before making up their minds.

"We want to place orders with British yards, but they must be fully competitive," British Gas said.

As drilling activity by oil companies in the North Sea declines British yards are particularly anxious to get work from British Gas, which is developing two huge natural gas fields: at Rough off the Yorkshire coast (£400m) and in the Morecambe Bay area (£1,000m).

Oliver wins fight for shoe shops

By Margareta Pagano

George Oliver (Footwear) won control yesterday for the Hiltons Footwear retailing chain with a recommended bid worth £9.8m. The deal, for 160p per share, matches the offer from former rival suitor, shoe manufacturers, Ward White.

Agreement between the two family-controlled, Leicester-based shoe groups follows Ward White's announcement that it would raise its offer from 145p to 160p if the Hiltons board—believed to have been split on who to support—backed them by the end of the week.

Ward White, frustrated earlier in the year in its approach for K Shoes, collected some £400,000 from its 18.5 per cent Hilton stake. This was sold in the market yesterday to Oliver at 159½p a share. Most of the 1.1m shares had been bought at 100p.

The battle started at the beginning of the month when Oliver and Hiltons, which will now control 300 shops throughout the country, announced merger proposals giving Oliver 57.5 per cent and Hiltons 42.5 per cent. Ward White stepped in with a 145p offer which was rejected by Hiltons on assets per share of 270p. This forced Oliver to turn its merger plan into a cash offer. Hilton's shares returned from suspension at 156p.

Oliver's offer is backed by the 52 per cent of Hilton's equity held by its directors and family. Mr Christopher Hilton, the chairman, said last night that differences had arisen on the original merger plans because Mr Michael Hilton, a director, who held 12 per cent, wanted to sell his shares in the market.

The chairman will be joining the Oliver board as vice-chairman but two non-executive directors and Mr John Hilton, managing director, will be resigning.

Gill loses £6m in Hongkong

By Simon Proctor

Gill & Duffus, the London-based commodity trading group, has sustained a loss of about £6m through unauthorized trading by the two former managers of the company's Hongkong subsidiary.

Mr John Lunn and Mr Colin Hart, were dismissed yesterday and the group was forced to announce that it was revising downwards a profits forecast for the current year to December from £20m to £16m.

The forecast was only made on October 21. In late dealings on the London stock market yesterday Gill & Duffus's shares were marked down 14p ot 147p on the news.

Mr Pat Aitken, company chairman, said in London that the firm was very liquid with a balance sheet total of £83m. A statement issued by the company made it plain it would recommend the payment of an unchanged final dividend of 4.8p net a share as forecast on October 21.

Mr Lunn and Mr Hart started dealing on their own account earlier this year—contrary to Gill & Duffus's policy.

They also dealt through another commission house in Hongkong.

They started the operations earlier this year after forgetting to execute the order of a client. Instead of making good the position, they found the markets of various commodities running away from them and the losses mounted. "Apparently Mr Lunn must have gone a little mad", said one leading commodity broker.

Everything was recorded. Gill & Duffus's statement said steps had been taken to ensure that the Hongkong company continues its business and meets all its contractual obligations.

The losses only came to light when the group announced its forecast on October 21. The London headquarters were tipped off that all was not well in Hongkong

Laker finds a fan at Pan Am

By Michael Baily

Mr Ed Acker, new chairman of Pan American World Airways has said of Sir Freddie Laker that he would probably survive "because he is a survivor". But he added that Laker Airways, now seen as Pan Am's main adversary on the transatlantic route, might have to put its fares up.

"Laker has a good operation and certain cost advantages. If he can keep those advantages and charge fares that cover his costs, he should continue. But he may have lower load factors from now on, and will have to raise fares to cover that extra cost."

Mr Acker tacitly acknowledged that it was his own recent dramatic cuts in transatlantic tourist fares of as much as 70 per cent that could force a change in Laker's price policy.

He made the cuts when almost every other company was losing money but the move has since been emulated by British Airways and others despite cries of financial suicide. The extra traffic these fares attract will be partly at Laker's expense.

The new fares are already attracting more passengers to Pan Am flights, but he will be watching closely to monitor the airline's finances.

British Shipbuilders in new talks with Poland

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

State-owned British Shipbuilders, which was at the centre of a controversial shipbuilding deal with Poland instigated by the Callaghan government, is in discussions with Polish interests again which could lead to orders for coal-burning cargo ships.

The Polish Steamship Company, one of that country's main state shipping organizations, believes that coal-burning ships will play an important role in sea transport in future, as oil prices continue to rise, on specific routes.

The company, which operates a fleet of 130 vessels with a total capacity of about 3 million tons, has been undertaking detailed studies into possibilities for building coal-burning bulk carriers.

Studies undertaken so far indicate the most suitable sizes of vessels as being bulk carriers of 76,000 tons deadweight and 27,000-tonners capable of navigating the St Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes.

Polish Steamship has been involved in detailed talks with British Shipbuilders based on the close collaboration which developed in the negotiations of the controversial 22-ship deal negotiated three years ago.

Polish sources yesterday were optimistic that the latest talks would lead to firm contracts for the British state organization.

MICROCHIP ADVANCE IN JAPAN

From Peter Hazelhurst,
Tokyo, Oct 28

Nippon Electric of Japan is expected to become the world's first electronics manufacturer to mass produce a random-access memory (RAM) microchip capable of storing 256,000 bits of information.

The company, Japan's largest manufacturer of semi-conductors, is to establish a new £63m plant in Kanagawa prefecture next year to produce 64K RAM and 256K RAM chips commercially within 18 months.

The world's most sophisticated electronics manufacturers are mass producing the 64K RAM chip, a microchip capable of storing 64,000 bits of information.

Contractors are expected to begin building work on the two year project in the next few weeks. Nippon said that the company hoped to complete its production lines for the 64K RAM by September next year

☐ Inmos, the British microelectronics company founded and financed by the National Enterprise Board, is preparing to produce a 64K RAM chip. Its launch is expected sometime this winter.

White collar pay rises well ahead of manual rates

By Frances Williams

Pay rises for white collar workers were well ahead of those for manual workers in the year to April, according to the first results from the 1981 New Earnings Survey published in the latest *Department of Employment Gazette*.

Weekly pay for non-manual men jumped 15 per cent to an average of £161 in April 1981 from £140 in April 1980. The rise for manual men was only 9½ per cent, bringing their average weekly earnings in April 1981 to £117, compared with £107 a year earlier. The figures include those whose pay was affected by absence.

Part of the big discrepancy in pay rises is accounted for by a sharp drop in overtime which affected manual workers most.

Because white-collar workers tend to settle later in the pay round, the April-to-April figures take in more of their higher settlements in the 1979-80 pay round (ending in August) and fewer of the generally lower settlements in 1980-81. Staged payments and changes in the settlement dates, notably for teachers also inflated the white collar increases.

The Department of Employment has estimated the underlying rise in average earnings for all workers in the 1980-81 pay round to be just over 10 per cent, compared with about 13 per cent in the year to April.

The gap between men's and women's pay narrowed slightly during the year, but it remains substantial. In April 1981 full-time women's hourly earnings were 75 per cent of men's, up from 73½ per cent in April 1980. Weekly earnings showed a similar pattern.

The average earnings figures disguise wide variations. Among manual men, 10 per cent earned less than £80 a week in April 1981 and 10 per cent earned more than £170.

In general the distribution of earnings, having narrowed between 1970 and 1979, has widened slightly in the past two years.

Job losses slow, page 18

AVERAGE EARNINGS

	April 1980 £	April 1981 £	Percentage increase
Full-time men aged 21 and over			
Manual	106.8	117.0	9.5
Non-manual	140.1	160 9	14.8
All	120.2	135.5	12.7
Full-time women aged 18 and over			
Manual	64.5	71.0	10.0
Non-manual	81.5	95.0	16.6
All	76.5	88.5	15.7

Dior hopes to find rich suitor

Paris, Oct 28.—Christian Dior's parent company has gone bankrupt for the second time in three years, and the fashion house is again wooing prosperous suitors in the hope of arranging a marriage that this time will not end up on the rocks.

"We know there are many candidates for Dior." M Jacques Rouet, Dior's chairman, says.

Dior was put under court supervision in June when the Agache-Willot group filed a bankruptcy petition for its Boussac-Saint Frères manufacturing arm, the owner of the fashion concern.

Subsequently, the Socialist Government indicated that the four Willot Brothers, who head the retailing and textile empire, might face criminal charges over the way the company was managed. Two of them, Jean-Pierre and Antoine Willot, have been forced to resign from the Dior board.

Known for rough-and-tumble business tactics, the Willots in 1978 became the unlikely owners of France's premier fashion house by taking over Marcel Boussac's collapsing textile business.

M Rouet says Dior is not in dire financial straits. He expects the company's worldwide revenues to surge 47 per cent this year to the equivalent of £266m.

The French Government, which is sifting through various bids, expects to announce a restructuring of the Willot group by December. It is not clear whether Christian Dior will be part of a Boussac rescue package or be spun off and sold separately. Moët-Hennessy, for one is thought to be interested.—AP-Dow Jones.

Stock Markets

FT index 446.7 up 1.7
FT Gilts 60.62
FT All Share Index 284.23

Sterling

New York: $1.8225
Index 88.2 down 0.1

Dollar

Index 109.9 down 0.3
DM 2.2882 down 173 pts

Gold

New York $423

Money

3 mth sterling 16¾-16⅞
3 mth Euro $ 16 9/16-16 7/8
6 mth Euro $ 16 11/16-16 7/8

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Angl Am Corp	13p to 715p
Castlefield	10p to 340p
Elsburg Gold	11p to 176p
Glaxo Holds	12p to 404p
Ldn & Prov	15p to 415p
Martin RP	30p to 320p
SA Land	11p to 261p
Sentrust	13p to 426p
Nthgate Explor	10p to 315p
Western Areas	10p to 258p

Falls

Atlantic Res	35p to 265p
ANZ Grp	6p to 320p
Ass News	4p to 181p
BP	4p to 296p
Broken Hill	5p to 615p
Imp Cont Gas	3p to 180p
Office & Elec	5p to 265p
Schroeders	5p to 380p
Steep Rock	5p to 185p
Tricentrol	4p to 244p

Rolls strike optimism

A glimmer of hope that a strike by 1,500 workers at the Rolls Royce factory in Hillington, Glasgow, may end today emerged from union-management talks yesterday. The dispute, over new timings, led to another 2,500 production workers being laid off last night.

Mr Sandy Soutar, the firm's Scottish industrial relations manager, hoped there was a basis for a decision at a meeting of the strikers today to return to work. But union representatives were non-committal.

Opec unity hope

There was hope last night that oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) would, at their meeting in Geneva, achieve the price unity that has eluded them for two years.

1,000 JOBS GO

More than 1,000 people are to be made redundant by Blue Circle, Britain's largest cement manufacturer, mainly by voluntary redundancy.

☐ Ford, America's second-largest car maker, said it lost $334.5m in the third quarter, compared with a loss of $595m in the same period last year. Sales for the period rose to $8,660m from $8,01m. The third quarter loss was larger than expected—car industry analysts had forecast a loss of about $300m.

☐ The TUC general council yesterday called for the immediate reintroduction of exchange controls in order to halt the flow of capital overseas which it is estimated total £10,000m this year.

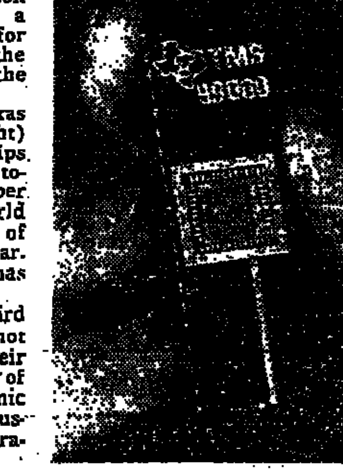
BUSINESS BRIEFING

Fastest chips battle for biggest byte of market

Texas Instruments, one of the American giants of the silicon chip business, has launched a new assault on the market for 16-byte microprocessors the electronic components with the largest range of applications

The 99000 family of Texas microprocessors (pictured right) are the fastest 16-byte chips available, the company said today. The goal is to win 35 per cent of the 16-byte world market, worth hundreds of millions of pounds a year. Intel's 8086 microprocessor has more than half the market.

Texas is promoting its third generation of 16-byte chips not just for their power but their suitability for a wide range of uses. They are ideal electronic brains for anything from industrial robots to computer graphics screens.



£100,000 golden handshake

Mr Clifford Jakes, managing director of tea and coffee group Warren Plantations, is likely to leave the company with a "golden handshake" of £100,000, providing Warren's shareholders give their approval.

Warren is at present, being taken over by plantations group McLeod Russel in a £25m deal. The bid is being recommended by the Warren board after McLeod clinched control earlier this month following a "dawn raid" on Warren shares.

☐ Gomme Holdings, the makers of G-Plan furniture has recorded a pretax loss of £1.95m for the year ended July 31.

Financial News, page 20

☐ Intasun, Britain's second-largest air tour operator, took 36,000 bookings worth an estimated £6.6m yesterday, when its summer 1983 holiday programme was launched.

☐ Ferranti has bought two small American high technology companies which will provide support to its United States subsidiary Interdesign. One company, Curtis Associates, of San Diego, is expert in the problems of chip manufacture and production while the second, Spectrum Ceramics, has experience in packaging—attaching the connectors required after chip manufacture.

Jenkin in jobs warning

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, yesterday attacked Labour policy for withdrawal from the European Community and claimed that Britain's departure from the EEC could lead to five million unemployed within two years of withdrawal.

Speaking in London at the annual dinner of the Business Aircraft Users' Association, Mr Jenkin said: "It would be nothing short of madness if this country were now to contemplate 'going it alone' outside the European Community."

BSR jobs

The directors of BSR, the Midlands record turntable manufacturer, announced yesterday that no figure had been set for redundancies at their plants and that this would depend on the numbers and categories of employees who opted for redundancy.

☐ Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade, is to lead an overseas trade mission to Nigeria, Britain's largest export market outside Western Europe and the United States.

TODAY

Energy trends. Conferation of British Industry quarterly industrial trends survey for October.

The Scottish Council (Development and Industry) starts 2-day 12th international forum, Aviemore.

OPEC meeting, Geneva. Presentation marking formation of new firm, Enoxy (Occidental Petroleum Corporation and Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi), Rome.

Tax policy 'crippling N Sea oil industry'

By our Industrial Editor

An executive director of Esso claimed yesterday that short-sighted Government policies were having a crippling effect on Britain's North Sea oil industry and were jeopardizing future developments.

Mr Bob Lintott said that if the Government did not agree to tax changes suggested by the oil industry there was a danger that companies might pull out of their North Sea operations.

But his comments were in marked contrast to the forecast made yesterday by Wood Mackenzie, a leading firm of stockbrokers, which in its latest survey of North Sea drilling prospects suggested that the oil companies were planning to step up their drilling programmes.

"The industry is hoping to drill considerably more wells in 1982-83 than over the last few years. If these targets are met, drilling levels should rise to match those of the mid-1970s", the brokers said.

But they acknowledged that the forecasts had to be seen in the context of the industry's concern over the level of cash taken by the Government from North Sea operations.

However Mr Lintott said: "The damage is already being done, with companies delaying plans for the future, and the results of these decisions will not become apparent for another 10 years. The smaller North Sea fields are being ignored because companies see the risk as being too great to develop them."

The Wood Mackenzie survey said that over the next two to three years the number of rigs available for charter by the oil companies was expected to rise by about 40 per cent and there were indications that a surplus could develop as early as next year in the North Sea sector.

This would lead to a weakening in charter rates which had soared after reaching a low point in 1978 when the daily charter rate for a large semi-submersible rig fell to $15,000 a day.

Since then, although the level of drilling had not returned to peak levels, demand had led to the daily charter rate rising to $90,000 by the end of last year.

There were strategic reasons that the oil industry would continue to explore even on a prospect which would not be considered commercial in the short term.

In the long term the industry had to replace existing procuction with new reserves.

Tokyo 'can do little' to ease trade problems

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Hopes that growing pressure from the EEC will lead to Japan opening its market to more European imports received a setback yesterday.

A senior Japanese Government official said in Tokyo that there was little that Japan could do in the short term to ease growing trade friction. Mr. Kazui Wakasugi, the trade policy director, said Japan would continue to try and boost the level of imports but it was dificult to find something new and effective to reduce the growing trade imbalance between the EEC and Japan.

A Government backed mission from the Keidanren (Federation of Economic Organisations) which toured European capitals was left in no doubt over growing anxiety about Japan's export startegy and the difficulty which companies faced in exporting to Japan.

The mission, which has promised to convey the strong European feeling, offered EEC countries detailed talks on further direct investment, joint venture operations in third countries and exchange of technology between EECand Japanese companies.

But a study published yesterday claimed that measures to improve access to the Japanese market had become largely redundant since tariff rates now compared favourably with the West.

The study by the Economist Intelligence Unit also said supposed non-tariff barriers in Japan were surmountable, provided exporters applied knowledge and effort.

The Japanese distribution system is often claimed by exporters to be a major barrier. But the report said penetration of the Japanese market was possible through cooperation with a local firm by direct retailing or a joint venture.

Such cooperation would demonstrate long-term commitment and reassure the prospective customer of the quality and availability of after-sales service.

"There is disheartening evidence that the presence of foreign firms in Japan has failed to increase, despite their higher profitability compared to local firms and the recent relaxation of Japanese investment controlling foreign investment", said the report.

Efforts to reduce trade imbalances through bi-lateral export restraint agreements could be only a short-term palliative, the report said.

Japan's Manufacturing Industry — How to Compete and Cooperate. EIU Report No. 110 Price £50.

Japanese return massive surplus

Despite continuing United States and European pressure on Tokyo to remedy its trade imbalance, Japan has returned a hefty current account surplus of $2,121m (£1,178m).

Finance Ministry officials said it was the fourth largest on record and was due mainly to the ballooning trade surplus — a record $3,256m.

The latest statistics raised fears that pressures upon this country to curb exports and import more goods will strengthen in the near future.

A Government-sponsored mission, to the EEC countries and the United States has recommended that Tokyo consider concrete steps to meet the demands for additional measures to restrain exports and bolster imports from industrial countries.

On the motor vehicle front, Japan's exports continued to decline in September due to Japanese Government promises of self-restraint, but those to the US rose.

The Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association (Jama) announced that exports of passengers cars, trucks and buses in the month fell 6.4 per cent from a year before to 488,148 units.

It was a continuation of the downtrend that set in after Japan's promises to hold down shipments to the United States, Canada and some European countries in order to remove trade frictions. The pace of increase in September, however, was slower than 11.2 per cent in August.

Exports to the United States rose a slight 3.4 per cent to 194,739 units. Jama officials traced September's increase mainly to introductin of new models.

Export contracts concluded by Japan's 13 major trading houses in September rose 7.9 per cent from September 1980

More gas from Norway unlikely

Oslo, Oct 28 — Despite Norway's large reserves, prevailing field development and pipeline construction plans mean that it will not be able to increase significantly natural gas exports to Continental Europe by 1990.

As a result, the country cannot be viewed as an alternative source of supply to new volumes of gas from the middle east or from the Soviet Union, sources the Reagan Administration views as "risky" for its key European allies.

Moreover, the nature of Norway's gas fields means that the country probably will not be able to function as a "swing" supplier to Europe as Holland does boosting output when supplies from other sources falter and trimming it back again later.

Norway's Ministry of Petroleum and Energy estimates that gas exports to Europe from fields in or near production will amount to about 18,000 million cubic metres per year by the end of the decade, an increase of only two or three thousand million cubic metres from the levels expected this year.

This figure could rise to about 20,000m in the early 1990's with the addition of one or two saller fields to the production schedule.

But even at 20,000m Norway's exports would amount to only about half of what Europe plans to import form the Soviet Union via the proposed new pipeline. And it would be less than what the Netherlands, whose gas production is declining, expects to export by 1990.

Any large jump in Norway's gas deliveries to Europe probably would only occur when and if a decision is made to develop and produce the large reserves in area 31 of the North Sea.

Norway's official proven offshore hydrocarbon reserves stand at about 2,100 million metric tons on an oil-equivalent basis for fields south of the 62nd parallel. No official estimate has been made for the area north of that.

Unofficial estimates for the area south of the 62nd parallel are even higher — up to 5,000 million tons. In gas alone, reserves as large as 1,800,000 million cubic metres are thought possible in the 31 area blocks.

Production in the North Sea, however, is fraught with problems. Gas varies in quality from field to field, requiring different handling and transportation facilities. Cost overruns are endemic. Working conditions are harsh and the technological obstacles often great.

Such factors mean that the time lag between the awarding of concessions and the first phase of production is about 10 years and growing, energy officials say.

Added to the technological difficulties are political ones. As a sparsely-populated country with only a small industrial base, Norway traditionally has been reluctant to develop aggressively its energy resources. This has begun to change with the arrival of international companies to the Continental Shelf and the transformation of the Norwegian economy into an oil-based economy with increasingly broad trading and financial links.

Official with Norway's new conservative government want to see this growth continue and they plan a review of current oil and gas production targets to identify more relevant criteria for the impact of offshore investment on the domestic economy.

International needs will be taken into consideration in this review. Hans Henrik Ramm, Norway's State Secretary for Oil and Energy, said he was aware of the allies' point of view that North Sea resources should be used to reduce Western countries' dependence on energy from the Middle-East and the Soviet Union. "But the West's need for energy has to be one of many criteria in reviewing production targets. Furthermore, there are limits to what we can do (in the near future) from a technical point of view."

Employment Gazette

Summer pick-up slows job losses

By Frances Williams

Job losses in manufacturing industry slowed sharply in August as a result of the slight pick-up in activity over the summer, according to the latest issue of the *Employment Gazette*, published by the Department of Employment.

Manufacturing employment fell by 17,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis, the smallest monthly decline for two years, and only a third of the average drop of 48,000 a month seen during the first seven months of the year. This was itself down from falls of 77,000 a month in the second half of 1980.

Since June 1979 when the downturn began, nearly 1.2 million manufacturing jobs have been lost, a drop of some 16½ per cent.

The biggest falls have bveen in metal manufacture (29 per cent) and textiles (23 per cent).

No sector of the economy has been ummune, even the readitionally buoyant service industries. But the rate at which employment has fallen has eased over the past few months. Total employment in June was almost 1.7 million or 7½ per cent below its level two years previously.

The drop in employnment has not been fully reflected in the unemploynment figures. Despite an increase in the population of working age and job losses of 282,000 in the second quarter of 1981, unemployment rose by only 168,000.

Fewer being made redundant

The pace at which workers are being made redundant seems to be slowing down, the *Gazette* says.

The number of reported impending redundancies involving 10 or more workers is thought to have fallen to about 40,000 a month in the three months to August compared with 55,000 a month in the previous three months.

Redundancies reported in August are expected to total some 35,000 when all the figures are in, down from 45,000 in July and a 1981 peak of 56,900 in May.

Cutting working time need not push up labour costs provided workers and management cooperate in improving productivity, according to a special article.

A detailed study of 12 munufacturing and service companies which put shorter working time into effect found little evidence of increased costs. Productivity rose, mainly through improved working practices, while little extra overtime was worked.

The study, undertaken by the independent Policy Studies Institute, also found a tendency for workers on short time to accept rather lower wages or pay increases as a means of avoiding redundancies. But no extra jobs were created as a resutl ot the increase in productivity.

Race complaints dismissed

Industrial tribunals upheld only 5 per cent of the 330 complaints alleging racial discrimination at work made to them between July 1980 and June 1981. A further 22 per cent were settled without a tribunal hearing.

Nearly three quarters of the complaints were either withdrawn before the hearing or dismissed by the tribunals. More than half the complaints concerned dismissal. Refusal to hire accounted for more than a fifth.

Big companies seemed to be the worst offenders in complainants' eyes. Nearly a third of complaints concerned companies employing 1,000 people or more.

New work for steel closure areas

About 21,000 new jobs in steel closure areas will have been created by March 1984 with the help of BSC Industry, an article in the *Gazette* says. BSC Industry is an offshoot of the British Steel Corporation set up to bring employment to communities hit by the steel industry rundown. Since April 1978 it has assisted 700 firms in 12 areas.

But this represents only a small proportion of steel jobs lost. Since 1975 the corporation has halved its workforce, from 220,000 to 110,000.

E E C blamed for high food prices

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Food manufacturers yesterday launched their most detailed denunciation of the European Community's Common Agricultural Policy. The Food Manufacturers' Federation blamed the policy for worsening the impact of the recession for British food companies by making the prices of several basic groceries unnecessarily high.

It said that the policy was partly responsible for poor demand in Britain for processed foods. Between 1977 and 1980 the proportion of consumer spending devoted to food fell from 18.9 per cent to 17.3 per cent.

NEW 'LOOK' FOR SUNDAY TIMES

The "Look" section of *the Sunday Times* is to be enlarged into a colour magazine and bound into the newspaper's main magazine. Launch of the new section is likely to take place next March.

Suzanne Lowry, who was recently appointed editor of "Look," indicated last night that she planned to present subjects like living, style, fashion and a beauty in a new way.

"The features we have planned will stimulate readers and I believe "Look" will add even more to an already exciting newapaper," she said. "Women's lives have changed more in the last 10 years than ever before. I don't believe we have yet had a magazine that fully recognizes this.

Mr Michael Rudà, advertising director of Times Newapapers, said that 2.5 million of the *The Sunday Times'* 4.5 milliom readers were women. Advertising rates in "Look" would be the same as those for the colour magazine for an introductory period of six months.

IN BRIEF

Italy banker on £14.5m charge

☐ The Milan Public Prosecutor has charged Signor Carlo Pesenti, a prominent Italian financier, with falsifying the 1977 annual results of the Credito Commerciale, a bank he then owned.

The prosecutor's move follows an inspection by the Bank of Italy. It is alleged that the accounts failed to disclose the existence of about L32,000m (about £14.5m) of hidden reserves, held in the form of savings books made out to bearer. The Credito Commerciale was sold in 1979 to Monte dei Paschi, of Siena.

Steel talks

☐ Nippon Steel Corporation has sent two executives to Moscow for talks on exports of large calibre steel pipes to the Soviet Union, starting next April.

Bank lending plea

☐ Swedish banking regulations should be eased to promote more lending to domestic industry by commercial banks, a working group of bank and industry representatives said in a report to the industry ministry in Stockholm.

Tax deferrals

☐ The United States has reached a tentative agreement with its European trading partners allowing it to continue a system of tax deferrals on exports, the United States trade office said.

Watch exports

☐ The value of Swiss watch exports rose 13.2 per cent in the first nine months of 1981 to Sw Fr 2,800m (about £810m) from Sw Fr 2,520m in the same period in 1980.

Joint coal policy

☐ The Australian and Japanese governments must develop a joint policy to support and develop coal liquefaction, Mr Shingo Ariyoshi, chairman of Mitsui Mining Company and chairman of the Coal Producers Association of Japan, told a business cooperation conference in Sydney.

Fuel price rise

☐ The refining unit of the CFP-Total group will raise prices in France for heavy fuels by 3 per cent to Fr1,155 a ton (about £110) ex-refinery, starting on November 1.

Shipbuilding orders

☐ The West German shipbuilding industry registered incoming orders worth DM1,900m (about £456m) in the first half of 1981, compared with orders of DM2,200m in the whole of 1930.

Car exports boost

☐ South Korea plans to boost its annual vehicle exports to 85,000 by 1986, more than treble the 1980 figure, Commerce and Industry Ministry officials said.

Video output

☐ Japan's production of videotape recorders in September surpassed that of colour television sets for the first time, the Electronic Industries Association of Japan said 969,000 VTR's against 930,000 colour sets.

Processor operators take top pay rises

By Adrienne Gleeson

So many word processors are now being installed that there is an acute shortage of operators. In consequence word processor operators are able to command much higher pay rises than other office staff.

This is one of the conclusions drawn in the quarterly survey of secretarial and clerical salaries undertaken by the Alfred Marks agency, which is published this week.

The survey, based on figures given by some 4,000 job applicants, suggests that in Central London at least the differential in pay between secretaries and word processor operators has almost disappeared.

In the youngest age range (16-21), the lowest quartile surveyed commanded £4,100 per annum, while the median quartile commanded £4,500. However, older secretaries still obtain higher salaries than word processor operators of the same age. Salaries range from £5,125 per annum in the lowest quartile to £6,000 in the highest. The comparable figures for word processor operators are £4,825 and £5775.

London secretaries still earn considerable more than their counterparts elsewhere. In the youngest age group the worst paid would appear to be in Newcastle, where the lower quartile command only £2,975 per annum. Young secretaries in Nottingham and Southend do little better on £3,050. Older secretaries also appear to do badly in Southend, where the lower quartile obtains only £3,625.

An international comparison undertaken by the agency with the help of 1,432 companies suggests that most employers prefer their secretaries to be over 25, and the Danes and the Germans prefer them to be over 30. The qualities most highly prized, according to this survey, were reliability, discretion and intelligence.

Overall, only 38 per cent of employers were likely to promote secretaries to executive status, though the figure was much higher in the United States (65 per cent) and lower in Belgium and Holland (under 25 per cent).

A large proportion of employers (46 per cent) already have word processors installed, and a third of those who have not are considering acquiring them. In the United States, 74 per cent of comanies have them installed already, while in Germany, Denmark and Switzerland the proportion is over 50 per cent.

A survey done in July suggested that few British employers achieved staff reductions after the introduction of word processors, but that many achieved increased efficiency.

Only 27 per cent of the respondents to this survey reported that the introduction of word processors resulted in more and better typing, but 58 per cent said that it released secretaries to get on with other things.

Business appointments

New group chief for KCA International

Mr John Wilson, deputy group manager of KCA International, has been appointed a group managing director.

Mr Leonard Grouse has been made managing director and Mr John Gilbert director and secretary of Leonard Grouse Associated. The non-executive directors are Mr John Gillum, Mr John Redwood, and Mr Victor Wood, who also becomes chairman.

Mr A. L. Woods becomes deputy chairman of Allied Suppliers.

Mr Terence R. Smith is the new managing director of Mendham Bowen, Financial and general printers.

Mr J. R. Crabtree and Mr L. K. Tune have joined the board of PA Management Consultants (Ireland).

Mr Chris Glasson becomes chief executive of the business equipment division of Vickers.

Professor J.L. Alty, Mr D. J. Blackwell, Mr P. S. Cummings, Mr G. A. Fisher and Professor F. R. A. Hopgood have been elected council members of The British Computer Society.

Mr C. Melville Errington has been appointed by Atlas Copco (Great Britain) as managing director.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Setting the scene for C & W

Underwriters to the Cable & Wireless issue have been spared any sleepless nights with the equity market keeping on an even keel since the prospectus details were published. There should not be too much worry either today with the market, always on tenterhooks in front of figures from ICI, unlikely to be disappointed with its third quarter reults. So, despite some earlier moves that C. & W., with a slightly suspect record and prospects, would not draw out the stags, the isssue now looks to be assured of success when it first closes first thing tomorrow, although the premium the shares open at when dealing begins a week tomorrow will depend on what happens to the stockmarket in the intervening period. All things being equal most analysts are still talking in terms of a 15-20p premium on the 168p issue price, enough to attract short-term speculators as well as institutional investors looking for a good quality share to balance their portfolios.

Meanwhile, interest rates eased a notch yesterday as the market's recent resolve to talk the price of money still higher seemed to weaken. The Bank's refusal to allow the one-week rate to rise significantly so far this week has been taken as suggesting that the authorities are happy enough with the present situation; and the pound's resilience in foreign exchange markets has reinforced the position.

That is not to say that interest rates may not firm up again at some stage. There are still plenty of hurdles to cross both domestically and internationally; and whereas the internal and external factors were working together to justify the September/October hike in interest rates, the decision on the right way to jump could be rather more difficult next time round.

Certainly, it is not impossible to draw up a reasonably acceptable scenario on the comestic monetary front, particularly given the Chancellor's recent reaffirmation that the full year public sector borrowing requirement looks likely to be roughly in line with the original estimate of £10,500m

The PSBR in the six months to September may well have been of the order of £10,000m, with about half of that arising from the impact of the civil servant's dispute on tax revenue. In other words, backed by the recovery of most of this tax over the rest of the year, the PSBR over the second half should be negligible.

What is likely to happen to bank lending to the private sector is more difficult to gauge. This expanded by £3,600m in the six months to mid-September. The question from here on is the extent to which credit demand for restocking and the financing of the prospective flow of tax payments will be offset by the dampening effect of present borrowing costs.

On the face of it, the authorites should be able to neutralise the best part of the growth in bank lending (through public sector debt sales) without too much diffuculty, albeit that they might then have to resort to rather more than their daily bill operations to keep the banking sector liquid.

Back of the envelope sums that paint a picture of very low monetary growth through the winter are but one aspect of the situation, however. Confidence in where the Government is heading over the medium term remains frail at the moment; and sterling markets in general are, of course, increasingly behaving as little more than an appendage of New York.

● *Gill & Duffus already in a delicate state after announcing a forecast of lower profits this year have been hit by a rather large egg, with nasty losses in Hongkong. But the reality of life is that it could happen to almost any company trading in commodities, especially in such difficult markets as a present. Any international group is at the mercy of handful of employees who run one of its key subsidiaries should they decide to conduct clandestine operations to their own ends.*

Over the past few years some of the best run compainies in the land have suddenly found themselves suffering the embarrassment of having to admit to losses in distant outpost. Lloyds Bank lost £34m through unauthorized foreign exchange dealings at its Lugano branch in Switzerland. A big American bank had a similar experience with its Brussels operation. A leading metal trader lost money in the tin market and Rowntree Mackintosh and Dunlop suffered heavy losses, through unauthorized dealings in the cocoa and rubber markets.

Shareholders will be asking whether it is bad luck or bad management for Gill & Duffus. The two Europeans who ran the Hongkong subsidiary were trusted and long serving employees of the group. The London headquarters believed it had adequate checks and controls in place to which would have served as an early warning of any possible malpractice.

Already nervous about the group, the market probably overreacted to the news yesterday with the shares being marked down 14p to 147p. A loss of £6m and the drop in the profits forecast from £20m to £16m is certainly bad news. But with shareholders funds of £83m and a determination to stick to the final dividend as forecast time will eventually heal the damage to the company, while many believe that the group is at last getting out of the rut it has been in for the past few years.

Pension funds

A change of direction?

Mr Clive Jenkins is a clever chap gifted with a vivid imagination. He, and others, including the Bank of England, have every reason to cast an anxious eye over the levels of outward investment from the United Kingdom which has trebled between the first half of last year to mid 1981. But for Mr Jenkins to insist that some pension funds will go bust if this trend continues, is, frankly, nonsensical.

In his article in the TUC *Economic Review* published earlier this week, Mr Jenkins estimates that outward investment will total £10,000m this year. That figure is the best estimate of the total cash flow of pension funds. So is Mr Jenkins making the assumption that all this cash will find its way overseas?

What has happened since the abolition of exchange controls two years ago, is that funds have been making a once and for all adjustment to their portfolios. Most managers of the large, nationalized industry funds for instance are aiming at transferring around 15 per cent of their assets abroad. Mr Jenkins would be perfectly correct in predicting disaster if the rate of growth in the overseas content were maintained. But it will not be. Pension fund managers are well aware that the bulk of their liabilitiea is denominated in sterling and will match their investments accordingly.

However, if Mr Jenkins has craftily extrapolated a trend to suit his own prejudices, he has a point in expressing concern about future levels of capital outflows at the expense of domestic investment. Because of their rapid growth over recent years, the pension funds are in danger of becoming bureaucratic minoliths, content to invest in Government securities, big companies and large projects overseas.

Investments of under £500,000 are sneezed at as being not cost-effective with the result that small enterprises in the UK are not attracting the attention some deserve. A leading fund recently invested an admittedly small amount in US high technology under the aegis of the Federal Small Business Administration. Do we need a body handing out low-cost loans in the UK before that fund invests in similar schemes at home?

At least part of the reason for the more dynamic small business sector in the US is the flexible attitude towards investment taken by the large American investers, principally the banks acting as pension fund trustees.

Why French Socialists want the blood of M Moussa

Paris.

The French Government yesterdayplugged the legal loophole which made the so-called Paribas affair possible. It published a decree which requires the authorization of the finance ministry for the transferor exchange by individuals or companies of shares in foreign subsidiaries of French companies due to be nationalized.

Nothing was more likely than Paribas affair to confirm the conviction of the Socialist Government and its parliamentary supporters that their plans to bring about a "quiet revolution" were being actively sabotaged by the "wall of money", the equivalent in the mythology of the french left of the "gnomes of Zurich".

What they regard as an international conspiracy of French and foreign bankers has already successfully snatched one of the most valuable overseas assets of the group. Paribas-Suisse (which accounts for 10 per cent of its total assets) and may yet rescue another, Copeba, a Brussels-based financial company.

No other episode in the great nationalization battle could, inthe eyes of the Government, provide more cast-iron proof of the need for complete control of credit, in order to impose Socialist remedies on the economy.

The tragedy of the affair is that it has poisoned the atmosphere of negotiations between the nationalized groups and the Government over their foreign assets and subsidiaries, and produced in Socialist ranks an embattled mentality compounded of suspicion and intolerance.

The Prime Minister went as far as to describe M Pierre Moussa, the 59-year-old president and managing director of Paribas, whom the Socialists accuse of precipitating the scandal, as a man "with the mentality of an emigré".

Yet paradoxically M Moussa, who has now resigned (the finance ministry insists he was forced), has always had the reputation of being a man of liberal, even progressive, sympathies, who did not regard the advent of the left last May as the apocalypse. He is certainly far from being a hard faced capitalist.

With his open mind, his Socialist friends, his lack of sympathy with the Giscardian

Charles Hargrove

regime and his roadness for the press, he certainly does not correspond in any way to the popular stereotype of the French banker.

At 21, a graduate of Ecole Normale, he first fancied himself as a poet but switched to the "inspection des finances" and government service in the ministry for overseas departments and territories.

He then went to the World Bank where he was in charge of Africa. Both experiences established his abiding interest in the Third World. He even wrote a book about them *Les Nations Proletaires* in 1959.

"He was the only man who had the necessary political judgment," M Jacques de Fouchier, who became president of Paribas in 1969 and made M Moussa assistant general manager, with the idea that he might succeed him, once remarked. (After M Moussa's resignation last week M de Fouchier stepped into the breach and resumed his former post on an interim basis.

About his unusual trasition from Baudelaire to finance, he himself remarked in a recent interview: "You know, many bankers are literary men at the start — its not a figures job."

From 1978, when he took over, M Moussa successfully developed the overseas activities of the Paribas group, in the Middle and Far East, in the United States, and Britain.

His last and most brilliant coup was to acquire, last February, a 35 per cent controlling interest in the Belgian Empain-Schneider concern.

But something seems to have gone wrong with M Moussa's political judgment in the summer months as the Government was putting the final touches to its nationalization plans — unless, of course he was misled by the assurances he was given by some ministers and senior government officials. M Moussa first hoped that the Paribas financial holding company, which controls the 200 subsidiaries and overseas holdings would be spared, and only the bank come under state control.

He talked then of a "nationalized Paribas," and a "mixed Paribas" with a 20 per cent state participation, controlling the overseas holdings.

It was an illusion on M Moussa's part to imagine that the core of his group, regarded by the left as a state within the state, a monstrous capitalist octopus casting its tentacles ever wider at home and abroad, could benefit from such preferential treatment.

Since the war Paribas had become the largest financial group in France, and the ninth in the world. Half its very large pre tax profits are derived from its overseas activities.

M Pierre Moussa, former Paribas president: a man of liberal and progressive sympathies, he did not regard the election of a Socialist Government as the apocalypse.

How could the Socialists, without eating their words, allow it to continue under private ownership?

When he realized the game was up, M Moussa went all out to thwart the dismantling of the overseas empire of Paribas. The transfer in the last few months of 12 per cent os its shares in Paribas-Suisse to the Belgian finance group Copeba and another 20 per cent in early October, paved the way for the takeover by an obscure Geneva company Pargesa, last week.

By that time, Paribas, which had only 40 per cent left in its Swiss subsidiary was powerless to prevent it. A similar operation was reported to be under way over Copeba itself, 60 per cent controlled by Paribas, 22 per cent of them by Paribas-Suisse.

M de Fouchier has expressed open disapproval with the Paribas-Suisse takeover, and said last week he would try to reverse the one and prevent the other.

The government may have plugged a legal loophole with yesterday's decree but, foreign shareholders in the overseas offshoots of Paribas, will now switch to procedural weapons. They are preparing, along with their French colleagues, to challenge the validity of nationalization in the courts and in the Constitutional Council. That will be a long drawn out and uncertain battle for both sides.

Economic notebook

Fatal flaws in the Jenkins inflation tax

The more you look at the idea of an "inflation tax" proposed by Mr Roy Jenkins the sillier it becomes.

As a first attempt by the Social Democrats to put forward new ideas in economics, it is deeply disappointing. It contains most of the defects of the other kinds of incomes policies which are on offer and a few more besides.

Put simply, the scheme is an attempt to stiffen the resistance of employers to inflationary wage demands. Under it, the Government would set a national norm for pay increases, presumably after some process of consultation and discussion.

Once that norm had been set it would be backed up by the tax system. Any increase in earnings by a firm's workers above that norm would be penalised by imposing a tax on employers. That tax could be set at a very high rate, probably over 100 per cent.

So if an employer paid his workers 10 per cent instead of 4 per cent (if that was the government norm) he would have to pay the inflation tax on the 6 per cent gap. If the tax were set at 100 per cent, he would have to pay the Government 6 per cent of his wage bill. The pay rise would end up costing 16 per cent on his existing wage bill instead of the 10 per cent he agreed with the unions.

The scheme is designed to make sure that the extra tax does not become deflationary. At the end of the year, the money in the pool is handed back to employers.

Any test of the scheme has to compare it with the alternatives, including the alternative of having no incomes policy at all. What are the attractions and the disadvantages?

One attraction is that it tries to deal with a key problem in pay bargaining, that people often try to improve relative wages, pushing up all wages in step. Only those firms who give increases above the average actually paid, rather than the norm set by the Government, will suffer.

The others — even those who paid higher than the norm, but lower than the average — will get what may turn out to be a bonus in the form of a Government cut in national insurance contributions each quarter. But that advantage falls apart as soon as you look at the scheme in practice.

For the first and most important disadvantage of the scheme is that it contains nothing at all to deal with a general increase in wages above the Government norm.

Suppose every company gives its workers a 10 per cent pay rise when there is a 4 per cent norm in operation. Then every company will pay its inflation tax and will be solemnly handed back a refund at the end of the tax year. That is a fatal flaw in the scheme.

But try to remove it by saying that the Government will not hand back the money if total pay increases exceed its norm, and you destroy its claim to be a painless way of dealing with the problem.

For then the scheme turns back into the Government threatening to raise taxes if pay bargainers do not behave. The result would be that excess pay settlements would be met by deflation which would cause unemployment. That rise in unemployment would, no doubt, eventually stop the rise in wages. But it is hardly a new policy.

But might it be that we would never get to that position? This could happen if no employer broke ranks and paid more than the Government norm. That is first of all inherently unlikely, and secondly if it happened would destroy the whole point of the scheme. What the inflation tax is supposed to have as its unique selling proposition is that it brings the market back into incomes policy, the companies can exceed the Government norm, but are penalized for paying higher than the market average.

Employers can pay their workers more under the scheme, but it costs them extra. Yet as soon as one group of employers start to pay more than the norm, everyone else will recongnise that the risks of anyone being out of pocket at the end of the year have been significantly reduced.

Although there *are* variations in the level of settlements, pay agreements in Britain show a remarkable bunching around some average. As employers see that other companies are paying above the Government norm, they will see that the average level of settlements is being progressively raised.

That means that they can afford to pay more without risking losing the inflation tax payment, thus reducing the penalty for later settlers in the pay round.

Presumably the aim of threatening to tax employers is to stiffen their resistance to inflationary wage demands by raising the cost of conceding to them. But does anyone seriously believe that the cost to industry of the pay concession made in 1979 was too low?

Employers do not give pay rises tor the fun of it. They do so because the power of the unions and the "going rate" in the market leave them no choice. Trying to stiffen the will of employers in this way might seem attractive in the United States, were the scheme was proposed in the early 1970's but it is not very relevant in the United Kingdom.

So at the very heart of the scheme there is a fatal flaw. But the other components of it seem ill thought-out too.

What about the problems which have brought down incomes policy in the past? The scheme has nothing to contribute to the problem of public sector pay.

The Government is not going to be worried by paying more income tax to itself. Yet it was in the public sector that the pay policy of the Callaghan government collapsed.

Nor does the proposal tell us anything useful about the central political problem of incomes policies, which is setting a pay norm low enough to bring inflation down, but high enough to be credible.

Incomes policies are the great unresolved problem of economic management. All our experience tells us that we cannot live with them and we cannot live without them. Professor Layard, head of the Centre for Labour Economics at the London School of Economics is the man who has revived the proposal for an inflation tax, says that there is no alternative which works. That may be so, but it does not make this particular scheme any more workable.

And while there is nothing wrong in presenting old claret in new bottles, Mr Jenkins and the Social Democrats ought at least to taste it to make sure it is good before serving it up to the public.

David Blake

Business Diary: Fleet footed Meaney

What a lucky fellow is Sir Patrick Meaney, managing director and chief executive of Thomas Tilling.

Last week, it was announced that he is to become president of the Institute of Marketing. Today we learn that Sir Patrick's first job will be to present one of the institute's national marketing awards to Pretty Polly, the hosiery company. This is the third year running that the Midlands firm has won the prize.

PP, apart from being brand leader in the United Kingdom nylons field with 30 per cent or so of the market, also happens to be a Tilling subsidiary.

"There is an element of incest about it all," Sir Patrick tells Business Diary. "But I can assure you that I had absolutely nothing to do with the judging — though I thoroughly approve of the decision."

PP is Tilling's only remaining textile interest and has paved something of an individual path for itself. While a number of other hosiery manufacturers have placed less emphasis on selling by brand, PP has stuck to its individualistic guns with a campaign Sir Patrick describes as "glamorous and mildly erotic".

"The company's forte has been to recognize that some years ago, despite the commodity influences, there was still room in life for a bit of glamour," says Sir Patrick. He will be handing the award to Brian McMeekin, PP's managing director.

Sir Patrick will preside over the fortunes of the institute for at least a year — though it remains a mystery how he can manage even that long. The fellow is already a director of ICI, the Midland Bank, Rank, and Cable and Wireless and is active within the CBI.

"It doesn't leave a lot of free time for Sunday afternoons," he mused not at all that wistfully.

Facts on friction

Tribologists are one of those worthy groups of scientists who must constantly explain their activities to sniggering outsiders. They try their best to put out propaganda about the importance of the subject and promote it through competitions and prizes, but even then the effect is sometimes less than uplifting.

The Institution of Mechanical Engineers recently sent out a press announcement headed: "International Gold Tribology Medal goes to Japan to mark Professor Norimune Soda's contribution to all aspects of the subject."

Unfortunately its definition of tribology was a real turn-off: "It is the science and technology of interacting surfaces in relative motion and of related subjects and practices."

In fact the 70-year-old professor has had a fascinating career involving slipping, sliding and slithering surfaces. He started out in 1935 with the University of Tokyo's Aeronautical Research Institute, studying the friction and lubrication of aero engines, and spent 23 years from 1949 to 1972 in charge of the university's lubrication laboratory.

His greatest interest has been in roller bearings and their ability to withstand heavy loads at high speed. Soda is the world expert on the intriguing phenomenon of "rolling fatigue". His well-known books include *The story of friction*, which is of course a work of pure fact.

Ever sharp

And now for part one in an interminable series called Tales So Incredible They'll Make You Choke Over Your Weetabix.

A consignment of tomahawks has just been air-freighted to Toronto form the Wilkinson Sword factory in Acton. They are part of a limited edition of 1.000 destined for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Not, as one might hope, for the use of some Mounties version of the SPG, but as mementoes.

Wilkinson Sword tells me the consignment is worth about £50,000 and is their first ever bulk order for tomahawks. It is not a completely new field for them, however, since a few years ago they turned out such murderous weapons for an Indian tribe in America. I *hope* you are reading this *after* shaving.

"We hope it will catch on," says Bill Best, general manager at the Acton works — as well he might.

I had thought of following this sizzling morsel with news of an academic paper which has just landed on my desk. It is called "World banana economy problems and prospects" by Frederick F. Clairmonte and is reprinted from *Economic and Political Weekly*.

Its opening sentence is: "The world banana economy is one example, among many, of the non-egalitarian tendencies inherent in the economic interrelationships between the producer countries and major consuming countries in the capitalist centre."

Calling time

Sometimes it's hard to please the fastidious members of the Campaign for Real Ale. The brewers Bass have just decided to date stamp each bottle of their Worthington White Shield ale.

A popular measure among consumers? You would have thought so, but *What's Brewing*, Camra's newspaper is not so sure.

"Worthington White Shield is to lose one of its unique features," the paper reports. "(This) means that the old and trusted system of telling how old your White Shield was by deciphering the series of notches and numbers on the label is to go."

Old and trusted by whom? Personally, I had no clue that you could tell the age of the bottles by counting the notches on the side of the label, to find the quarter of the year, and then looking for the number to give you the week of production. It appears this was half the fun for Camra members. Odd folk indeed.

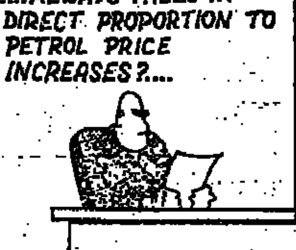
China really is catching on fast when it comes to Western ways. The construction of a port at Shijiuso in Shandong has just been held up. It seems someone liberated 70,000 cubic metres of gravel worth nearly £200,000 from the building site.

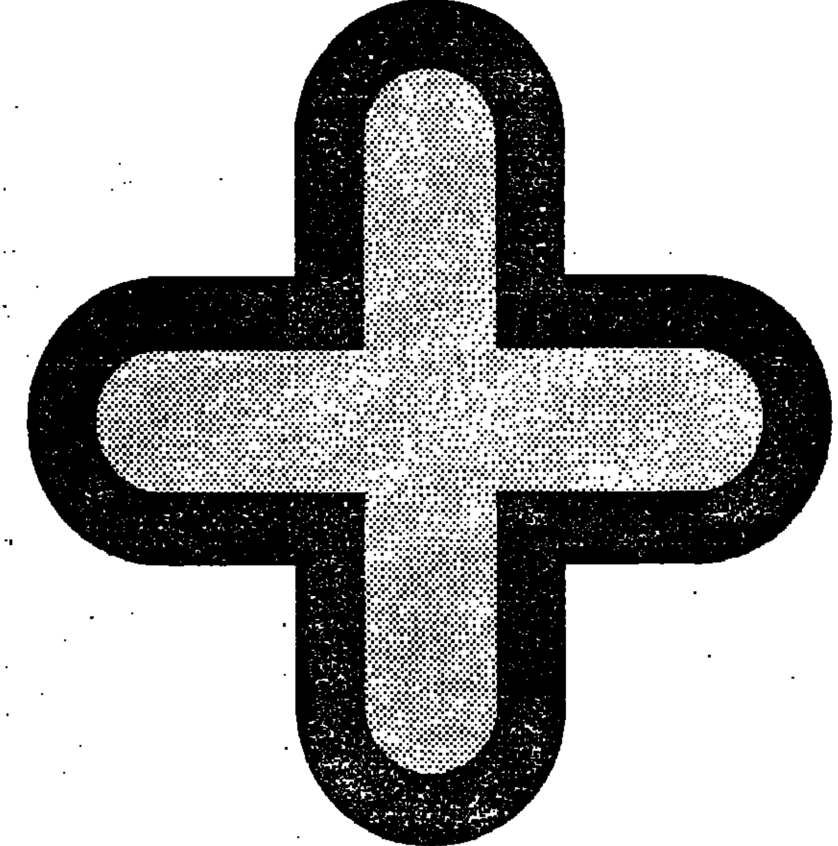
David Hewson

Wallchart

I WONDER WHY....

....THE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE MILAGE CLAIMED BY OUR REPS....





Stock markets

Selective buying bolsters prices

Conditions remained favourable yesterday for applications in Cable & Wireless, which close tomorrow.

Jobbers were encouraged by the continuing firmer trend and were able to report an increase in turnover as selective buying pushed prices quietly higher. Special situations again dominated interest although the oil sector had a slight touch of jitters ahead of today's meeting of Opec ministers in Geneva to sort out an agreed basic price for crude oil.

ICI, reporting third-quarter figures today, continued to find support as estimates for profits grew to around £80m compared with the corresponding loss of £10m. The shares held steady at 264p.

Glaxo was another highlight, leaping 12p to 404p, after 408p, after a trade paper highlighted the benefits of its latest ulcer drug Zantac.

Business after hours was described as thin with dealers again worried by the possibility of a strike next week at BL.

But the ensuing announcement of a referral to Acas produced a small rally with the FT Index which was calculated by Datastream because of a bomb scare at the newspaper's office, closing 4.2 up at 469.2, after being 5.2 up at 11 am.

The easing of pressure on short-term interest rates and the steadier performance by sterling enabled gilts to extend their recent rally. Yields of 16¾ per cent enabled dealers to report an increase in turnover with prices rising by as much as £1 in longs and £½ at the shorter end of the market.

The remainder of the blue chip market edged forward in quiet trade awaiting the outcome of ICI's figures today. Beecham hardened 4p to 194p, Unilever 7p to 570p, Fisons 2p to 125p, Distillers 2p to 168p, GKN 3p to 145p, Hawker Siddeley 2p to 288p and P & O Dfd 3p to 101p while Turner & Newall on 73p and Bowater on 200p both firmed 1p.

Gill & Duffus was a notable feature after hours, falling 10p to 150p after downgrading its profits forecast for the second time in as many weeks from £20m to £16m in the wake of unauthorized share dealings in Hongkong.

Hiltons Footwear returned from suspension 14p higher at 158p, after 161p, having been the recipient of two identical bids in the last 24 hours. Firstly Ward White, up 4p at 51p, increased its bid to 160p and this was followed by George Oliver, the original suitor, matching the terms.

Ward White immediately conceded defeat and has agreed to sell its stake of 18 per cent at 159p a share to George Oliver. Meanwhile, Jenks & Cattell fell 2p to 68p after the board of Elliott Group, down 1p at 43p, rejected the bid out of hand. Shares of Berec eased 1p to 116p following the latest broadside from Sir James Hanson stating why shareholders should accept Hanson Trust's offer which closes on Friday. Dealers now believe Hanson will be successful in its bid although it may need an extension of another fortnight to make sure.

After recently increasing its stake in Avana Group to 18 per cent, Northern Foods has been buying again, picking up several large lines of stock. Yesterday a further 300,000 Avana shares were quickly snapped up at 222p compared with the market close of 225p.

Thomas Borthwick improved 2p to 19p after receiving assurance from its bankers to guarantee its debts for another year at least.

Matthew Hall hardened another 2p to 188p after its recent United States acquisition, but BSR fell 2p to 66p on the announced loss of 1,600 jobs.

R. P. Martin raced ahead another 30p to 320p in a thin market after Monday's encouraging annual report, Associated Dairies slipped 2p to 158p after its own annual report.

Stores recovered from Tuesday's worries over the latest outburst of bombing in London's shopping centre. GUS "A" rose 8p to 383p and Boots 2p to 191p.

Better-than-expected half-time news put 15p on P. C. Henderson at 132p with Chesterfield Properties up 15p at 325p and London & Provincial Shop Centres a similar figure up at 400p, both after trading news. Sharply higher profits also helped Boosey & Hawkes 9p to 135p, but profit setbacks left United Ceramic down 7p at 83p and GM Callender 4p at 54p.

Recent profit news clipped Walter Runciman 10p at 98p, although further consideration of the figures put 49p on Harrisons & Crosfield at 787p and British Car Auctions 2½p at 74½p.

Still awaiting trading statements, J. Sainsbury advanced 10p to 425p, and Wm Press 4p to 74p. Reporting later today, Coats Patons quickened 1p to 67p, but BSG International lost 1½p at 14½p.

Electricals showed modest gains in a thin market but were somewhat overshadowed by the interest generated by Cable & Wireless. GEC rose 5p to 679p, Racal 3p to 383p, Ferranti 2p to 507p, Plessey 5p to 303p and Standard Telephone 3p to 407p.

Eve of conference nerves unsettled oils which had been enjoying a leisurely rally for most of the week, hoping for an increase in the price of crude oil. BP closed 4p off at 296p, Shell 2p at 368p, Ultramar 12p to 476p, Lasmo 8p to 484p, Tricentrol 4p to 244p and Burmah 4p to 102p.

Among second-liners, Atlantic Resources encountered profit-taking, following details of the find from Phillips on the Porcupine Basin, falling 35p to 265p.

Recent interest ahead of next Tuesday's half-year report has seen the price of Ellis & Goldstein advance 3p to 25p. The figures are expected to show the women's outerwear group matching last year's profits of £457,000 and maintaining the dividend of 1.2p gross. But the group is also expected to reveal details of its latest scheme to utilize is expertise and increase profits growth.

Equity Turnover on October 27 was £68.103m (9,564 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were BSR, Glaxo, Tricentrol, Hampton Areas, NCC Energy, RP Martin, Hambro Life, Burmah, BP New, Ultramar, BPB Ltd, Atlantic Resources, Bousted, P & O, Ward White and Prudential Corp.

Traded options: Puts have been introduced in Imperial Group with dealings due to start today. Yesterday, total contracts amounted to 541, of which ICI featured heavily on 86.

Traditional options had calls in Royal Bank of Scotland on 16p and Town & City on 2½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Advance Services (I)	19.1(16.5)	2.19(2.22)	2.3(2.32)	1(0.7)	4/1	—(3.0)
Boosey & Hawkes (I)	9.1(9.15)	0.25(0.06)	—(—)	1.9(1.9)	11/12	—(5.66)
G. M. Callender (I)	4.34(4.95)	0.29(0.6)	1.7(3.6)	0.7(0.7)	30/11	—(2.25)
Chesterfld Props. (I)	3.67(2.48)	1.98(1.5)	4.84(3.69)	3(2.5)	1/1	—(6.0)
Gomme (F)	24.3(33.8)	1.94*(1.65)	5.86*(14.34)	—(0.88)	—	—(0.88)
P. C. Henderson (I)	14.9(14.5)	1.1(0.93)	12.3(10.4)	2.7(2.2)	—	—(8.0)
Lon. & Prov. Shp (F)	—(—)	0.65(0.48)	4.44(3.68)	1.8(1.5)	—	2.4(2.0)
Lon & Northern (I)	99.9(110.8)	3.26(4.21)	3.9(4.3)	1.4(1.4)	8/1	—(3.75)
Richrdns, Wstgrth (I)	21.5(25.37)	0.99*(0.4)	1.1(1.4)	0.75(1.05)	5/1	—(2.1)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Loss.

Gomme plunges to £1.9m loss

By Drew Johnston

A 25 per cent drop in turnover has meant a pretax loss of £1.95m for G-Plan furniture manufacturer Gomme Holdings for the year to July 31.

Mr David Gomme, the chairman, said this decline was above the average for the industry and was partly the result of destocking by retail customers who had built up large stocks of G-Plan furniture when delivery dates were extended.

The loss, which compares with a £1.65m profit in the previous year, means no dividend will be paid. Last year an interim dividend only of 1.26p gross was paid though the Gomme directors say they will resume the payment of dividends at the earliest opportunity.

Signs of recovery in the market are showing through with a reported 20 per cent rise in demand. Losses continued into the first quarter of this year, but at a declining rate. Mr Gomme said he expected the group would operate at or near breakeven in the second quarter.

Break-even would be lower than in the previous period as a result of substantial economies at the three main factories at High Wycombe, Nelson and Wrexham. He said these plants had been retained intact and a strong manufacturing base maintained. Completion of a sizeable capital expenditure programme in the year resulted in expenditure of £700,000, which brings the total amount of capital expenditure in the last five years to £5.3m. Further capital investment of £200,000 is scheduled for this year.

As a result, the group expects to increase its output substantially when market conditions improve without further substantial investment. Production of a new up-market range will also involve expansion of the labour force.

Group borrowings rose over the year from £3.76m in 1980 to £5.17m this year.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	15½%
Barclays	15½%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Crdts	16 %
C. Hoare & Co	*15½%
Lloyds Bank	15½%
Midland Bank	15½%
Nat Westminster	15½%
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13½%, up to £50,000 14%, over £50,000 14½%.

Australian row brewing

By Our Financial Staff

A row is simmering in Australia between North Kalgurli Mines and Metals Exploration over an alleged attempt by Metals to take control of Kalgurli by ousting board members without making a takeover offer to shareholders.

In a statement the Kalgurli board said yesterday that it has received notice from Metals, which owns a 20 per cent stake, to remove two of its directors including the chairman to increase the board from five to eight, and place four of its own representatives on the board. Metals own its stake through a subsidiary, Australian Placer.

The Kalgurli board says it does not accept the proposition that one shareholder with only 20 per cent of the equity should take control of the group. They add that Metals did not seek discussion with North Kalgurli before taking this action and had never asked for board representation. "Their actions can therefore only be interpreted as an attempt to grab control of the company without making a takeover offer to all shareholders."

Kalgurli says the proposals, if implemented, would give Metals control by having four out of seven board positions with one board vacancy.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
114	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	110	—	10.0	9.1	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	67	—	4.7	7.0	10.6	14.7
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	43	—	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1
200	92½	Bardon Hill	193	—	9.7	5.0	9.4	11.4
104	88	Deborah Services	97	—	5.5	5.7	4.8	9.1
126	85	Frank Horsell	116	—	6.4	5.5	10.5	25.2
110	39	Frederick Parker	59	—	1.7	2.9	25.7	—
110	49	George Blair	49	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
113	59	Jackson Group	97	—	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
130	103	James Burrough	110	—	8.7	7.9	8.0	10.1
334	244	Robert Jenkins	285	—	31.3	11.0	4.0	10.1
59	50	Scruttons "A"	54	—	5.3	9.8	8.3	7.7
224	187	Torday Limited	187	—	15.1	8.1	7.2	12.4
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—
56	33	Unilock Holdings	33	—	3.0	9.1	5.9	10.0
103	81	Walter Alexander	83	—	6.4	7.7	5.5	9.7
263	131	W. S. Yeates	225	—	13.1	5.8	4.3	8.7

London and Northern falls by £1m

London and Northern Group, the steel stockholder and metal reclamation group, slightly disappointed the stock market with its halftime results, which showed a profits fall of £1m. With turnover for the six months to June 30, down from £110.8m to £99.9m pretax profits were £3.26m against £4.2m last time. This compared with expectations of around £4m for the period.

Mr John Mackenzie, the chairman, said that in the first half profitability in the group's construction activities was insufficient to offset continued adverse trading conditions in plant hire, metal reclamation and steel stockholding.

First-half rise of 18pc at P C Henderson

By Margareta Pagano

Improved profit margins because of cheaper raw materials and cost-cutting in all divisions lifted pretax profits at PC Henderson, the industrial and garage door manufacturer, by 18 per cent in the six months to August.

Pretax profits at £1.1m against £938,000 were above market forecasts of about £900,000. So, with an increased half-time dividend of 3.92p gross compared with 3.2p, the shares jumped 15p to 132p.

But Mr Pat Gaynor, the chairman, says that second-half profits will not produce the usual seasonal upturn, with the private housing market looking particularly flat.

Sales in the period were up marginally by £500,000 to £14.9m so profits improvement has come from higher margins, up 7.4 per cent from 6.5 per cent in the previous half-year, particularly from sliding door gear and residential garage doors. Margins in the last year were 5 per cent. Much of the increase comes from lower raw material prices, particularly for steel.

Profits from industrial doors, providing 45 per cent of sales, deteriorated in the period but Henderson reports a higher proportion of replacement sales for domestic garage doors—up to 60 per cent against 40 per cent two years ago—compared with door sales to new houses. Strong performances were turned in by its overseas subsidiaries in South Africa and New Zealand but businesses in Ireland and Germany have been closed down at a cost of £148,000.

Henderson has several potential acquisitions brewing with which it aims to spread its product base and use up any slack it has in its distribution network. With gearing at 15 per cent of shareholders' funds and last year's enfranchisement of the non-voting shares, the group is in a stronger position now to make purchases.

Interest charges were down to £130,000 from £209,000 thanks to lower borrowings kept down by strict cost control. The group has yet to gauge how three new products, launched earlier this year, will fare. These include insulated doors for industrial use and infra-red hand-operated receivers to open garage doors for domestic use, potentially a large market.

Mr Gaynor does not forecast for the full year but recognizes that acquisitions are the only way the group can break out of its profits plateau. Nevertheless, the group should make at least £2.2m this year against last year's £1.4m when profits were depressed by redundancy costs.

Richardsons, Westgarth drops into red

Richardsons, Westgarth, the Tyneside engineering group, tumbled into a pretax loss of £994,000 in the first half. This compares with a pretax profit of £412,000 for the first half of 1980 and one of £746,000 for the full year. However, after tax credits of £1.16m, the group made a net profit of £173,000, against £191,000. Turnover fell from £25.37m to £21.52m.

The interim payment is being cut to 1.07p gross, against 1.5p for 1980, which was followed by a final of a similar amount.

However, the board reports that vigorous action has been taken and it is confident that the second half will show a significant improvement, leading to a substantial reduction in the year's trading loss.

Sherritt loss

In the third quarter of this year, Sherritt Gordon Mines' revenues crashed from $243.6m in 1980 to $74.1m (about £41m) and the company made a net loss of $2.93m (£1.6m), compared with net income of $2.88m.

For the first nine months, net income slumped from $22.31m to $2.82m.

Elliott says Malaysian interests behind bid

By Philip Robinson

Elliott Group of Peterborough yesterday rejected the all-share reverse takeover by Jenks & Cattell, worth £6.85m. And it has alleged that the bid is Malaysian inspired and asked the Takeover Panel to check the percentage figures Jenks gave as supporters for its offer.

Jenks launched the bid last week on the basis of five of its own shares for every six Elliott shares with a cash alternative of 28p a share. It said it had irrevocable acceptances from Elliott shareholders with 12 per cent of the equity and holders of 14 per cent were acting in concert with it.

But Mr Michael Reeve, part-time Elliott director and head of the London end of an American financial services group, said last night: "We have reason to believe that a substantial shareholder has been counted as supporting Jenks, when in fact he isn't. We have asked the Panel to check the figures".

In rejecting the offer, Mr Reeve says there is no industrial logic in the move. Elliott has been reorganizing and has now got its gearing well down from the previous levels of 70 per cent. "If Jenks is successful, our gearing will return to those levels. Its cash alternative is not underwritten. It will have to be borrowed from a clearing bank and will cost £3.75m," Mr Reeve said.

Meanwhile, the private off the shelf company, Deacongroom, which holds 24.5 per cent of Jenks, has transferred the entire holding to its parent company, London Tin Investment Co.

Mr Christopher Bone, a partner in stockbrokers Bone Fitzgerald and a director of Deacongroom, said: "The beneficial shareholders of this company are not disclosed. I cannot tell you the names of my clients. Yes, I will ask them to ring you."

However, it is understood that London Tin Investment was once part of the Far Eastern arm of the former Slater-Walker group.

Mr Reeve said: "There is Malaysian buying in both companies. I think it is outrageous when Britain is in such a recession that companies with a combined workforce of 1,500 can be manipulated in this way."

About 27 per cent of Elliott's shareholdings are under nominee names. One of them, Lorient Nominees Pte, with 11.8 per cent, is the Far Eastern subsidiary of stockbrokers Laurence Prust, through which Malaysian interests built part of their Dunlop holding last year.

Asda chief optimistic

Mr Noel Stockdale, chairman of Asda, told shareholders at the third annual meeting of the company in Leeds yesterday: "Allied Carpets is having a most difficult time and it is difficult to foresee any material improvement in sales. However, fortunately, the furniture sector, now trading as Wades, has been less severely affected which indicates that your directors' decision to move the Williams stores up-market to the Wades image was correct."

"I have great confidence in the future", Mr Stockdale said. "Any eventual upturn in our economy will have a dramatic effect on profitability. In the meantime you can be assured that the half-year figures will be in excess of those presented to you last year."

Dunlop to expand its tyre-retailing side

Dunlop Holdings is to buy the capital and freehold properties of four tyre-retailing companies, which operate as the Brecon Tyre Group. They will be integrated into the South West region of National Tyre Service, the Dunlop United Kingdom tyre distribution and retail firm.

The price, subject to a minor final adjustment when the results are completed, will be £816,000, satisfied by 1,540,000 ordinary shares. Arrangements have been made by Panmure Gordon to place the shares for the vendors.

Duport cuts losses

Shorn of its lossmaking steel activities, Duport has reduced its pretax loss in the six months to the end of July from £4.54m to £596,000.

In the continuing businesses, thanks in the main to a turnround in the furniture division after action in the Grovewood kitchen side, the trading loss last year of £690,000 has been turned into a profit of £562,000.

With lower interest charges in the second half, Duport is expecting lower losses and a move into the black next year.

The sale of its Llanelli steelworks and other property assets are proving more difficult than expected and there is unlikely to be a dividend for at least two years. At 10½p company is capitalized at £4.5m.

Baggeridge Brick

Baggeridge Brick has agreed with Biffa, a subsidiary of British Electric Traction, to sell the freehold of a substantial clay pit at Himley, near Dudley, now worked out. Baggeridge obtained a waste disposal licence in September, 1981 and, having obtained tenders from interested parties, has agreed in principle to sell to Biffa at a price of £926,000.

North Sea Assets

At yesterday's extraordinary general meeting of North Sea Assets, an investment company managed in Edinburgh by Ivory & Sime and specializing in investment in the operating and services sectors of the oil and gas industry, the resolution to adopt new articles of association was passed. NSA's shares have now been admitted to the official list by the Stock Exchange and dealings will begin today. The sponsors to the introduction are Kleinwort, Benson and stockbrokers to NSA are James Capel & Co and Bell, Lawrie, Macgregor & Co.

Thomas Borthwick

Meat trader Thomas Borthwick yesterday announced the conclusion of successful negotiations with all its bankers over the borrowings needed until November, 1982.

Mr R C Wheeler-Bennett, the chairman, said the figures which have been agreed are a little lower than last year and are adequate for the company's foreseeable needs. Borthwick's peak borrowings last year were estimated at around £80m. With preliminary figures due in early December, the company's shares rose 2 to 19p as a result of agreement with the banks.

United Ceramic

In the first half of this year, pretax profits of United Ceramic Distributors, who came to the USM by way of a placing in June, slumped to £100,000, compared with £217,000 in the first half of 1980. Turnover rose from £2.19m to £2.4m. As forecast, an interim dividend of 1.4p gross is being paid.

The board explains that in May and particularly in June, a severe and unexpected downturn in demand occurred. But the group's financial position continues to be strong, although trading conditions are likely to remain difficult for the rest of 1981.

Advance Services

Advance Services, a subsidiary of British Electric Traction, reports a slight fall in pretax profits from £2.22m to £2.19m for the first half of 1981. Turnover expanded from £16.5m to £19.2m. Lifting the interim payment from 1p to 1.42p gross, the board says it expects to recommend a final payment similar to that for 1980, which was 3.28p gross.

USM fund from Britannia

By Our Financial Staff

Britannia, the unit trust group, has managed to beat the competition and is first on the market with a unit trust investing entirely in shares quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market.

The new unit trust, Britannia Unlisted Securities Market Fund, is Jersey-based, but will have a Stock Exchange quotation and therefore can be advertised.

This is the first USM invested unit trust, though there have been several investment trusts launched recently which specialize in USM shares. These include F & C Enterprise Trust, East of Scotland Onshore Trust, United Computer Technology Holdings and Charlotte Assets Trust.

The Britannia USM trust is, however, likely to have a significant advantage over trusts launched at later dates. Liquidity within the trust will be maintained at a minimum of 10 per cent to cope with the problems of redemptions of units in a market where shares may not be easily realized except at sacrificial prices.

Up to 20 per cent of the portfolio can be invested in securities not listed on the USM, and most of this is likely to find its way into US over-the-counter stocks. There is also a limit of 10 per cent on investment in any one share.

Higher tax hits Toshiba income

International

Toshiba Corporation said yesterday that its unconsolidated net income for the half year to September 30 fell by 10.1 per cent to 21,069m yen (£51.6m) from 23,428m yen a year earlier, despite a 14 per cent rise in sales, to 870,210m yen.

A Toshiba official said the main reason for the profit decline was sharply higher corporate tax payments in the first half.

Sales of heavy electrical machinery rose by 19 per cent accounting for 41 per cent of all sales. Home appliance sales rose by 8 per cent making up 33 per cent of all sales, while communications and electronic equipment sales rose by 13 per cent, accounting for 26 per cent of all sales. Exports rose by 25 per cent to 209,205m yen, or 24 per cent of all sales.

Phelps Dodge

Phelps Dodge, the American metal manufacturing group, had consolidated net income of $2.6m (£1.4m) in the third quarter, compared with a loss of $11.6m, in the third quarter of 1980.

Net income for the first nine months was $56.9m, compared with $62.4m.

ITT setback

International Telephone and Telegraph's third-quarter operating performance, excluding foreign currency effects, was 2 per cent above the 1980 quarter. However, reported earnings for the third quarter of 1981 are below those reported for the same period last year due exclusively to FAS-8 reporting requirements, resulting in the largest quarterly adverse foreign exchange impact in ITT's history.

For the third quarter, the recording of foreign currency exchange as required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board reduced reported earnings by $1.41 a share, compared with a gain of 21 cents in the third quarter of 1980. The company reports a loss of $34.8m (£19m) or 25 cents a share for the third quarter, compared with net income of $197.9m or $1.35 a share in the same period last year.

American Cyanamid

American Cyanamid yesterday reported that worldwide sales and earnings for the third quarter were higher compared with the same period a year ago in spite of a severely depressed phosphate fertilizer market and the negative impact caused by the strengthening of the dollar against foreign currencies.

Net earnings for the quarter were $42m (£23m), 4.5 per cent above the $40.2m in the same period a year ago. Worldwide sales for the quarter rose by 7.6 per cent to $935m.

Net earnings for the first nine months were $131.3m.

Wall Street

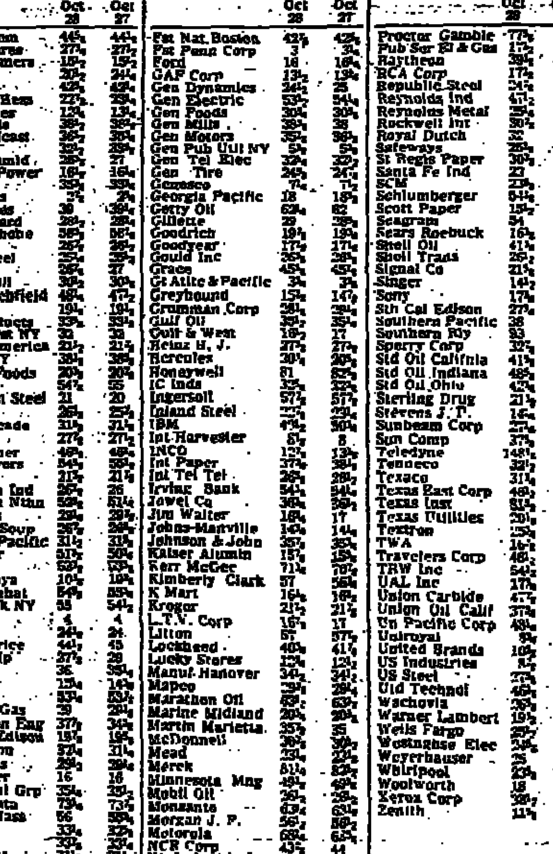
New York, Oct 28.—Stocks closed mixed on concerns about the Treasury's November refinancing plans and its impact on interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average had been up as much as five points but lost momentum in the afternoon and closed down 0.77 at 837.61. Advances still led declines by around 830 to 610 and volume narrowed to some 48 million shares from 53.03 million yesterday.

Analysts said a large government debt offering could put renewed upward pressure on interest rates.

Analysts also attributed the decline to a statement by Federal Reserve vice-chairman Mr Frederick Schultz that the central bank would not ease its tight monetary policy.

Investors continued to focus on issues with corporate earnings, both good and bad.



	Oct 28	Oct 27
Allied Chem	44⅝	44½
Allied Stores	27¾	27½
Allis Chalmers	15½	15½
Alcoa	20½	21¼
Amax Inc	42⅝	42⅝
Amerada Hess	22⅞	23¼
Am Airlines	12¾	13¼
Am Brands	38½	38⅝
Am Broadcast	36½	30¾
Am Can	32½	29¾
Am Cyanamid	26⅞	27
Am Elec Power	16⅞	16¼
Am Home	33¾	33¾
Am Motors	2⅞	2⅞
Am Nat Res	38	38¼
Am Standard	28½	28¼
Am Telephone	58⅝	58¼
AMP Inc	26¼	26½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Oct 28	Oct 27
Fst Nat Boston	42⅝	42⅝
Fst Penn Corp	3	3¼
Ford	16	16¼
GAF Corp	13½	13¾
Gen Dynamics	24½	25
Gen Electric	53½	54¼
Gen Foods	30¼	30⅝
Gen Mills	38⅝	38
Gen Motors	35¾	36⅛
Gen Pub Util NY	5⅛	5⅛
Gen Tel Elec	32¼	32½
Gen Tire	24⅝	24⅛
Genesco	7⅛	7½
Georgia Pacific	18	18⅝
Getty Oil	62⅛	62
Gillette	29	29⅝
Goodrich	19⅛	19⅜
Goodyear	17⅞	17¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Oct 28	Oct 27
Proctor Gamble	77⅝	75
Pub Ser El & Gas	17⅞	17¼
Raytheon	39¼	39⅝
RCA Corp	17⅞	17⅞
Republic Steel	24⅞	24⅝
Reynolds Ind	47½	47¼
Reynolds Metal	25¼	25¼
Rockwell Int	30⅞	31
Royal Dutch	32	32⅞
Safeways	25⅝	25⅝
St Regis Paper	30⅞	30¼
Santa Fe Ind	23	21⅞
SCM	23⅝	23⅝
Schlumberger	54⅞	55⅞
Scott Paper	15½	15⅝
Seagram	54	54
Sears Roebuck	16⅞	16⅞
Shell Oil	41⅞	42⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £905-906 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £935-36. Sales: 3,000 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £900-901; three months, £930-31. Sales: Nil tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £904-904.50; high-grade three months, £934-34.50. Settlement, £904.50. Sales, 6,100 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £898.00; three months, £928.50-29.00. Settlement, £898. Sales, 50 tonnes.

TIN was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8130-35 a tonne; three months £8350-51. Sales, 603 tonnes. High grade, cash £8150-55; three months £8350-51. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £8165-70; three months £8365-70. Settlement, £8170. Sales, 1,050 tonnes. High grade, cash £8165-70; three months, £8365-70. Settlement, £8170. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M35.56 a picul.

LEAD was quietly steady.—Afternoon.— [illegible]

SILVER was quiet.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 503.20p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 915.10); three months, 523.80p (950.20c); six months, 541.80p (986.60c); one year, 581.80p (1,063.80c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 499-500p; three months, 519-20p. Sales, 11 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 503.5-504p; three months, 523.5-23.6p. Settlement, 504p. Sales, 28 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £615.50-16.50 per tonne; [illegible]

[illegible] three options. ICCO prices: daily (Oct 27) 91.67c; indicator price (Oct 28) 5-day average 93.09c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £1 higher at £155; the "whites" price was £5 higher at £176. Futures (£ per tonne): Jan, 169-189.80; March, 166.95-167.00; May, 170.60-170.70; Aug, 174.40-174.50; Oct, 179.45-179.55; Jan, 181-181.50; March, 183-185. Sales: 5,674. ISA prices (Oct 27): daily 11.30c; 15-day average 11.93c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne).— [illegible]

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£106	£101	£101
E. Mids	£106	£105	£ 99
N. East	£108	—	£100
Scotland	—	—	£ 98

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Oct 28.—GB cattle 90.00p per kg lw (+0.74); UK sheep 180.19p per kg est dcw (−7.86); GB pigs 80.5p per kg lw (+0.02). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 13.0 per cent, [illegible]

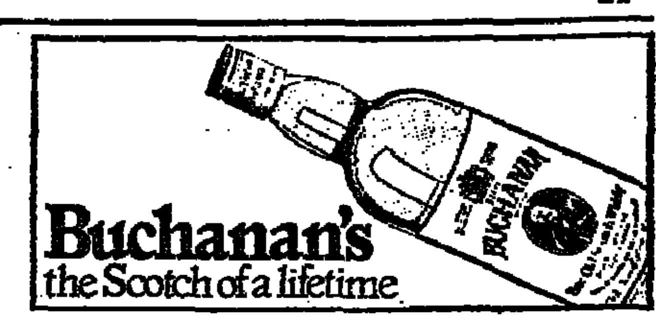
[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts maintain rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 26. Dealings End, Nov 6. § Contango Day, Nov 9. Settlement Day, Nov 16

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	178	Assam Frontier	190	• ..	14.3	7.5	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	427	..	7.1	1.7	..
378	230	McLeod Russel	339	..	11.8	3.5	..
332	255	Moran	283	..	7.1s	2.5	..
158	93	Surmah Valley	93	..	1.4	1.5	..
253	132½	Warren Plant	241	b ..	14.3	5.9	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35	..	9 1	26.1	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
28	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£28	..	150	5.4	10.5
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	180	-3	11 4	6.4	11.4
185	93	Milford Docks	125	..	0 7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	130	..	10.0	7.7	..
35	26½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£29	..	500	17.2	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Brooke Bond Liebig 9¼% Db 87-92	£64
East of Scotland Onshore 25p Ord (64)	54
Exchequer 15% 1997 (£95½)	£22⅞
F and C Enterprise Trust 10p Ord	8½
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (82)	83
Habitat Group 10p Ord (110)	127
Hanson Trust 9½% Cnv Ln 2001 (£100)	£104¼
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	45
London Private Health 25p Ord (28)	27
Portsmouth Wtr 10% Pf 1986 (†)	£100¼
Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (£1)	100

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	150-4
Foseco M'nsep 25p Ord (182‡)	Nov 27	186f
Websters Group (20‡)	..	17 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £50 paid b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 28	Market rates (close) October 28	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8140-8370	$1.8250-8260	0.15-0.05c prem	0.12-0.02c prem
Montreal	$2.1825-2060	$2.2030-2040	0.50-0.60c disc	1.30-1.60c disc
Amsterdam	4.59-63fl	4.61-62fl	1¼-¼c prem	4¼-3¼c prem
Brussels	69.40-90f	69.60-70f	14-24c disc	58-69c disc
Copenhagen	13.40-45k	13.42¾-43¾k	335-250ore prem	540-495ore prem
Dublin	1.1765-1820p	1.1785-1795p	15-30p disc	35-60p disc
Frankfurt	4.16½-19½m	4.17¾-18¾m	2-1¼pf prem	5¼-4¼pf prem
Lisbon	118.50-120.00e	119.45-85e	75-360c disc	110-625c disc
Madrid	177.50-178.75p	178.50-70p	par-18c disc	25-60c disc
Milan	2209-20lr	2218-20lr	8-11lr disc	30-34lr disc
Oslo	10.90-95k	10.93-94k	315-210ore prem	810-705ore prem
Paris	10.46½-51½f	10.49½-50½f	par-1c disc	1½-3½c disc
Stockholm	10.23-28k	10.26-27k	275-205ore prem	895-830ore prem
Tokyo	423-29y	427-28y	3.50-3.20y prem	9.70-9.40y prem
Vienna	29.20-35sch	29.27-32sch	16-11gro prem	34-26gro prem
Zurich	3.43-48f	3.43¾-44¾f	1¾-1¼c prem	4¾-4¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.1 at 85.2.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 15¼ Low 14¼

Week Fixed: 15¼-15¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	15⅞	2 months	15¾
3 months	15⅞	3 months	15¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%)		Trades (Dis%)	
2 months	15⅞-15¹³⁄₁₆	3 months	16⅝
3 months	15⅞-16¼	4 months	16⅝
4 months	15¹¹⁄₁₆-15⅝	6 months	16⅞
6 months	15¼-15½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16½-16¼	7 months	15¾-15¼
2 months	16⅝-16⅜	8 months	15¾-15¼
3 months	16⅝-16½	9 months	16½-16¼
4 months	16⅝-16⅜	10 months	16¼-16¼
5 months	16⅝-16⅜	11 months	16½-16¼
6 months	15½-15¼	12 months	16¼-15⅞

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	15¹⁵⁄₁₆-15⅞	6 months	16⅟₁₆-16⅜
3 months	16⅟₁₆-16⅟₁₆	12 months	16¼-16

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	16	3 months	16¼
7 days	16	6 months	16¼
1 month	16¼	1 year	16¼-16

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 15⅞-15½ Close 15

1 week	16-15⅞	6 months	16¼-16½
1 month	16⅜-16⅟₁₆	9 months	16⅝-16⅜
3 months	16⅝-16⅟₁₆	12 months	16⅟₁₆-16⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 17¼ 6 months 17

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.5955-1.6105
Bahrein	0.6830-0.6860
Finland	8.1255-8.1655
Greece	104.35-106.35
Hongkong	10.6505-10.6905
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5130-0.5430
Malaysia	4.1575-4.1875
Mexico	45.56-47.05
New Zealand	2.2185-2.2385
Saudi Arabia	6.1980-6.2280
Singapore	3.7920-3.8220
South Africa	1.7585-1.7715

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5450-1.5480
† Canada	1.2072-1.2075
Netherlands	2.5270-2.5300
Belgium	38.12-38.17
Denmark	7.35-7.36
West Germany	2.2875-2.2890
Portugal	65.40-65.65
Spain	97.75-97.85
Italy	1217-1218
Norway	5.9806-6.0000
France	5.7450-5.7500
Sweden	5.6250-5.6350
Japan	233.85-234.00
Austria	16.03-16.06
Switzerland	1.8810-1.8830

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8277-0.8279

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14¼-15¼; seven days, 14¹⁵⁄₁₆-14¹³⁄₁₆; one month, 15⁵⁄₁₆-15³⁄₁₆; three months, 16⅟₁₆-16⅟₁₆; six months, 16⅞-16¹¹⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $431.50 (an ounce); pm, $430.80 close, $431.
Krugerrand (per coin): $443.5-445.5 (£243.50-244.50).
Sovereigns (new): $106.25-108.25 (£57.75-58.25).

Football

Tottenham's reformed defence bring United down to earth

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Manchester U 0 Tottenham H 1

Manchester United, who toppled Liverpool at Anfield on Saturday, had their own fortress breached last night. Tottenham Hotspur stole in at the start and held on to win 2—0 on aggregate and go through to the League Cup third round draw to be made today. It was also a repeat of their triumph in the third round of the FA Cup last year.

Yet this second round second leg tie at Old Trafford was far from the rich contest that had been expected. In the cramped, crowded congestion, only the Spurs defence, and Clemence in particular, emerged with credit. They may have started the season as a disjointed unit, but they are now a formidable barrier.

United, who have tried in vain for three hours to break them down, are left with the meagre consolation that at least they can now concentrate, for the time being at least, on the championship.

The array of expensive stars, particularly in midfield, would be the envy of any stadium in the world, but in such a feverish atmosphere talent was kept largely hidden from view. It was more an occasion for the qualities of determination, stamina and power to shine through.

A swirling wind, a fine drizzle, and a deafening roar greeted the two sides, meeting for the fourteenth time in less than three years. As far as cup competitions are concerned, United and Spurs seem as magnetic an attraction for each other as they are for the paying public. Another huge crowd gathered for the eagerly awaited tie and to welcoming United, the new league leaders.

United, one down from the first leg, as they were at the same stage of the League Cup in 1979, had touched the ball only once before they were almost two down. Galvin cut in from the left and shot narrowly wide of the far post.

Within seven minutes, though, United's deficit was two. From a short corner, Hazard, who has been deputizing for the injured Villa, was left all alone on the edge of the area. He shaped to chip but chose to fire instead, and Bailey, unsighted by the leaping Stapleton, was stranded. With a firework bursting into a rainbow of colours high above the arena, the opening could scarcely have been more explosive.

Coppell twice threatened to create an equaliser. After being brought down, an offence which earned Hoddle a booking, Coppell's first cross eluded Birtles by a bootlace and his second was met firmly by the forehead of Stapleton. Clemence, however, had no need to move to save.

Spurs, searching for rapid breaks, were now herded like sheep in their own penalty area. A volley from Wilkins slid past a post, a header from Robson narrowly cleared the bar, and a low Gidman centre skidded off Miller's shins. Yet United had found no way through by the interval.

United increased the pace at the start of the second half but, in their increasing desperation, the final ball or finishing shot continued to be wayward. Robson had one effort deflected into the side netting and Wilkins had another deflected wide.

Clemence, who had found life so uncomfortable when he first arrived at Spurs, twice came to his side's rescue. After Gidman's astute through ball had released Coppell, Clemence came out to smother the danger with his legs. He made an even more spectacular save minutes later, pushing away Robson's powerful volley from 10 yards.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; J. Gidman, A. Albiston, R. Wilkins, K. Moran, M. Buchan, B. Robson, G. Birtles, F. Stapleton, R. Moses, S. Coppell.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R. Clemence; C. Hughton, P. Miller, G. Roberts, M. Hazard, S. Perryman, O. Ardiles, S. Archibald, A. Galvin, G. Hoddle, G. Crooks.

Referee: P. N. Willis (Co Durham).

Raising a fist at Fashanu

By Gerald Richmond

Nottingham F 2 Birmingham C 1

Nottingham Forest, who have lost only two of their last 33 football League Cup ties, move into the third round of the competition after beating Birmingham City 5—3 on aggregate at the City ground last night.

It was an often unpleasant match which was calmed only after Broadhurst and Wallace had been ordered off two minutes into the second half after a brief flurry of illegal aggression. Birmingham had been clearly upset before this by Fashanu's robust approach and tempers were snapping all round the field. Goals by Needham and Robertson earned Forest their progress, deservedly so, even though they inevitably lack the certain touch of their European Cup days.

Forest already had the cushion of a one-goal lead from the first leg at St Andrew's and needed only eight minutes to increase it. Needham had already tried a long shot and was on the edge of the penalty area to stab in a low shot from Gray, who had worked a short corner with Anderson.

The Forest of two or three years ago would have piled in and finished the tie before half-time. Now they are searching for rhythm from a team who have undergone dramatic reconstruction, a quest made more difficult by Fashanu's problems. The centre forward, one of Brian Clough's £1m investments, appeared to be carrying his share of the fee in his boots, so cumbersome was he in the first half.

Fashanu's main function appeared to be to irritate Birmingham players into retaliation and even Todd, often accused of being too placid for his own good, raised a fist at him. This episode was smoothed over but Van den Hauwe and Dillon were cautioned for fouls on Fashanu.

Yet he could have had three goals before the interval. Two chances were laid on by Robertson, unsettled at the club but a constant source of quality. Wallace helped on one low centre for Fashanu to shoot wide, then Wealands made an excellent save from a header and Brocken cleared off the line when he headed on a corner.

After Broadhurst and Wallace had departed and Anderson had been cautioned for dissent, Forest played their best football of the game. Wealands was briefly laid out when he dived at the feet of Gray but recovered soon enough. The game was settled with a goal of classic simplicity after 73 minutes. Fashanu played the ball inside, Proctor helped it on and Robertson calmly beat Wealands.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P Shilton; V Anderson, B Gunn, [illegible] McGovern, [illegible] Needham, [illegible] Bowyer, [illegible] Gray, [illegible] Fashanu, [illegible] Wallace, J Robertson, M Proctor.

BIRMINGHAM CITY: J Wealands; [illegible] Broadhurst, [illegible] Todd, B Brocken, [illegible] Van den Hauwe, [illegible] Dillon, [illegible] Evans, [illegible] Worthington, A Gemmill, T Van Mierlo.

Referee: J C Deakin (Bedford).



Walker back to happiness, at Stamford Bridge last night.

Walker's return puts pace into Chelsea's heart

By Gerald Sinstadt

Chelsea 2 Southampton 1

Clive Walker, making his first full appearance for Chelsea for more than five weeks, took much of the credit for removing Southampton from the League Cup at Stamford Bridge last night.

He scored the opening goal on the half hour and after Moran had forced extra time with a late equaliser, it was Walker who provided a splendid cross for Fillery to head the winner.

The 3—2 aggregate victory was earned by Chelsea's pace and uncomplicated approach. Curiously, it was an injury to their fullback, Locke, who fractured a cheekbone, that led to the first goal. Droy, the substitute, is an imposing figure and his first appearance in Southampton's penalty area attracted so much attention that Walker was left with room and time to head in from Viljoen's free kick.

Until the 85th minute that goal seemed likely to win the game. Even when Baker made a late run down the right, his cross appeared to be drifting behind the goal until a gust of wind carried the ball on to Channon. His header back across goal was forced home by Moran. But that proved not a reprieve, merely a stay of execution.

Southampton lacked a number of familiar faces: Armstrong had suffered a bereavement, Ball was suspended, Moran, such a confident finisher last season, was given the No 12 shirt. Graham Baker and Watson were also missing.

The result was a team that seemed to have as much to learn about each other as they did about their opponents.

Not surprisingly, their defensive uncertainties of recent weeks remained, although Katalinic minimised them with some excellent saves. In other areas, Southampton relied on proven virtues: the untiring energy of Holmes and the understanding of those seasoned partners, Channon and Keegan, one always seeking the direct route to goal, the other running through his repertoire of flicks, nods and nudges.

It was enough to produce some skirmishes in the Chelsea penalty area but—until the arrival of Moran—very few clear-cut chances.

Chelsea had more imagination at the heart of the team, with Viljoen's thoughtful contribution spoiled only by an unnecessary altercation over the placing of a free kick, which earned him an official caution. The rest was a story of busy harassing and keen tackling in defence, and an attack which made the most of its pace.

CHELSEA: P Borota; G Locke (sub, M Droy), C Hutchings, C Viljoen, C Pates, G Chivers, P Rhoades-Brown, J Bumstead, C Lee, C Walker, M Fillery.

SOUTHAMPTON: I Katalinic; S Baker, N Holmes, S Williams, C Nicholl, M Waldron (sub, S Moran), K Keegan, M Channon, G Lawrence, R Agboola, D Puckett.

Referee: C Maskell (Cambridge).

The sudden death at home of Stoke

By John Nicholls

Stoke C 2 Manchester C 0

Extra time having failed to provide a satisfactory answer to a tie that was drawn 2—2 after the second leg in the League Cup second round at the Victoria ground, the game had to be settle by penalties. Chapman and Hartford missed early in the sequence and it was not until Corrigan saved from Griffiths, the twentieth player to step up, that Manchester City won the tie by 9 penalties to 8. It was the first English cup tie settled by penalties.

Manchester started off the game at breakneck speed, competing hard for every ball and looking as if they would soon ad to the two-goal lead they held from the first leg. Yet for all their huff an puff they failed to blow Stoke down. The home defence coped easily with the few attacks that came within dange of the goal.

It was not long before the Stoke mifield settled down, they reduced the number of unforced errors and soon began to look the better team.

The first scoring c hance fell to them when Corrigan saved well from Smith after Chapman had failed to appreciate that he was even better placed in relation to the goal. Several more chances followed but although Stoke were looking the more threatening sire they never quite finished off their work properly.

Maguire was the chief culprit, twice shooting wide from close range, and Bracewell also wasted an opportunity when he headed straight into Corrigan's welcoming arms.

The first half ended with Stoke well on top but Manchester apparently still safe in the lead. The interval served only to stimulate Stoke to even more effort and the visitors were soon penned back in their own half. The pressure was such that goals had to come, yet somehow or other and with a lot of luck Manchester held out.

In the eightieth minute luck failed to come to the rescue when Chapman, for once escaping the close attention of Caton, met Bracewell's cross and headed in. That left 10 minutes for Stoke to gain an equalizer and more precious time and, following a series of frenzied assaults they achieved it. Evans was the man who ultimately found the net when it seemed as if most of the other players of both sides were between him and the goal.

Team change: Stoke delete P. Griffiths and replace with P. Johnson. Substitutes Stoke Maguire sub P. Griffiths. Manchester O'Neill sub A. Hareside.

STOKE CITY: P Fox; R Evans, P Hampton, A Dodd, B O'Callaghan, D Smith, P Johnson, A Heath, L Chapman, P Bracewell; P Maguire (sub, P Griffiths).

MANCHESTER CITY: J Corrigan; R Ranson, K Bond, N Reid, P Power, T Caton, D Tueart, M O'Neill (sub, A Hareside), T Hutchison, A Hartford, K Reeves.

Referee: C Thomas (Glamorgan).

England match live on TV

England's World Cup qualifying match with Hungary will be broadcast live on television. After weeks of haggling over terms, the Football Association reached agreement with the BBC yesterday.

Neither party would reveal the terms of the agreement, but it is understood the FA's initial asking price for the November 18 match was £250,000.

All 92,000 tickets for the match at Wembley have been sold. The last time a disagreement over terms occurred, the BBC refused to pay the FA's price for live covtrage of the England v Argentina

Israeli rout of Portuguese just the World Cup ticket for Irish

Israel 4 Portugal 1

Northern Ireland are odds-on to reach the World Cup finals after Israel's astonishing win over Portugal in Tel Aviv yesterday. It means that the Irish need only draw, their final fixture against Israel in Belfast on November 18 to accompany Scotland to Spain from group six.

Portugal's home defeat by Sweden earlier this month opened the door for Northern Ireland, whose manager, Billy Bingham, was one of 20,000 spectators who saw Israel further enhance his team's chances of playing in the finals for the first time since 1958.

Sweden, one point ahead of the Irish, have completed their fixtures. Their goal difference is minus one compared to Ireland's comparatively healthy plus two. Which means that a point will guarantee the Irish a place in Spain.

Israel destroyed Portugal with 30 minutes of glorious attacking football. All the goals came in the first half. Portugal, needing a win to remain in contention, flopped badly; their defence was cumbersome, their midfield was dominated by the unfancied Israelis and their strikers out of luck.

Tabak shoe Israel into a six-minute lead only for Jordan to head an equalizer two minutes later. Jordao personified the way luck had deserted the Portuguese: three times he hit the post and in the second half he missed a penalty.

Tabak, by constrast, scored twice more after his team mate, Damti, had restored the Israeli lead on the quatrer-hour. Tabak's first goal had punished a crude defensive blunder: Damti's goal owed something to fortune. He latched on to a pass from Cohen and hit a 30-yard shot which was deflected on the way, leaving Amaral helpless in goal.

Five minutes later Tabak was put throuhg after brilliant passing by Cohen and Malmillian. He rounded Amaral and put the ball in the empty net.

The Israeli midfield—Cohen, Malmillian and Gabriani—dictated the game. They combined on the haf hour and the noye ended when Tabak scored from Gabriani's through ball.

The second half was an anticlimax. Nine minutes after the break the Israeli goalkeeper, Haviv, brought down Jordao and then saved his weak penalty kick. Some 15 minutes later there was an almost exact repeat at the other end with Amaral bringing down Gariani. This time Malmillian blasted the penalty wide.

PORTUGAL: A Amarall; Y M G Gabriel, A J Teixeira, M G Barico, M C Humberto (sub, J G Dinis), D F Rodulfo, A G Souza, F S Romeu, R M Jordao, M J Fernandes, C M Freire (sub M G Nene).

ISRAEL: Y Mizrahi (sub, A Haviv); G Machnes, A Cohen, H Bar, Y Cohen, Y Eckhaus, Y Shum, C Malmillian (sub R Turk), B Tabak, G Damti, M Gariani.

Group Six

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Scotland	7	4	3	0	8	2	11
Sweden	8	3	2	3	7	8	8
N Ireland	7	2	3	2	5	3	7
Israel	7	1	3	3	6	9	5
Portugal	7	2	1	4	6	10	5

Russian rarebit for Welsh

Soviet U 2 Czechoslovakia 0

Wales will face the Soviet Union in Tbilisi on November 18 knowing that a win will put them into the World Cup finals. The Soviet Union took over from Wales at the top of group three of the qualifying competition yesterday when they beat Czechoslovakia 2—0, but the Wales manager, Mike England, welcomed the result.

"It means that we are still very much on our way to Spain," he said. "It's an excellent result for us: just what I wanted to hear."

Wales would be in an even stronger position if they had not dropped a point at home to Iceland earlier this month. Even so, a draw or even a defeat in Tbilisi would not necessarily keep them out of the finals, in which they last played 23 years ago.

Czechoslovakia, whose goal difference is one better t'an Wales, have one more game—at home to the Soviet Union on November 30—and are one point behind Wales. Mr England said: "If we win in Tbilisi we are through and if we draw we still have a good chance. It would put the pressure on the Czechs."

Wales had Shengelia, the Dynamo Tbilisi winger, to thank for the Soviet Union's victory. Shengelia, who played an important role in Tbilisi's European Cup Winners' Cup victory last season, took his tally to four in the last three World Cup games with goals after 28 and 46 minutes.

Czechoslovakia hit a post in the fourth minute, but were lucky not to lose by a bigger margin. The Russians also hit a post before the interval and several god chances were squandered.

SOVIET UNION: R Dasaev; T Sulakvelidze, A Chivadze (sub, V Susloparov), S Baltacha, S Borovsky, L Buryak, R Shengelia, V Bessonov, Y Gavrilov, V Daraselia (sub, G Shavlo), O Blokhin.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: S Seman; P Bicovsky, R Vojacek, V Jurkemik, J Barmos, L Radimec, J Kozak, [illegible], L Visek (sub, W Lisko), T Kriz, Z Nehoda.

Referee: M Vautrot (France).

Group three

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Soviet U	6	5	1	0	16	1	11
Wales	7	4	2	1	12	4	10
Czech'kia	7	4	1	2	14	5	9
Iceland	8	2	2	4	10	21	6
Turkey	8	0	0	8	1	22	0

Matches to play: November 18: Soviet Union v Wales; November 30: Czechoslovakia v Soviet

Liverpool's six goals create new cup record

Ian Rush scored two goals as Liverpool, the League Cup holders, demolished Exeter City 6-0 in their second round, second leg tie at St James' Park last night and set a new aggregate record for the competition. Sheedy, Dalglish and Neal also scored and Exeter's unlucky 16-year-old apprentice, Marker, put through his own goal.

Liverpool had won the first leg 5-0 at Anfield and the 11-0 aggregate overtook the previous highest, established by Southampton two seasons ago.

Atkins, of Shrewsbury Town, had a late goal disallowed as West Bromwich Albion squeezed through 5—4 overall at the Hawthorns. Owen put Albion ahead on the night, and 4—3 on aggregate, after seven minutes and Brown appeared to have sewn it up after 32 minutes. But after Atkins had reduced the arrears Albion missed several chances before the final drama.

Jack missed a penalty for Norwich City at Charlton after 50 minutes but made amends by heading the winner with two minutes left to put his side through 2—0 overall.

Preston North End were outplayed at Filbert Street where Leicester City easily overcame their 1—0 deficit from the first leg. A penalty by Cassells took Oxford United through against Millwall and Tranmere Rovers had a comfortable passage against Port Vale.

Gary Owen, the West Bromwich Albion England under-21 captain, is negotiating a new contract

Yesterday's results

World Cup, group three

USSR (1) 2 Shengelia, Ramas — Chech'kia (0) 0 — 70,000

Group Six

Israel (4) 4 Tabak (3), Danie — Portugal (1) 1 Jordao — 20,000

League Cup: Second round, second leg:

Charlton A (0) 0 7,366 — Norwich C (0) 1 Jack
Norwich won 3—0 on aggregate

Chelsea (1) 2 Walker, Fillery — Southmptn (0) 1 Moran 27,570
After extra time: score at 90 minutes: 1—1. Chelsea won 3—2

Exeter C (0) 0 11,740 — Liverpool (3) 6 Rush 2, Dalglish, Neal, Sheedy, Marker (og)
Liverpool won 11—0.

Leicester C (2) 4 Robson, Lynex, O'Riordan (og), Melrose — Preston (0) 0 7,685
Leicester won 4-1 on aggregate

Mnchstr U (0) 0 55,890 — Tottenham (1) 1 Hazard
Tottenham won 2—0

Notts F (1) 2 Needham, Robertson — Birmingham (0) Evans 16,316
Nottingham Forest won 5-3

Oxford Utd (1) 1 Cassells — Millwall (0) 0 4,811
Oxford won 4-3

Port Vale (0) 1 N Chamberlain 2,545 — Tranmere R (0) 2 Kerr, Hutchinson
Tranmere won 4-1

Stoke C (0) 2 Chapman, Evans — Man C (0) 0
After extra time: score at 90 minutes: 2—0. Man C won on penalties

W Brom (2) 2 Owen, Brown — Shrewsbury (0) 1 Atkins 12,598
West Bromwich won 5-4

Fourth division

Peterboro (1) 3 Collins, Kellock, Syrett — Hereford (1) 1 Price 3,040

Scottish League Cup Semi-final round, second leg

Aberdeen (0) 0 21,000 — Dundee Utd (2) 3 Sturrock 2, Milne
Dundee United won 5-1

Rangers (0) 2 Bett (pen), McDonald — St Mirren (1) 1 Scanlon (pen) 20,000
Rangers won 4-3 on aggregate

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division: Tring Town 2, Hemel Hempstead 2. Horsham v Corinthian Casuals postponed.

FA TROPHY: First qualifying round: Oswestry 0, Prescot Cables 2. Replays: Worksop 3, Tamworth 1.

FA YOUTH CUP: First round: Loughton 4, Gorleston 1; Windsor and Eton 4, Reading 0.

ESSEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Southend United 0, Chelmsford City 1 (after extra time).

OTHER MATCH: Cambridge University 2, Arsenal XI 1.

FA TROPHY: 1st Qualifying Round Replays: Canterbury 2, Lewes 5, Farnborough 3, Gosport B 3; Staines 1, Waterlooville 0; Wealdstone 4, Harrow B 0; Moor Green 0, Telford 2.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Reading 0 Chelsea 1; Hereford 1, Birmingham City 0.

Rugby Union

TOUR MATCH: Bridgend 12, Australians 9.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: East Midlands 13, Staffordshire 0; Warwickshire 6, Notts Lincs and Derby 12. South-east group play-off: Kent 11, Middlesex 9.

MIDLAND DIVISION GROUP A

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Ntts Lcs & D	2	2	0	0	32	15	4
N Midlands	2	1	0	1	37	30	2
Warwckshire	2	0	0	2	16	40	0

GROUP B

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
East Midlnds	2	1	0	1	28	21	2
Leicestrshire	2	1	0	1	31	29	2
Staffordshre	2	1	0	1	17	25	2

CLUB MATCHES: Clifton 6, Bath 15; Gloucester 34, Loughborough Students 0; Falmouth 0, Redruth 26; Bristol v St Luke's College cancelled.

TOUR MATCH: Bridgend 12, Australians 9.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Challenge round: South East: Surrey 16, Kent 0.

OTHER MATCHES: London Univ 0, Public School Wanderers 18; Royal Engineers 3, Royal Signals 14.

HOCKEY: London League: Maidenhead 1, Oxford University 3. Representative match: Cambridge University 2, Cambridgeshire 1. UAU Championship: Challenge round: South East: Sussex 6, LSE 3. South West: Bath 0, Southampton 4; Exeter 2, Bristol 0. Other match: Loughborough 1, Reading 0.

Rugby Union

Pearce's kicking too good for Wallabies

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Bridgend 12 Australians 9

To a great howl — or should it be hwyl? — of delight the match at the Brewery Field yesterday ended with Bridgend having beaten the Wallabies in a wholesome contest by four penalty goals to a goal and a penalty goal.

With better goal kicking the touring team might easily have gained a draw or better, so they cannot complain about the result. Bridgend's supporters, rejoicing at an unbeaten home record now stretching to 39 games, were entitled to chair their captain, Gerald Williams, in triumph, from a soggy, windswept pitch.

Bridgend could be indebted first and foremost to their forwards, for all but total control of the set pieces in the second half, when they faced the elements. But in the final analysis, the kicking of their stand-off, Pearce, was no less crucial. He landed three penalty goals in the first period — one from just inside his opponents' half and another from wide out on the left — and coolly slotted over a fourth midway through the second half, just after Mark Ella's one successful kick had levelled the score at 9-9.

The Wallabies' stand-off had two more chances, neither of them gilt-edged in difficult conditions, to win the game. He missed them both, as well as an attempt at a dropped goal from a free kick. Earlier, his captain, Hawker, had missed two more penalty attempts, though he managed the conversion of the afternoon's one try.

That, at least was a good one, and proper satisfaction for the visitors at a time when the handling and distribution of their backs had a new-found snap and confidence. Behind a lineout won by Peter McLean, who had a good share of ball in this area early on, Glen Ella came through in support of some *legerdemain* in the middle of the field and the prop, Meadows, ploughed over close to a post.

It did not help their cause that they finished well on the wrong end of the penalty count—mostly for offences at ruck and lineout.

By the finish, however, a crowd which appreciates the arts of back play must have been disappointed to observe the Wallabies looping, mispassing or running flat in midfield without any clear signs of penetrative power against an enthusiastic, well-organized defence. This in spite of the fact that by that stage their best chances were created by the commitment of their forwards at ruck and maul.

When one considers that Philip Cox arrived from Sydney only three day ago, the third scrum-half now in the Wallabies' ranks performed remarkably well and looked a valuable acquisition. He was lucky, however, not to give away a try to Robert James, the big and dashing Bridgend centre, when running across his own posts and floating out a too adventurous pass.

While the Bridgend scrummage was always solid, their heeling cleanly controlled throughout its process, that of the Wallabies still tended to look uneasy and for some time there seemed no great rapport between hooker and scrum half. It needs to be remembered that on the basis of their selections to date, this—apart from Mark Loane at No 8, and the wings, Moon and Martin—was the Wednesday side in action.

The Pontypool clan, already are rubbing their hands in expectation of a comfortable, overpowering ride at forward next Wednesday. The Wallabies will need to choose their strongest pack for that encounter, and there can be no doubt that at close-quarters it will need to raise its game to heights not yet attained on this tour.

BRIDGEND: H Davies; G Webbe, R James, C Williams, F Owen; G Pearce, Gerald Williams (capt); L Bowen, C Hillman, M James, G Jones, R Evans, W Howe, Gareth Williams, S Ellis.

AUSTRALIANS: Glen Ella; M Martin, M Hawker (capt), Gary Ella, B Moon; M Ella, P Cox; S Pilecki, L Walker, J Meadows, S Poidevin, P McLean, M Mathers, P Lucas, M Loane.

Referee: D Burnett (Ireland).

Wallabies penalized: The Wallabies, after suffering their second defeat in the fourth match of their 24-match tour, claimed they were hampered by the refereeing in yesterday's game against Bridgend.

The coach, Bob Templeton, said of the Irish international referee, David Burnett: "He made it very difficult for us, especially in the lineout. Whatever we seemed to do, we got penalized and in the last 10 minutes we forced three lineouts and had three penalties given against us.

"He also fiddled around at the scrum and made it difficult for both sides. He kept on running around the other side when both packs were already settled."

All Blacks win first tour match

French XV 13 New Zealand 15

Strasbourg, Oct 28—The All Blacks won the first match of their French tour today their tries were scored by the wing forward Shelford (twelfth minute) and the centre Pokere (forty-first minute) and a penalty kick and two conversions were scored by Hewson, the full back.

French tries were scored by the scrum-half Berbizier in the (twentieth minute) and the wing L Pardo in the (eighty-fourth); a drop kick and a conversion were scored by the stand-off half Vivies.—Agence France-Presse.

E Midlands pick up fragments

By Gordon Allan

East Midlands 13 Staffordshire 0

East Midlands won group A of the Midlands division of the county championship when they beat Staffordshire by a goal, a penalty goal and a try to nothing at Bedford last evening. They now have a home match against the runners-up in group B in one of the divisional playoffs next Wednesday.

The pocket calculators were out before the kick-off. Staffordshire needed victory or a draw to win the group. East Midlands needed victory by a least 12 points to do the same. In the event, there were no complications, thanks to Staffordshire's inability to score

The match began 15 minutes late because of the late arrival of some East Midlands players, including Humberstone, the goal-kicking full back of Richmond, whose place was taken by Cubitt. Most of the early play went in favour of East Midlands, but taffordshire kept them out easily enough. Ebsworth missed a penalty for East Midlands from the ten-metre line. Then a rolling kick by Nick Archer carried Staffordshire kept them out easily Midlands line; and Anderton, reviving a dying movement, was over on the right, only to be recalled for putting a foot in touch.

Nick Archer was running up to kick a penalty attempt for Staffordshire when the ball fell over and the referee disallowed the attempt. That was somehow typical of the fragmentary nature

Nick Archer missed a comparatively straightforward penalty soon after the restart, hitting a post from 40 metres. At last, after ten minutes, we had a score. Chris Archer was caught in possession on the Staffordshire 22, and in spite of a ragged heel at the scrummage, Wilson ran through a a broad gap for a try, with Staffordshire apparently expecting a pass to the three quarters, Elsworth converted.

Peck scored East Midlands' second try soon afterwards. It sprang from a Staffordshire heel at a scrummage on their own ten metre line. Wilcox picked up, made a lot of ground, and Peck rounded it off. Nick Archer missed two more penalties for Staffordshire,

With time nearly up, Staffordshire were penalized in front of their posts, 20 metres out, and Ebsworth kicked the goal.

EAST MIDLANDS: (Northampton unless stated): J Cubitt; M Summers, D Woodrow, R Barrow, N Underwood; M Ebsworth, I Peck (Bedford, capt), S Ashton (Bedford), P Bryant, N Fox, G Wilson, S Roch (Metropolitan Police), K Jenson, G Wilcox, G Poole.

STAFFORDSHIRE: C Archer (Nuneaton), R Wain (Stoke), M Davies (Monmouth), N Anderton (Walsall), R Laird (Willenhall); N Archer (Moseley), S Hartley (Broughton Park), R Bland (Walsall), A Brindley (Stoke), J Shorratt (Wolverhampton), S Parr (Wolverhampton), R Field (Walsall, capt), M Brown (Burton), G Angell (Walsall), N Jeavons (Moseley).

Refree: J Roberts (Gloucester).



Man alone : Kent's Hartley gets the ball away.

Middlesex go through

By Peter Marson

Kent 11 Middlesex 19

Middlesex qualified for the semi-final round of the county championship, sponsored by Thorn EMI, at the Rectory Field yesterday, when they beat Kent in the London division playoff by a goal, a try and three penalty goals to two tries and a penalty goal. Middlesex's opponents on November 28 will be known after the Midlands division playoff on November 11.

Middlesex led deservedly by 16—7 at half-time, but Kent dominated the second half. Their forwards were in great heart, especially in the rucks and mauls, and wave upon wave of navy blue shirts bore down upon Middlesex's line; but Kent were not capable of the same devastating form outside the scrum

Walters, bursting with enthusiasm and determination, made some thrilling runs from the right wing for Kent, and on the other flank the nimble Kibble was a constant threat. Sadly, however, much good work was spoiled by poor judgment. More than once a decision to go it alone, meant that good opportunities were lost.

Middlesex scored a third penalty goal in the second half to Kent's second try, and just managed to summon sufficient resources to survive, although they must have been disturbed by their own deficiencies, particularly in defence.

Middlesex fielded an impressive set of backs, of whom three, Greenhalgh, Gordon and Williams, with George, a replacement, have been selected for the London Division side to meet the Australians at Twickenham on November 7. Greenhalgh enjoyed a successful afternoon, scoring 15 of his side's points from a try, a conversion and three beautifully-struck penalty goals.

In addition Middlesex were indebted to Taylor, whose class was always evident; to Williams' balanced running and to the half-backs, Wilson and George. Patrick, after 54 seconds and Walters, scored Kent's tries, Walters also landing a penalty goal; George scored Middlesex's second try.

KENT: (Blackheath unless stated): I Williamson; G Walters (Old Shootershillians, capt), R Bodenham (rep, P Sheehan, Westcombe Park), P Thurlow (Metropolitan Police), C Kibble; N Colyer (Old Juddians), J Hartley; P Essenhigh, A Wolstenholme, R Pascall (Bedford), M Wilden, A Patrick (Metropolitan Police), W Mainprize (Metropolitan Police), D Jelinek (Loughborough Students); M Skinner.

MIDDLESEX: M Greenhalgh (Rosslyn Park); M Williams (Metropolitan Police), M Taylor (Wasps), R Gordon (London Scottish), C Rees (London Welsh); R Wilson (London Scottish), I George (London Welsh), T Claxton (Harlequins), R John (London Welsh), C McGregor (Angoulême), K Bowring (London Welsh, capt), M Hess, C Ralston, R Edwards (Richmond), rep E Weekes, Harlequins), A Dun (Wasps).

Referee: L Prideaux (North Midlands).

Cumbria make two changes in their team to play Yorkshire at Kendal on Saturday. Kevin Hyde, who made a previous county appearance two years ago, is brought in again at prop forward and Fred Story, one of the tallest players in the county at 6ft. 7in., makes his debut at lock forward. They take over from Eddie Little and David Young

Hare's four penalties are decisive

By John Clemison

Warwickshire 6 NLD 12

Four superb penalty goals by Dusty Hare for Notts, Lincs and Derby under the Coventry floodlights last night qualified the three counties for the Midland group playoff in the county championship. They may well also have consigned Warwickshire to rugby's equivalent of second division football next season.

Under the rules of this year's extraordinary competition Warwickshire had to beat the three counties by more than 14 points to progress to the next stage. Once Hare had kicked his third goal of the first half, albeit with the help of a strong breeze, Warwickshire knew they needed more than 23 points to go to the top of the group table—and they could not win enough clean possession to do so.

In driving rain the three counties proved themselves far more adaptable to the conditions. Despite wasting much of their hard won possession through the inaccurate punting of Northard in the centre, they chased and harried the Warwickshire backs out of the game.

Notts, Lincs and Derby retained the upper hand in the forwards by their disciplined lineout play, where Nixon and Grindle were dominant. When Warwickshire tried to ring the changes by shortening the line, they found Salmon to deny them at No 8.

After 10 minutes a senseless error by Warwickshire—passing off the ground on the three counties 10-metre line—brought Hare the chance to take a wind-assisted 60-metre shot at goal. Someone in the stand described it as a nine-iron shot on a night like this; Hare seemed just to stroke the ball and it sailed over. He followed that with two more penalty goals from 30 metres in the first half and then a fourth from in front of the posts just after the break.

Warwickshire threw caution to the wind in the last 30 minutes. Using Clarke and Brain to set up good second-phase possession, they forced the three counties to was having an unlucky game at stand-off and Rossborough looked unfit at full back, so Warwickshire laid themselves wide open.

Warwickshire might have won the match if Thomas had landed his three kickable attempts at penalty goals; for in injury time Robbins scored a well taken try which Thomas converted

WARKICKSHIRE (all Coventry unless stated): P Rossborough (capt); S Maisey, T Bullimore, D Foulkes, M Clifford; C Leon, S Thomas; T Dingley, S Brain, S Wilkes, N Malik, A Gulliver, A Trowton (Bristol), G Robbins, B Clarke.

NOTTS, LINCS AND DERBY (all Nottingham unless stated): W Hare (Leicester); S Holdstock, M Northard (capt), T Bonnell, C Pitts; S Hodgkinson, D Hunt, R Lucas, B Moore, J Rankin, P Cook, M Grindle, P Nixon, C Rees, R Salmon.

Referee: G Feest (Eastern Counties/London).

Boxing

Why Roy Gumbs will not have Auntie Beeb in his corner

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Roy Gumbs, the Londoner, is better known in Glasgow than in his home city, thanks to Scottish publicity. Roy Gumbs, the middleweight, remains a forgotten British champion, no thanks to national publicity.

When I asked the BBC why they were not showing Gumbs's title defence against Eddie Burke, of Fife, at the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, tonight, Jonathan Martin, head of sport, said: "Well, it's not exactly the greatest fight".

He did not say whether he meant the greatest fight of the century, of the decade, or year, or month, week, day or hour. *Boxing News* not only gives the bout an A grading but Mike Lockley, of that paper, says that the bout is "potentially the most explosive of the year".

According to Mr Martin it does not have "sufficient public attraction". "Can they beat Minter and Sibson?", he asked. Well, apart from the fact that as a boxing match the Minter-Sibson bout was a flop and the winner was really Minter's trunks, the aim of both Gumbs and Burke is to win impressively to gain European Boxing Union approval to meet Sibson and relieve him of his European title.

The BBC do not have enough money to cover all the matches they want to, Mr Martin said. "We are husbanding our resources for important fights to come." He would not tell me which important fights he had in mind, but could one of them have been that between Neville Meade and the American heavyweight, Tony Severance, whom the British Boxing Board ruled as being too inexperienced to face our new heavyweight champion. Yesterday Severance was replaced by Leroy Boone, a more formidable proposition from California, but Mr Martin could not have known that.

I should not have thought that it would need a Senior Wrangler to work out sums at the start of a budget year to put some money away for provincial promoters who are for ever crying out that the public corporation are not giving them a fair look-in.

No wonder champions like Colin Jones (Wales) and Pat Cowdell (Midlands) were out in the cold for so long. The provincial promotions I have seen have been first class—which is not something one could say for all the London shows that receive so much publicity.

The last Albert Hall programme, in which Charlie Magri was knocked out by a Mexican, was excellent to a point, then came the sickening sight of Stan McDermott being hammered by Cameron Lithgow. I hated to see that big man hitting the floor so often like that.

It was a great "public attraction", no doubt. A riot. How the cameras rolled. But we may not see that show. As Mr Martin said, though not of that contest, "We may cover rubbish but we don't show it."

"Have you asked—ITV?" Mr Martin asked. "Why haven't they snapped up this fight in Glasgow?" ITV said that they generally left the domestic scene to the BBC and concentrated on foreign fields—which they do very well. One can understand ITV's decision if one realizes they are commercial ones.

The tickets in Glasgow are going well after a slow start, Fife cleaning up half the allocation to the East of Scotland. The Kelvin Hall should be filled to capacity and the Scots should get their money's worth.

Gumbs and Burke are evenly matched, both hit hard and Gumbs is an elegant boxer. The experts say that whoever makes the first wrong move will be the loser. It could be a tactical battle as well, which will make a change for Burke, who likes to steam in.

It will also show whether Gumbs has learnt anything from his travels. He has spent the last year in the United States and Canada, where he recently stopped in eight rounds Joe Henry, who had gone 10 rounds with Marvin Hagler.

Under the guidance of the veteran Irving Ungerman, who manages the Canadian heavyweight Trevor Berbick's affairs, Gumbs may have picked up a trick or two which could help him out when the solid, Scottish support, not so gentle, is behind the man.

Both have met common opponents but fared differently, and there is no line to go on. I believe that the bout will not go beyond seven rounds. If it does, I think Gumbs's right hand could have the last word. Why this contest should be denied to the public for national television [illegible]

Bugner sharpens up his punchlines for Cooney

Las Vegas, Oct 28.—Joe Bugner, Britain's former world heavyweight title contender, is to make a surprise comeback against Gerry Cooney, of the United States, the latest "great white hope".

Bugner, aged 31, broke the news himself yesterday. He said that he had accepted "at least between $100,00 and $200,000" to take on the hard-hitting Cooney here on December 5.

Cooney is to meet Larry Holmes for the World Boxing Council title next March and intends at least one build-up contest. The Irish-American from New York was originally down to tangle with Eddie "Animal" Lopez but the Mexican recently withdrew.

Bugner, who is based in Los Angeles, is a former British and European champion. He has a record of 66 wins and nine defeats including two losses to Muhammad Ali and one to Joe Frazier. He retired in 1977 after a defeat by Ron Lyle which ruined his hopes of another world title challenge.

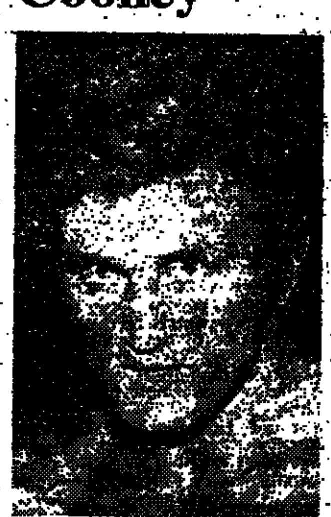
Bugner made a brief return two years later, winning his last bout against a Costa Rican, Gilberto Acuna, with a sixth-round knockout before retiring again to the film industry. Cooney is aged 25, and unbeaten in 24 contests.

Srikumar Sen writes: You would have thought that after all the horse opera Bugner has been playing in Hollywood a little horse sense would have prevailed. If he had followed in the tyre treads of Jackie Stewart and James Hunt, who have turned down millions to return to motor racing, it would have been better for the big Englishman's physiognomy, not to say that of the game.

Bugner was safe in the days of Muhammad Ali, who suffered upstarts to the point of even big brothering them in the ring; but Cooney's job from now to the mad day in March when he meets Holmes is to keep blasting his opponents faster than the tickets can be punched.

Bugner has no drawing power of his own as his bout with Acuna proved. For big money he has to muscle in on the big meanies; which does the sport no good at all, consigning it to where many believe it belongs—in show business.

If Cooney is anything like we have been led to believe he is, then this is definitely the last appearance in the ring of the big Englishman from Huntingdonshire. At least he will have no cause to raid a bank next time he rides into Tombstone in his next celluloid punch-up.


Bugner: riding high again

Korean to defend title

Tokyo, Oct 28.—Kim Hwan Jim, of South Korea, the World Boxing Association Junior Flyweight Champion, will stake his title against Katsuo Tokashiki, of Japan, on December 16 in Sendai, northern Japan.—Agence France-Presse.

☐ Guy Harwood, the Pulborough trainer, sent up 16 horses to yesterday's Newmarket autumn sales and they realized 156,800 guineas. Top price was made by Silca Star Key who was bought for 25,000 guineas by Dick Westbrook.

Boone accepted as replacement to face Meade

Neville Meade, aged [illegible], the British heavyweight champion, has a new opponent for his contest over 10 rounds which [illegible] at the Albert Hall [illegible] Tuesday.

When the British Boxing Board of Control ruled Tony Severance an unsuitable opponent, Meade [illegible] of one week. [illegible] reluctantly accepted Leroy Boone, of California, as [illegible] Lawless, who has had [illegible] gymnasium only since [illegible] and is not yet certain about his staying power, is relying on the new champion's speed of punch to carry him through what seems to be a difficult bout.

"One thing he has got," Lawless said yesterday, "is an amazingly fast pair of hands. But he has a bit short of suitable sparring down in Swansea, and maybe he is carrying a bit too much weight." Meade, who scaled at over 16st when he won the British title from Gordon Ferris with [illegible] punch earlier this month, [illegible] as heavy as 17st—admitted yesterday that much of his previous sparring had been with a local Welsh detective constable.

Tuesday's contest has some interesting ingredients: where Meade's great asset is his punching power, Boone's record suggests that he has an exceptional good chin.

He stayed six rounds with Gerry Cooney, who is to meet Larry Holmes for the World championship in March, and went the full distance last year with Ernie Shavers, considered by many, including Muhammad Ali, to have been the hardest puncher in the world before he retired.

Meade, who served in the Royal Air Force for nine years, turned professional after winning the Commonwealth Games title in 1974. "The RAF gave me the happiest years of my life but when I won the Commonwealth title I had to go professional to see if I was really any good," he said.

He won the British title after seven years and faces the most important bout of his career on Tuesday against an opponent even bigger than himself—and only two years younger.

Cowdell confirms world championship date

Pat Cowdell, the British featherweight champion, will box Salvador Sanchez, of Mexico, for the world title in the United States on December 12. Negotiations for the bout were completed shortly before Cowdell's victory over Eddie Richardson, of New Orleans, at Wolverhampton on Tuesday night.

With only seven weeks to go before meeting Sanchez, Cowdell had both to beat Richardson and avoid serious injury. After two minutes of the first round there was blood on Cowdell's face from a cut above the right eye, but he protected it so well that at the end of 10 rounds the damage was no worse and certainly not bad enough to affect his world title contest.

Cowdell, from Birmingham, said: "We bumped heads and I knew at once that I had been cut. I went cold, but at the same time I realized it was an occupational hazard and I would have to make the best of it.

"There was a lot of pressure on me and maybe it showed up in the early stages. There was more pressure than there will be when I fight Sanchez. Tonight I had everything to lose and nothing to gain. In December I will have everything to gain and I am going to give it all I've got. I know Sanchez is a good fighter and I know he's taken me because he thinks he can beat me, but may be able to surprise him."

Cowdell's manager, Rod Tovey, who described the cut as "nothing worse than his wife could have done to him", said that he had not considered cancelling the Richardson bout in view of the world championship negotiations and the possibility that Cowdell might suffer an injury. He said: "Pat needed a 10-round bout at this stage because he hasn't fought since August. He got one and everything worked out perfectly."

Snooker

Hughes steers steady course round Canadian captain

By Sydney Friskin

Snooker was played at Reading yesterday against a background of a bomb scare in the vicinity of the Hexagon Theatre, the venue for the world team championship, sponsored by State Express. Not all the players were aware of it, judged by the tranquility of most of the play, and at the end of four hours the Republic of Ireland led Canada by two games to one.

A place in the semi-final round was at stake and both sides seemed unwilling to take risks; but Eugene Hughes, who turned professional less than a year ago, gave the Irish a heartening start by beating the Canadian captain, Cliff Thorburn 2—1. Patsy Fagan beat Kirk Stevens by the same margin, but the burly Bill Werbeniuk restored Canada's fortunes by defeating Des Sheehan 2—0.

Thorburn looked as if he would run away with his game against Hughes. Thorburn took the first frame with solid breaks of 43 and 36 and hardly gave Hughes a chance. But Hughes, steering a steady course, won the points that mattered to take the second frame. To everyone's surprise Hughes won the third frame with a fine break of 52.

The goging was slow in the next game between Fagan and Stevens and there was little between them in th efirst two frames, but Fagan made a brilliant break of 70 in the third and by the time he ended it, Stevens had no chance of winning.

Werbeniuk took the first frame from Sheehan after a long and painstaking struggle. Sheehan gained ascendancy in the second until Werbeniuk sealed it and the match on the colours. When he had potted the pink the black became inconsequential.

On Tuesday night Northern Ireland made sure of a place in the last four by beating Australia 4-1. Northern Ireland led 3-0 at the interval but Paddy Morgan recovered some ground for Australia by beating Tommy Murphy 2-1. The experience of Morgan told against the enthusiasm of the young Irish-

GROUP TWO. Republic of Ireland lead Canada 2-1 (Irish names first) E. Hughes beat C. Thorburn 2-1 (12-101, 64-44, and 91-28); P. Fagan beat K. Stevens 2-1 (57-48, 37-67, 73-13); D. Sheehan lost to W. Werbeniuk 2-0 (69-49, 60-42).

TUESDAY'S SCORES: Group One, Northern Ireland beat Australia 4-1 (Northern Ireland first) T. Murphy beat E. Charlton 2-1 (63-48, 18-102, 84-11); D. Taylor beat I. Anderson 2-0 (46-39, 78-37); A. Higgins beat P. Morgan 2-1 (45-83, 100-9, 71-35); Murphy lost to Morgan 2-1 (47-76, 76-53, 10-72); Higgins beat Anderson 2-1 (89-37, 52-55, 104-21).

Lewis beats Panatta

Paris, Oct 28.—Richard Lewis, of Britain, beat Adriano Panatta, of Italy, 6—3, 6—3, in the first round of a grand prix tennis tournament here. Other results:

FIRST ROUND: P Bertolucci (Italy) beat J-F Caujolle (France), 6—1, 6—3; C Dowdeswell (?) beat C Mayotte (US), 6—1, 7—5; R Gottfried (US) beat E Fromm (US), 7—6, 6—3; S Smith (US) beat H Leconte (France), 6—3, 6—4; T Nastase (Romania) beat M Ostoja (Yugoslavia), 7—5, 6—4; L Courteau (France) beat P Proisy (France), 6—1, 6—4.—Reuter.

☐ Arthur Pincus, aged 52, a local businessman, yesterday joined Orient's board of directors. Pincus, who has supported the second division club for several years, brings Orient's board room strength up to four.

☐ Brentford have put their full back, Johnson, and their midfield players, Shrubb and Walker, on the transfer list. The manager, Fred Callaghan says: "I have listed these three players to make room for others to join the club".

For the record

Horse show

LANDOVER, MARYLAND: Washington International: Prix des Nations Trophy: 1, United States 13[illegible]; 2, Canada 54.5; Italy 90.5. Overall: 1, United States, 20pts; 2, Canada 12; 3, Italy.

Squash rackets

TORONTO: Women's World team championship: Group A: Canada beat Kenya, 3—0; England beat Wales, 3—0 (?) Paton beat [illegible] Marshall 3—0; [illegible] Ballantine beat [illegible] Paul 3—0; [illegible] Taylor beat C. Hoy 3—0; New Zealand beat West Germany, 3—0. Group [illegible] Australia beat Sweden, 3—0; Ireland beat Nigeria, 3—0; Scotland beat the Netherlands, 3—[illegible]

Football

TBILISI: European under-21 championship: USSR 1, Czechoslovakia 0.

FRENCH LEAGUE: Auxerre 0, Nice 0; Brest 3, Valenciennes 0; Laval 0, Tours 1; Lille 2, Nancy 2; Metz 2, Bastia 1; Monaco 4, Lille 0; Paris St Germain [illegible] Nantes 0; St Etienne 4, Montpellier 0; Sochaux 2; Bordeaux 1, Strasbourg 2; Lyon 0.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 4, Edmonton Oilers 5; Montreal Canadiens 1, Philadelphia Flyers 2; St Louis Blues 7, Toronto Maple Leafs 5.

Cycling

FRANKFURT: Six-day race: 1, D Thurau and G Braun (WG) 460 pts; 2, H Schuetz (WG) and R Herrmann (Liechtenstein) 443; 3, R Pijnen (Netherlands) and U Freuler (Switzerland) 487, one lap behind.

Shooting

TUCUMAN, Argentina: Skeet world championship: Men: 1, T. Imnaichvili (USSR) 198 pts out of a possible 200; 2, C Giardini (Italy) equal 3, B Rossetti (France) and F [illegible] (France). Women: 1, Wu Lan Ying (China) 184; 2, I. Hill (US) 3, B Hansboro (Italy). Junior: 1, A Fedorov (USSR) 192; 2, [illegible] Sizamore (US); 3, A Diaz (Argentina).

Tennis

COLOGNE: Grand prix tournament: A Pattison (US) beat S Glickstein (Israel), 7—6, 6—[illegible]; K Curren (S Africa) beat A Giammalva (US), [illegible] 7—5; S Giammalva (US) beat R Lutz (US), 6—4, 6—3.

STUTTGART: Women's tournament: V Ruzici (Romania) beat S Margolin (US), 6—1, 6—4; Bonder (US) beat M Mesker (Netherlands), 6—3, 6—7, 6—3.

Racing

News King to the rescue on day of mishaps

By John Karter

Punters, form students and myself, had good reason to feel aggrieved at Ascot yesterday as four hot favourites in a row failed to oblige. News King thus emerged as the hero of the hour when he stormed home to become the first market leader to succeed, in the Dunkirk Steeplechase.

The afternoon, for your correspondent, began with a paint-stripping crash of doors with a neighbouring vehicle in the car park, continued with a security search of my brief case while in the usual insane hurry to catch the first race and ended, with the depositing of an innocuous-looking plastic sachet in a cup of coffee and discovering that it was not sugar, but good old English mustard.

The victory of News King must have seemed a godsend to his trainer, Fred Winter, and jockey, John Francome. They had earlier been responsible for two beaten odds-on chances, Musso, runner-up to Charlie Muddle in the Haig Whisky Novices Hurdle qualifier, and Sea Image, fourth behind Pretty Hopeful in the Lambert and Butler Premier Steeplechase qualifier. Both these winners were trained by Stan Mellor.

News King had won five times over hurdles last season, having been put back to the smaller obstacles after losing his confidence over fences in the previous season when with Neville Callaghan at Newmarket. Winter said that News King had schooled "like a star" the first time he put him over fences at home. The horse had had to revert to steeplechasing because he was receiving no mercy from the handicapper in hurdle races.

The brilliant Irish mare, Anaglogs Daughter, who could finish only third behind News King and Western Rose, shot into her customary lead in the early part of the race, but the first two always had her measure after she virtually stopped to a walk at the fourth fence. Bill Durkan, the Irish trainer, who as well as his six brothers brings so many friends with him to the races that you can hardly see the horse in the unsaddling enclosure, said that Anaglogs Daughter had been distracted by the mobile television camera running alongside the track, hence her sudden capitulation.

Arguably, the real star of the afternoon, though, was Captain John, who trounced Doddington Park and Red Cleric in the Bagshot Handicap Steeplechase. With the favourite, Approaching, and Two Swallows both falling at the second fence, Captain John's task was made easier, but to win with such nonchalant ease under top weight was some performance.

Maybe Captain John will never justify the extravagant claims of his ebullient Greek owner, Michael Mouskos, that he will win the Cheltenham Gold Cup, but he is clearly an outstanding young jumper. His immediate objective is the Hennessy Gold Cup at Newbury at the end of next month. If he is given a reasonable weight he will surely take a lot of beating on a course over which he has already won twice.

Another potential world-beater (aren't they all, in the eyes of their owners) to show his paces was David Nicholson's three-year-old Goldspun in the Binfield Novices' Hurdle. Goldspun, ridden by Captain John's jockey, Peter Scudamore, was helped when Arnaldo, the favourite, made a bad mistake at half-way.

Fortune should smile on Scudamore again today when he rides Shermoon in the Wincanton Group Cup, the race before the Terry Biddlecombe Trophy in which Silver Buck should have the easiest of reintroductions.

The best bet of the afternoon, however, could be in one of the most competitive events, the Sherbourne Handicap Hurdle. The horse in question is British Crown, who gained his second success from two outings this season when he beat Cranbourne Tower at Newbury last week.


All to play for: Charlie Muddle (*right*), the winner, and Musso jump the last flight together in the Haig Whisky Hurdle qualifier.

Crump hopes are high for Clever General

Neville Crump, the Middleham trainer, saddled his seventh winner of the John Eustace Smith Steeplechase at Newcastle yesterday when Clever General, a 7-1 chance, beat Arrigle Boy by three lengths. Father Delaney, the odds-on favourite, trailed in a further six lengths away third.

Cabar Feidh and Trojan Walk were the early leaders but Clever General, ridden by the stable jockey, Colin Hawkins, took the lead entering the straight and won comfortably. Crump said, "I bought Clever General two years ago for Lord Cadogan and I think he is a future Scottish Grand National winner."

The Crump-Hawkins combination completed a 79—1 double when Show Rose made all the running to beat Coffee Boy by eight lengths.

Maurice Camacho's luck has changed for the better this week. The Tadcaster trainer, who shortly moves into Ernie Davey's old yard at Malton, spent five weeks on the 13-winner mark until Miss Pounciana won at Edinburgh on Monday. Camacho followed up with Arios at Redcar on Tuesday and yesterday Saint Fillans provided him with his first jumping success of the new season by making all the running to land the Kielder Steeplechase by six lengths from Peaty Sandy.

The stewards fined George Fairbairn, the Hallington trainer, £30 after Slasher could not run in this event because of a passport irregularity.

The former jockey, John Haldane, gained his first training success when Border Knight led at the last to beat Sir Marcus by five lengths in division one of the Simonburn Hurdle.

Freight Forwarder paid for his long trip from Arthur Pitt's Epsom yard when beating Badsworth Boy by eight lengths in the Long Town Hurdle. Freight Forwarder, who has won 16 hurdle races, will be competing next in the Mecca Bookmakers Handicap

Wincanton programme

1.00 NAILSWORTH CHASE (Div I: novices: £1,372: 2m 5f) (17 runners)

3030-1 FREDO, (Sir R Wates) J Gifford, 6-11-9 ... R. Rowe
340-41 QUARTO (B), (A Morton) P Bailey, 6-11-9 ... R Linley
0/0040 ALICE RAIRTHORN, (D Ford) R Pincombe, 10-11-4 ... Miss J Turner
pp4/00 BENVILLE BRIDGE, (Lady T Agnew) G Balding, 5-11-4 ... B Reilly
120-40 CROZURRY, (Mrs J Fielding) T Forster, 6-11-4 ... H Davies 14
0010-0 DRUMSCONDRA, (J Tenton) D Nicholson, 8-11-4 ... P Scudamore
17 f-22p FAST REACTOR, (P Harris) F Winter, 7-11-4 ... J Francome
22 0-4404 JUST PEEP, (Mrs H Mowlem) J Mowlem, 7-11-4 ... R Floyd
25 0-pp MANALANE, (R Hill) R Hill, 10-11-4 ... MR R Alner
26 p-0pr MASTER SPORT, (L Grouse) D Gandolfo, 5-11-4 ... P Barton
28 MIDNIGHT AIR, (G Barley) F Walwyn, 7-11-4 ... S Shilston
32 004430- PHARAOH JINKS, (Mrs P Stainer) N Ayliffe, 6-11-4 ... M Ayliffe 4
35 0p SCRUMPY MILL, (C Evans) C Evans, 7-11-4 ... S G Knight
38 00203/ SPRATZI, (A Oborne) Mrs A Finch, 9-11-4 ... P O'Brien
40 24400-3 STERLING MONEY, (A Wilkins) J Thorne, 8-11-4 ... P Hobbs
42 3b0-41 TICHYTINO, (Mrs V Edmunds) N Mitchell, 5-11-4 ... Mr N Mitchell
46 f4o30- YULE STAR (C), (N Thomson) N Thomson, 8-11-4 ... Mr N Thomson

11-8 Fredo, 4 Quarto, 13-2 Midnight Air, 7 Drumcondra, Fast Reactor, 12 Crozurry, 16 others.

1.30 SHERBOURNE HURDLE (Handicap; £1,408: 2m) (15)

5 42103- ANOINTED (D), (Mrs G Bielby) P Bailey, 5-11-1 ... B R Davies
6 -4030p0 ALLIED SEFENITE (CD), (R Short) J Jenkins, 5-10-12 ... M Harrington
7 -1001-0 LOANAN (CD), (L Thwaites) F Walwyn, 5-10-12 ... K Mooney
8 422711 BRITISH CROWN (D), (I Sandell) D Elsworth, 5-10-11 (7 ex) ... C Brown
9 400-20 PRIVATE AUDIENCE, (D), (Mrs A Besson) E Besson, 5-10-8 ... J Akehurst
13 11-000 POLLY'S OWEN (D), (R Barton) R Barton, 6-10-3 ... B Reilly
15 000-11 SILENT PRAYER (D), (P Boggis) D Gandolfo, 5-10-2 ... P Barton
16 02020- BISHOPS BOW (D), (Mrs A Morley) R Turnell, 5-10-1 ... Steve Knight
17 /01200- TRUDY'S BOY (D), (Elers & Wheeler 'UK' Ltd) R Akehurst, 5-10-1 ... J F O'Neill
18 00800- SALAD, (Mrs G Clay) G Clay, 7-10-0 ... C Jones
19 2b40-2 EDITH ROSE, (Mrs E Gregson I Dudgeon, 6-10-0 ... W Newton
21 -00-3p0 AUTOWAY (D), (R Browne) L Cottrell, 8-10-0 ... S G Knight
22 00000- CROOK OF DEVON (D), (Mrs J Robinson) J Perrett, 8-10-0 ... John Williams
23 0/4040 CANTLIE (D), (S Hunt) L Kennard, 15-10-0 ... R Linley
24 221-30 PAUW, (G Reyes) M Stephens, 5-10-0 ... P Scudamore

2 British Crown, 10-3 Loanan, 5 Silent Prayer, 7 Anointed, 10 Pauw, Allied Sefenite, 14 others.

2.00 WINCANTON GROUP CHALLENGE CUP CHASE (Handicap: £3,052: 3m 1f) (12)

1 001-30 MASTER SMUDGE (D), (A Barrow) A Barrow, 9-12-7 ... R Linley
2 01004- PRINCE ROCK, (M Buckley) P Bailey, 13-11-6 ... B R Davies
3 21311- LAURENCE RAMBLER (D), (S Tindall) S Mellor, 7-11-0 ... P Blacker
4 pp-004 GOVENOR'S LAST, (R Barton) R Barton, 9-11-0 ... Mr A J Wilson
6 2/12-p FLIPPIT (B), (R Winslade) R Winslade, 11-10-11 ... Mr P Nicholls 7
9 1f1p-0 RIGHT MINGLE, (H Raskins) J Gifford, 10-10-8
10 2-322u BALLYSPILLANE, (M Bradstock) F Walwyn, 7-10-4 ... MR M Bradstock 7
12 010-02 VILLAGE THIEF, (Mrs J Dent) R Head, 11-10-1 ... K Mooney
13 00pp-2 SHERMOON (CD), (Capt J Macdonald-Buchanan) D Nicholson, 10-10-1 ... P Scudamore
16 f0f0-0 GALLOPING BUTLER, (S Sainsbury) T Forster, 6-10-0 ... H Davies
18 pp/10- DAVE THE RAVE (C), (S. J. Shipping & Forwarding Ltd.) S Pattemore, 6-10-0 ... B Reilly
19 f-4f02 INDIUM, (H Handel) H Handel, 12-10-0 ... MR P Hobbs

9-4 Laurence Rambler, 3 Ballyspillane, 5 Shermoon, Master Smudge, 15-2 Right Mingle, 10 Others.

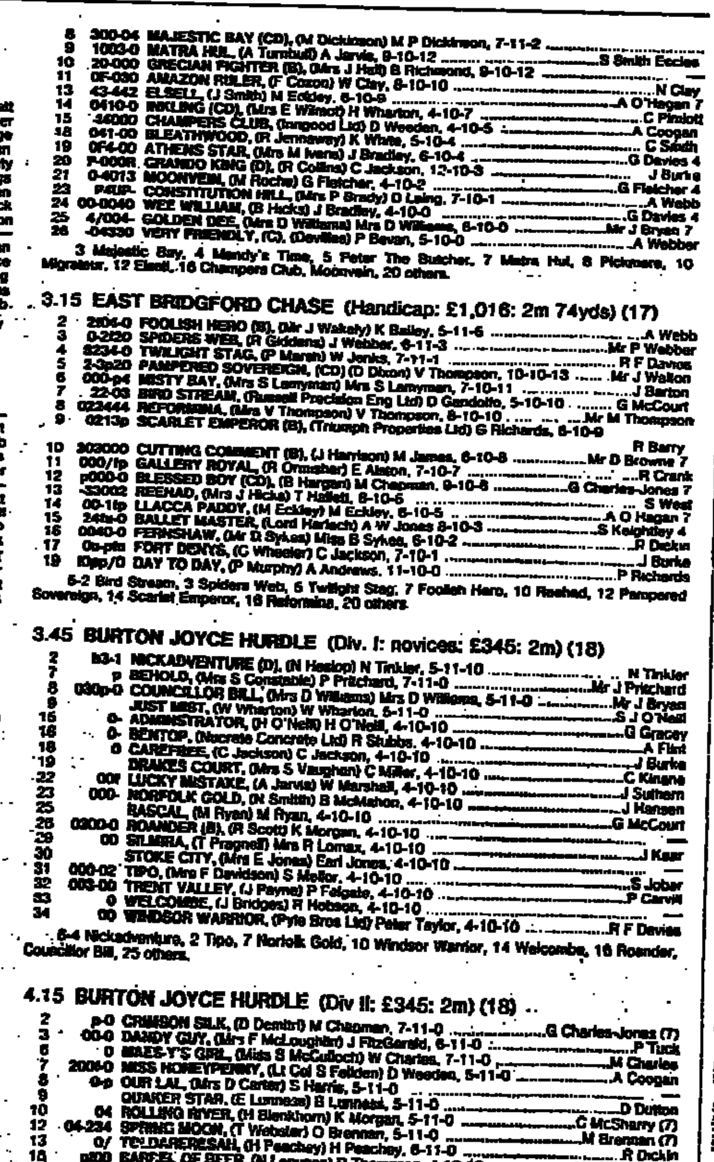
2.30 TERRY BIDDLECOMBE CHALLENGE TROPHY CHASE (£2,521: 2m 5f) (3)

1 -00210 BROTHER WILL (CD), (S Hunt) L Kennard, 9-11-8 ... J Francome
2 12113- SILVER BUCK (CD), (Mrs C Feather) M Dickinson, 9-11-8 ... R Earnshaw
4 30000 GUN METAL, (Mrs A Besson) E Besson, 8-11-1 ... R Rowell

1-6 Silver Buck, 11-2 Brothers Will, 16-1 Gun Metal.

3.00 NETHER WALLOP HURDLE (Div.1: Novices: £414: 2m) (23)

P/00 BLUE TRUTH, (D Norman) K Bishop, 6-11-1 ... Mr P Nicholls 7
P0/ BROAD LOOM, (C Harvey) Mrs A Finch, 5-11-1 ... —
000F- COBBLERS CASTLE, (D O'Byrne) J Gifford, 5-11-1 ... R Champions



11 0000P/ HEADWIND, (Mrs G Clay) G Clay, 6-11-1 ... C Jones
13 4 JOHN DOON, (E Legg) G Small, 7-11-1 ... P Hobbs
15 30 LONDON HAZE, (Sheikh Khamsin) D Gandolfo, 5-11-1 ... P Barton
16 MAYFLOWER MAFFCAR, (Miss J Carter) G Balding, 8-11-1 ... M Chilton
17 MICHAEL MEAR, (P Barbey) J Thorne, 5-11-1 ... R Lindley
20 PARAGON PAUL, (W Townsend) N Ayliffe, 5-11-1 ... M Ayliffe 4
21 P0 POACHERS ROYALE, (R Mumford) R Frost, 6-11-1 ... Mr M J Frost
23 40U-00 RIVERBED, (B), (M Trott) R Dunn, 7-11-1 ... J Williams
24 00- ROYAL TO DO, (J Sumner) T Forster, 5-11-1 ... H Davies
25 RUGGED LAD, (Mrs P Butterell) A Barrow, 5-11-1 ... K Mooney
28 SOCK DENNIS, (Mrs E Frampton) R Hodges, 5-11-1 ... Christine Young
29 30004/ SOMBRERO, (S J Shipping Ltd) S Pattemore, 5-11-1 ... B Reilly
32 CALVOCORESSI, (C St George) F Winter, 4-10-10 ... J Francome
33 30-P CLASSIC ROCK, (P Tory) P Tory, 4-10-10 ... —
34 CROFT FARM, (Mrs V Haslam) R Armytage, 4-10-10 ... B R Davies
35 0 DEAREST DOROTHY, (C Tracchini) R Akehurst, 4-10-10 ... Mr J Akehurst 7
37 OWEN GLENDOWER, (J Spielman) J Edwards, 4-10-10 ... P Blacker
40 SAM SMITH, (Ld Vesley) D Nicholson, 4-10-10 ... P Scudamore
41 00 SILMIRA, (T Pragnell) Mrs R Lomax, 4-10-10 ... —
42 P/00 SWEET KOE, (T. Parrott) J Brennan, 4-10-10 ... P Mewin

7-4 Calvocoressi, 3 Owen Glendower, 6 Cobbler's Castle, 8 London Haze, Royal To Do, 10 Sam Smith, 14 others.

3.30 NAILSWORTH CHASE (Div II: novices: £1,370: 2m 5f) (16)

5 0042-1 SEED PEARL, (Mrs F Tyrwhitt-Drake) J Gifford, 8-11-9 ... R Champion
16 00p0u0 ELIZA'S TODDY, (J Elliott) J Elliott, 6-11-4 ... J Redmond
18 0-0uof FIRE PORT, (T Pocock) R Pocock, 8-11-4 ... Mr P Hobbs
19 0000-p GALLINAZO, (R Bacci) D Nicholson, 6-11-4 ... P Scudamore
20 0004f- GOLD CHIEF, (K Bailey) K Bailey, 7-11-4 ... —
21 f423-0 HILL GREEN, (B McGrath) G Balding, 5-11-4 ... Maj R Faulkner
23 00 KALE BRIG, (P Axon) W Fisher, 6-11-4 ... B Reilly
27 003-3 MENALY (B), (E May) D Kent, 9-11-4 ... R Linley
29 1022-0 MR KILTULLA, (Mrs J Lane) J Edwards, 5-11-4 ... P Haynes
33 420-22 PROSPER YOU CAN, (Woolea Sheepskin Products Ltd.) L Kennard, 6-11-4 ... P Blacker
36 0-02p0 SOUTH OF ALASKA, (Mrs J Duffy) J Duffy, 7-11-4 ... J Francome
37 02/bf- SPACE BRIDGE, (G MacDonald) D Gandolfo, 7-11-4 ... C Brown
39 200p-4 STAR MEMBER, (R Hawker) R Hawker, 6-11-4 ... P Barton
41 30-0f TANTALIZA, (G Maundrell) G Maundrell, 6-11-4 ... E Waite 4
43 00b- TULLAGOREY, (Anne Duchess of Westminster) T Forster, 7-11-4 ... Mr G Maundrell
45 00444- YELLOW COLL, (Miss J Horwood) J Bosley, 8-11-4 ... H Davies ... A Webb

Evens Prosper You Can, 3 Menaly, 11-2 Seed Pearl, 7 Mr Kiltulla, 14 others.

4.00 NETHER WALLOP HURDLE Div. II: novices: £414: 2m) (23)

4 p BELLA DIPINTA, (H Littlewood) H Littlewood, 5-11-1 ... I Williams
5 40200- BOLD AURA, (S J Shipping Ltd) S Pattemore, 7-11-1 ... M Reeves
11 0 GREEK GLARE, (G Barker) W Fisher, 6-11-1 ... Steve Knight
12 HOPE AGAIN, (G Small) G Small, 5-11-1 ... P Hobbs
16 LIVE MIKE, (G Probert) J Thorne, 5-11-1 ... BR Davies
17 LORENZO LOO, (Miss H Day) Miss H Day, 5-11-1 ... Mr T Houlbrooke
18 302/20- MASSENA, (G Belcher) D Sasse, 5-11-1 ... J Francome
21 MY IMP, (Mrs J Wonnacott) R Frost, 7-11-1 ... Mr J Frost
22 PORT WING, (G Maundrell) G Maundrell, 5-11-1 ... Mr G Maundrell
23 300- ROMANY NIGHTSHADE, (R Steed) T Forster, 5-11-1 ... H Davies
24 00423 SKEHEENS (B), (Mrs L Simpson) J Edwards, 6-11-1 ... P Blacker
27 00-0 WULA, (Mrs E Edwards-Heathcote) B Forsey, 5-11-1 ... B Forsey
29 ACOS BOY, (Manor Hotel Ltd) Mrs J Pitman, 4-10-10 ... C Brown
32 0 COMPANIONSHIP, (S Freedman) G Balding, 4-10-10 ... B Reilly
33 DEMANDO, (Mrs W Herr) T Forster, 4-10-10 ... B deHaan
34 0 DOUBLE STEP, (Mrs E Law) D Gandolfo, 4-10-10 ... P Barton
35 ESAL CONDOR, (Esal Commodities Ltd) D Kent, 4-10-10 ... P Haynes
36 0 FOOL'S TESTIMONY, (M Fitton) G Thorner, 4-10-10 ... R Kington
37 003- JOSUVY, (G Strawbridge) G Kindersley, 4-10-10 ... —
39 0030-0 PHARAOH'S OWN, (F Drury) A Barrow, 4-10-10 ... R Linley
42 042-00 SAUCY LAURA, (R Brazington) R Brazington, 4-10-10 ... C Jones
44 STOWELL GROVE, (Ld Vestey) D Nicholson, 4-10-10 ... P Scudamore
46 SUPREME FOLLY, (M Woolf) P Burgoyne 4-10-10 ... G McNally

11-4 Romany Nightshade, 4 Skeheens, 6 Companionship, Stowell Grove, 8 Massena, Esal Condor, 10 Josuvy, 14 others.

Wincanton selections

By John Karter

1.00 Fredo. 1.30 British Crown. 2.00 Shermoon. 2.30 Silver Buck. 3.00 Cobbler's Castle. 3.30 Seed Pearl. 4.00 Stowell Grove.

Southwell programme

12.45 BOTTESFORD CHASE, (Div 1: novices: £512: 3m 110yds) (15)

2 f-d31d PARTON BELLE, (B Bishop) D Windle, 6-11-1 ... R Hyett
3 00-02 ANTICAT, (Miss E Wood) J Webber, 6-10-9 ... A Webber
6 p0p0- CLASH PRINCE, (M Gadsby) R Wall, 10-10-9 ... R Stronge
8 f01-p COURTNEIGH, (Mrs M Morrison-Jones) J Edwards, 6-10-9 ... Mr J Bryan
10 1/32 DORISIMO, (A Fowler) G Richards, 6-10-9 ... N Doughty
13 0p/0 FRENCH FERVAGH, (Mrs K Craggs) N Crump, 8-10-9 ... Mr P Craggs
16 3033 GWEN EITHIN, (H Thomas) I Wardle, 6-10-9 ... Michelle Sharren
19 u-uf KUDOS, (J Blundell) J Blundell, 6-10-9 ... P Tuck
21 0000- LARRYR, (Jonhope Ltd) J Doyle, 6-10-9 ... S Charlton
25 f0-p NINTH ADDITION (B), (H Norman) P Felgate, 6-10-9 ... —
29 f-rff RED LAD, (W Owens) W Owens, 10-10-9 ... A O'Hagan
32 p0/00 TAKE FLIGHT, (D Pardy) C Jackson, 7-10-9 ... J Burke
37 pfp00 VELVET LAD, (R Barrett) R Barrett, 10-10-9 ... R Wilding
38 000f/0 VIDKUM, (L Ascott) A Jarvis, 9-10-9 ... S Smith Eccles
42 00 DAILY SERENADE, (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson, 5-10-7 ... R Lamb.

7-4 Parton Belle, 4 Dorisimo, 5 Gwen Eithin, 6 Anticat, 8 Courtneigh, 10 Vidkum, 16 Daily Serenade, 6 others.

1.15 BOTTESFORD CHASE (Div II: novices: £512: 3m 110yds) (14)

5 CHIN CHON, (Mrs J Tice) Mrs J Tice, 9-10-9 ... —
7 CORONA PRINCE, (Mrs M Hallett) T Hallett, 10-10-9 ... B Wright
9 04000 CUENCA, (Miss M Strickland) R Woodhouse, 6-10-9 ... R Lamb
11 000f- EASTERN PRINCE, (S Sainsbury) T Forster, 6-10-9 ... Mr T Thomson Jones
15 420-33 GOLD SHOVELER, (J McKeown) K Stone, 6-10-9 ... C Tinkler
17 30/00- HOPEFUL CID, (Mrs R Wornall) Mrs R Wornall, 7-10-9 ... —
20 401-04 LARRY MAC, (T Egerton) N Gaselee, 7-10-9 ... V McKevitt
22 0/pf0- JACQUISARDE, (M Reid) M Reid, 8-10-9 ... P Carvill
28 0-0fp0 PADDY'S WISH, (Mrs H Duffey) K Bailey, 7-10-9 ... A Webb
30 00p00-2 ROYAL ANTLER, (Mrs R Haggie) J FitzGerald, 8-10-9 ... P Tuck
31 0f-0000 SISTER BUSKINS, (N Clark) R Armytage, 6-10-9 ... A Webber
33 THORNREAGH, (W Gorman) W Gorman, 10-10-9 ... A Stringer
40 00004- WYNSOME WAY, (J Holt) J Holt, 7-10-9 ... Mr J Holt
41 00-4op COXMOORE KNITWEAR, (Cox Moore & Co) A Jarvis, 5-10-7 ... S Smith Eccles

9-4 Gold Shoveler, 11-4 Royal Antler, 4 Larry Mac, 11-2 Coxmoore Knitwear, 8 Wynsome Way, 12 Sister Buskins, 20 others.

1.45 KINOULTON HURDLE (Selling: £588: 2m) (21)

010-01 KATUMBA (CD), (P Keane) O Brennan, 5-11-9 ... J Brennan
000-02 THE DOWNS, (P Harrington) H O'Neill, 5-11-9 ... G Gracey
0103-0 TWINACRE (D), (A Smith) A Smith, 5-11-9 ... A Dickman
0000-0 WILLIAM THE FIRST (D), (G Gilbert) A W Jones, 6-11-9 ... S Keightley
f40/p FLAIRSBOY, (Mrs M Hutchinson) S Holland, 6-11-5 ... S Holland
3000-0 FLYING WAITER (CD), (C Tompkins) H Fleming, 6-11-5 ... G Holmes
30-000 ZINGO (D), (R Holder) D Windle, 6-11-5 ... R Hyett
0000/ ARMONITE, (Mrs E Lucey) P Butler, 5-11-0 ... —
ETOILE LEADER, (E Lee) B McMahon, 5-11-0 ... —
20 FALLIG SCHNELL, (J Wilson) S Wiles, 5-11-0 ... —
0/p0f- FILMSTAR, (A Smedley) A Smedley, 6-11-0 ... Mr R Smedley
0/ FREE SPIRIT, (A Langmead) J Jenkins, 6-11-0 ... H Jenkins
00000 GAMBLING WREN (B), (P Riley) W Clay, 5-11-0 ... N Clay
00- HOOD HILL (B), (S Foster) G Fletcher, 5-11-0 ... G Fletcher
p00-0 JOLIE SOMONE, (I Ashton) T Kersey, 5-11-0 ... G Kersey
0-020 MIDNIGHT MARY, (J Carden) J Carden, 6-11-0 ... Mr J Carden
MISS SUPREME, (G Wingrove) W Charles, 5-11-0 ... M Charles
300-0 SECONDWISE, (M Gadsby) R Wall, 5-11-0 ... R Stronge
/400- SINGH SPRITE, (J Ross) J Tierney, 5-11-0 ... —
000-0 SPANISH HANDFUL, (D Sewell) R Stubbs, 6-11-0 ... A Flint
0-00 THE HARNSER (D), (C Bowden) K Morgan, 5-11-0 ... C McSharry

William The First, 9-2 The Downs, 5 Katumba, 11-2 Twinacre, 8 Zingo, 10 Fallig Schnell, Norfolk, 14 Flying Waiter, 16 Midnight Mary, 25 others.

2.15 INGHAM CHASE (Handicap: £1,056: 3m 110yds) (10)

10-2 RAILWAY LINE (CD), (J Matthews) J Webber, 9-11-10 ... Mr P Webber
f0- BRAVEN, (Mrs M Haggas) M Dickinson, 7-11-9 ... G Bradley
02 SKEGBY, (Cosie Jean Clothing Co. Ltd) O Brennan, 7-11-8 ... P Tuck
f2 SEA EMPEROR, (Mrs S Reynolds) G Kindersley, 10-10-13 ... A Webber
f4- HAYBALE, (Exors of late G Goodman) J Spearing, 7-10-8 ... S Morshead
f0 TWILIGHT GOLD, (M Hinkins) M McCourt, 8-10-8 ... G McCourt
30 NO RETREAT (CDB), (Miss M Preece) P Pritchard, 9-10-7 ... —
0 CHURCHILL PEAK (B), (Mrs A Brown) W A Stephenson, 7-10-4 ... R Lamb
0 MASTER WHAT (C), (F Jackson) W Clay, 9-10-0 ... —
0 KING ROSS (D), (Mrs H Adams) B Adams, 12-10-0 ... Mr D Adams

Railway Line, 5-2 Braven, 7-2 Skegby, 6 Churchill Peak, 8 Sea Emperor, 14 Haybale, [illegible]

2.45 [illegible]DHAM HURDLE (Handicap: £977: 2½m) (20)

OTHMAN (CD), (Mrs R Poole) H Poole, 8-12-4 ... M Richards 7
PETER THE BUTCHER (CD), (P Casell) S Nesbitt, 4-11-11 ... O Atkins
PICKMERE (CD), (Triumph Properties Ltd) G Richards, 4-11-6 ... Mr K Darby
MANDY'S TIME (C), (Miss J Wood) J Harris, 5-11-5 ... J A Harris 4
MIGRATEUR, (Mrs R Nelson) W Marshall, 9-11-3 ... J Suthern

8 300-04 MAJESTIC BAY (CD), (M Dickinson) M P Dickinson, 7-11-2 ... —
9 1003-0 MATRA HUL, (A Turnbull) A Jarvis, 9-10-12 ... S Smith Eccles
10 20-000 GRECIAN FIGHTER (B), (Mrs J Hall) B Richmond, 9-10-12 ... —
11 0F-030 AMAZON RULER, (F Cozon) W Clay, 8-10-10 ... N Clay
13 43-442 ELSELL, (J Smith) M Eckley, 6-10-9 ... A O'Hagan 7
14 0410-0 INKLING (CD), (Mrs E Wilmot) H Wharton, 4-10-7 ... C Pimlott
15 -44000 CHAMPERS CLUB, (Ingood Ltd) D Weeden, 4-10-5 ... A Coogan
18 041-00 BLEATHWOOD, (R Jennaway) K White, 5-10-4 ... C Smith
19 0F4-00 ATHENS STAR, (Mrs M Ivens) J Bradley, 6-10-4 ... G Davies 4
20 F-000R GRANDO KING (D), (R Collins) C Jackson, 12-10-3 ... J Burke
21 0-4013 MOONVEIN, (M Roche) G Fletcher, 4-10-2 ... G Fletcher 4
23 P4UP- CONSTITUTION HILL, (Mrs P Brady) D Laing, 7-10-1 ... A Webb
24 00-0040 WEE WILLIAM, (B Hicks) J Bradley, 4-10-0 ... G Davies 4
25 4/004- GOLDEN DEE, (Mrs D Williams) Mrs D Williams, 8-10-0 ... Mr J Bryan 7
26 -04330 VERY FRIENDLY, (C), (Devilles) P Bevan, 5-10-0 ... A Webber

3 Majestic Bay, 4 Mandy's Time, 5 Peter The Butcher, 7 Matra Hul, 8 Pickmere, 10 Migrateur, 12 Elsell, 16 Champers Club, Moonvein, 20 others.

3.15 EAST BRIDGFORD CHASE (Handicap: £1,016: 2m 74yds) (17)

2 2f04-0 FOOLISH HERO (B), (Mr J Wakely) K Bailey, 5-11-6 ... A Webb
3 0-2f20 SPIDERS WEB, (R Giddens) J Webber, 6-11-3 ... Mr P Webber
4 8234-0 TWILIGHT STAG, (P Marsh) W Jenks, 7-11-1 ... R F Davies
5 2-3p20 PAMPERED SOVEREIGN, (CD) (D Dixon) V Thompson, 10-10-13 ... Mr J Walton
6 000-p4 MISTY BAY, (Mrs S Lamyman) Mrs S Lamyman, 7-10-11 ... J Barton
7 22-03 BIRD STREAM, (Russell Precision Eng Ltd) D Gandolfo, 5-10-10 ... G McCourt
8 022444 REFORMINA, (Mrs V Thompson) V Thompson, 8-10-10 ... Mr M Thompson
9 0213p SCARLET EMPEROR (B), (Triumph Properties Ltd) G Richards, 6-10-9
10 303000 CUTTING COMMENT (B), (J Harrison) M James, 6-10-8 ... R Barry
11 000/fp GALLERY ROYAL, (R Ormsher) E Alston, 7-10-7 ... Mr D Browne 7
12 p000-0 BLESSED BOY (CD), (B Hargan) M Chapman, 9-10-6 ... R Crank
13 -33002 REEHAD, (Mrs J Hicks) T Hallett, 8-10-5 ... G Charles-Jones 7
14 00-1fp LLACCA PADDY, (M Eckley) M Eckley, 6-10-5 ... S West
15 24f0-0 BALLET MASTER, (Lord Harlech) A W Jones 8-10-3 ... A O Hagan 7
16 0040-0 FERNSHAW, (Mr D Sykes) Miss B Sykes, 6-10-2 ... S Keightley 4
17 0p-pfu FORT DENYS, (C Wheeler) C Jackson, 7-10-1 ... R Dickin
19 f0pp/0 DAY TO DAY, (P Murphy) A Andrews, 11-10-0 ... J Burke ... P Richards

5-2 Bird Stream, 3 Spiders Web, 5 Twilight Stag, 7 Foolish Hero, 10 Reehad, 12 Pampered Sovereign, 14 Scarlet Emperor, 16 Reformina, 20 others.

3.45 BURTON JOYCE HURDLE (Div. I: novices: £345: 2m) (18)

2 b3-1 NICKADVENTURE (D), (N Heslop) N Tinkler, 5-11-10 ... N Tinkler
7 p BEHOLD, (Mrs S Constable) P Pritchard, 7-11-0 ... Mr J Pritchard
8 030p-0 COUNCILLOR BILL, (Mrs D Williams) Mrs D Williams, 5-11-0 ... Mr J Bryan
9 JUST MIST, (W Wharton) W Wharton, 5-11-0 ... S J O'Neill
15 0- ADMINISTRATOR, (H O'Neill) H O'Neill, 4-10-10 ... G Gracey
16 0- BENTOP, (Nocrete Concrete Ltd) R Stubbs, 4-10-10 ... A Flint
18 0 CAREFREE, (C Jackson) C Jackson, 4-10-10 ... J Burke
19 DRAKES COURT, (Mrs S Vaughan) C Miller, 4-10-10 ... C Kinane
22 00f LUCKY MISTAKE, (A Jarvis) W Marshall, 4-10-10 ... J Suthern
23 000- NORFOLK GOLD, (N Smith) B McMahon, 4-10-10 ... J Hansen
25 RASCAL, (M Ryan) M Ryan, 4-10-10 ... G McCourt
26 0300-0 ROANDER (B), (R Scott) K Morgan, 4-10-10 ... —
29 00 SILMIRA, (T Pragnell) Mrs R Lomax, 4-10-10 ... J Kaur
30 STOKE CITY, (Mrs E Jones) Earl Jones, 4-10-10 ... —
31 000-02 TIPO, (Mrs F Davidson) S Mellor, 4-10-10 ... S Jobar
32 003-00 TRENT VALLEY, (J Payne) P Felgate, 4-10-10 ... P Carvill
33 0 WELCOMBE, (J Bridges) R Hobson, 4-10-10 ... —
34 0 WINDSOR WARRIOR, (Pyle Bros Ltd) Peter Taylor, 4-10-10 ... R F Davies

6-4 Nickadventure, 2 Tipo, 7 Norfolk Gold, 10 Windsor Warrior, 14 Welcombe, 16 Roander, Councillor Bill, 25 others.

4.15 BURTON JOYCE HURDLE (Div II: £345: 2m) (18)

2 p-0 CRIMSON SILK, (D Demitri) M Chapman, 7-11-0 ... G Charles-Jones (7)
3 00-0 DANDY GUY, (Mrs F McLoughlin) J FitzGerald, 6-11-0 ... P Tuck
6 0 MAES-Y'S GIRL, (Miss S McCulloch) W Charles, 7-11-0 ... M Charles
7 2000-0 MISS HONEYPENNY, (Lt Col S Felden) D Weeden, 5-11-0 ... A Coogan
8 0-p OUR LAL, (Mrs D Carter) S Harris, 5-11-0 ... —
9 QUAKER STAR, (E Lunness) B Lunness, 5-11-0 ... D Dutton
10 04 ROLLING RIVER, (H Blenkhorn) K Morgan, 5-11-0 ... C McSharry (7)
12 04-234 SPRING MOON, (T Webster) O Brennan, 5-11-0 ... M Brennan (7)
13 0/ TE'DARERESAH, (H Peachey) H Peachey, 6-11-0 ... R Dickin
18 p800 BARREL OF BEER, (N Lenyon) R Thompson, 4-10-10 ... M O'Connor (7)
19 00- CHRYSIPPOS, (R Eckley) J Friday, 4-10-10 ... G Jones
20 0- CRINGLEFORD, (D Moore) C Spares, 4-10-10 ... S Smith Eccles
27 044-20 LOUIS ROEDERER, (P Sugden) N Henderson, 4-10-10 ... J Nolan
28 0- MIDSUMMER BOY, (J Rose) D Gandolfo, 4-10-10 ... M Richards
31 0 ROADWAY MISTRESS, (Kennedy Construction Ltd) J Edwards, 4-10-10
33 0 SUN HILL, (Mrs M Jarvis) A Jarvis, 4-10-10 ... P Warner
34 0 SUPERDELLA, (N Stewart) J Leigh, 4-10-10 ... S Smith Eccles
36 000 WESTERN KELLY (B), (J South) J Harris, 4-10-10 ... A Brown ... J A Harris (4)

9-4 Louis Roederer, 5-2 Spring Moon, 9-2 Sun Hill, 6 Dandy Guy, 8 Midsummer Boy, 10 Roadway Mistress, 16 Others.

Southwell selections

By John Karter

12.45 Anticat. 1.15 Royal Antler. 1.45 Gambling Wren. 2.15 Sea Emperor. 2.45 Elsell. 3.15 Spider's Web. 3.45 Tipo. 4.15 Louis Roederer.

Ascot NH results

1.30 (1.35) BINFIELD HURDLE (3-y-o novices: £2,018: 2m)

GOLDSPUN, b c by Weaver's Hall—Aibigold (Lady Vestey) 11-0 ... P Scudamore (5-1) 1
Norfolk Storm ... G McCourt (25-1) 2
Regency Brighton ... C Smith (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win 55p; places 24p, 43p, 41p. Dual F: £4.32. CSF: £12.16. D Nicholson, at Stow-on-the-Wold. 20l, 2l. 4-6 fav Arnaldo (4-6 fav) 4th. 12 ran. NR: Malford Lad.

2.0 (2.05) BAGSHOT CHASE (Handicap: £4,512: abt 3m)

CAPTAIN JOHN, ch g by Mon Capitaine—Aproiona Light (M Mouskos) 7-11-10 ... P Scudamore (7-2) 1
Doddington Park ... R Linley (16-1) 2
Red Cleric ... S Smith Eccles (100-30) 3

TOTE: Win 45p; places 20p, 27p. Dual F: £1.82. CSF: £5.65. A Goodwill, at Newmarket. 8l, 1½l. 5-4 fav Approaching. Mac Vidi (66-1) 4th. 6 ran. NR: Corbiere.

2.35 (2.41) HAIG HURDLE QUALIFIER (Novices: £1,421: abt 2m)

CHARLIE MUDDLE g b by Don Carlos—Pigeon Code (B Norman) 6-11-0 ... S Jobar (12-1) 1
Musso ... J Francome (5-6 fav) 2
Solid Rock ... A Carsberg (7-2) 3

TOTE: Win 85p; places 17p, 17p. Dual F: 85p. CSF: £2.21. S Mellor, at Lambourn. Hd, 1½l. Warner For Sport (25-1) 4th. 16 ran.

3.5 (3.10) LAMBERT & BUTLER QUALIFIER (£2,120: 2½m)

PRETTY HOPEFUL, b g by Firestreak—Idyll-Liquor (Mrs M Ash) 6-11-7 ... P Blacker (12-1) 1
Silversmith ... S Smith Eccles (9-2) 2
Earthstopper ... Mr C Sloan (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win 96p; places 18p, 15p. Dual F: £1.43. CSF: £6.45. S Mellor at Lambourn. 5l, 3l. Sea Image (10-11 fav) 4th. 8 ran.

3.40 (3.45) DUNKIRK CHASE (Handicap: £4,487: abt 2m)

NEWS KING, b g by Space King—First Peep (T Foreman) 7-10-7 ... J Francome (6-4 fav) 1
Western Rose ... S Morshead (4-1) 2
Anaglogs Daughter ... M Mulligan (85-40) 3

TOTE: Win, 24p. Dual F: 30p. CSF: 75p. F Winter at Lambourn. 15l, 10l. Line Shooter (6-1) 4th. 5 ran. NR: Bold Argument.

4.10 (4.15) VALLEY GARDENS OPPORTUNITY HURDLE (Handicap: £2,054: 2½m)

EVERETT, b g by Carlburg—Smart Money (K Hennessy) 6-10-6 ... R Chapman (5-1) 1
Kathie's Lad ... K Burke (7-2) 2
Rogalrio ... V McKevitt (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 64p; places 15p, 17p, 31p, 16p. Dual F: 77p. CSF: £2.56. F Walwyn at Lambourn. 2l, 12l. Glamour Show 9-4 F. Mellie (14-1) 4th. 18 ran. NR: Spanish God, Price Review, Roinetal.

TOTE DOUBLE: Charlie Muddle, News King £40.20.

TREBLE: Captain John, Pretty Hopeful, Everett £168.55.

JACKPOT: Not won. PLACEPOT: £238 10.

Newcastle NH

1.15 (1.16) SIMONBURN HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £757: 2m. 120yds)

BORDER KNIGHT, br g by Targowice — Bruntlaw (Mrs L Fraser) 6-11-5 ... C Grant (4-1) 1
SIR MARCUS ... Mr T Reed (10-1) 2
TENOUIN ... D Goulding (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 27p; places 10p, 23p, 26p. Dual F: £1.01. CSF: £4.43. J S Haldane, at St. Boswells 5l: 25l. Mark Edelson 6-4 fav. Saucy Moon (16-1) 4th. 15 ran.

1.45 (1.51) KIELDER CHASE (£1,854: 2½m)

SAINT FILLANS b g by Saintly Song — Cleona (R Wilson) 7-11-1 ... D Oldham (10-11 fav) 1
PEATY SANDY ... Mr T G Dun (5-2) 2
SWEET MILLIE ... M Barnes (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 25p; places, 41p, 18p. Dual F 52p. CSF: 61p. M. Camacho, at Tadcaster. 6l: 4l. Andys' Gift (9-2) 4th 15 ran. NR Deep Ice.

2.15 (2.24) LONG TOWN HURDLE (£1,685: 2m 120yds)

FREIGHT FORWARDER, ch g. by Calpurnius—Wig And Gown (Britannic Shipping Ltd), 7-11-3 ... A Brown (5-1) 1
Badsworth Boy ... G Bradley (100-30) 2
No Bombs ... Mr T Thomson-Jones (9-4 fav) 3

TOTE: Win, 45p; places, 11p, 11p, 21p. Dual F: 58p. CSF: £2.03. A Pitt, at Epsom. 8l, 4l. Starfan (5-1) 4th.

2.45 (2.52) JOHN EUSTACE SMITH TROPHY CHASE (Handicap: £2,578: 3m)

CLEVER GENERAL, b g. by Spartan General—RUCD (Lord Cadogan), 10-10-0 ... C Hawkins (7-1) 1
Arrigle Boy ... S Charlton (20-1) 2
Father Delaney ... A Brown (4-5 fav) 3

TOTE: Win, 67p; places, 10p, 33p, 14p. Dual F: £4.57. CSF: £17.25. N Crump, at Middleham. 3l, 6l. Running Wild (14-1) 4th. 8 ran.

3.15 (3.23) FALSTONE CHASE (Novices: £1,330: 2m 120 yds.)

Show Rose b m by Colsebin—Rose Gate (Mrs J. Bunion) 6-11-7 ... C. Hawkins (9-1) 1
Coffee Boy ... R. Barry (13-8 jt fav) 2
Mr Brady ... R. Lamb (25-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 92p; places, 17p, 16p, 47p. Dual forecast: 85p. CSF: £2.65. N. Crump, at Middleham. 8l, 20l. Master Piper 15-8 jt fav. Parent Knight (25-1) 4th. 12 ran.

3.45 (3.51) SIMONBURN BORDER HURDLE (Div II: novices: £1,016: 2m 120yds)

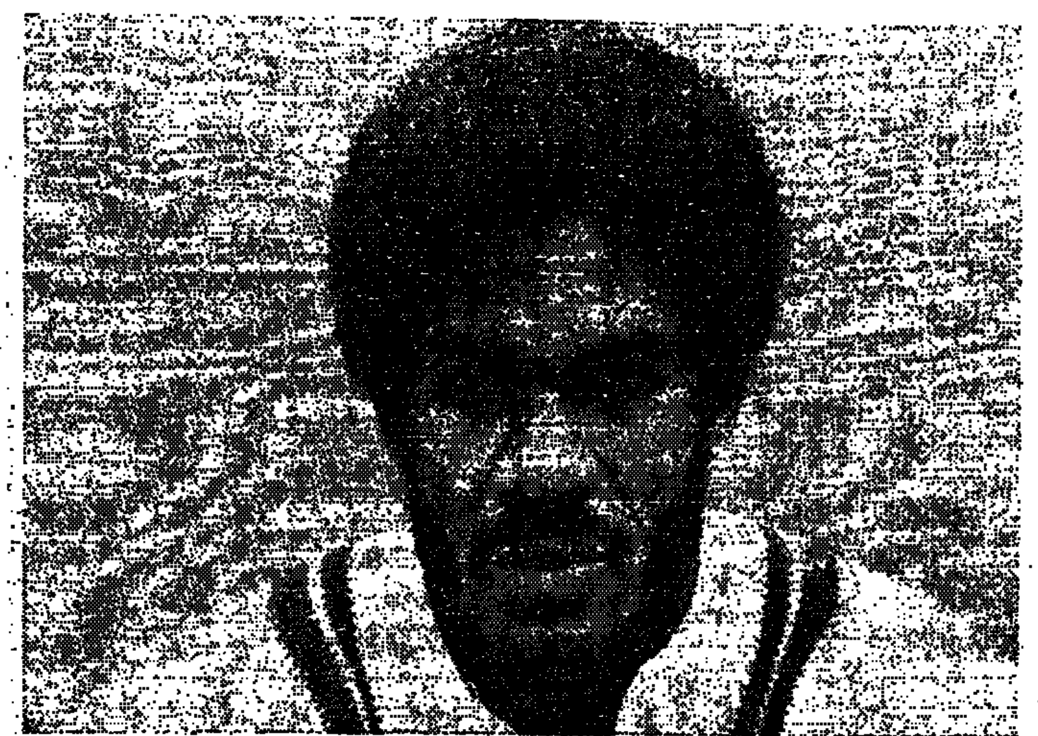
Green Menelek b m by Menelek—Lady Hansel (W Lockey) 5-11-5 ... C. Pimlott (7-1) 1
Islington ... C Tinkler (33-1) 2
Sloeberry Bush ... Mr T G Dun (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 85p; places, 24p, 90p, 56p. Dual forecast: £23.05. CSF: £25.67. B. Wilkinson at Middleham. 2½l. 2l. Sword Game 11-8 fav. Supreme Bid (14-1) 4th. 17 ran.
PLACEPOT: £146.55.

STATE OF GOING (official): Wincanton, good; Southwell, good. Tomorrow: Wetherby, good; Devon & Exeter chase course, heavy, hurdles, soft; Newmarket, good; Kempton, good to soft.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Lawtons Meadow, Danville Lad, Even Keel, Universal, Roundstone Lad, Laukott, Bamp, Patterns, Ballyculiane, Beacon Wood, Loyal Toast, Into Sight, Sechain, Royale Swallow, Choosen, Little Rooster, Connaught Amazon, Creezar, Acorn, Reekie Linn, Miss Quaver, Kirov, Bright Fury, Tallington, Whistling Scot, Royal Abernant, Sebastian IV.





Michael Holding: the world's fastest bowler was hit for a zenithal 96 by Brian Knowles.

Brian Knowles: man in a thousand in a tough arena

Gladiatorial bat and combat

By Steve Elliott

The world's most famous cricket league, the Lancashire League, has usually been — and to a degree still is an arena for gladiators. Almost all their great names, such as Learie Constantine, Cec Pepper, Neil Hawke and Johnnie Wardle, seem to be professionals.

A young batsman some years ago, who had represented Oxford University, decided that the Lancashire League was not for him. "I play cricket for enjoyment", he argued. "I don't want to risk serious injury, facing world-class bowling week after week, often on far from perfect wickets." He had a point.

Haslingden's young captain, Brian Knowles, who in 1981 became only the third amateur to score a thousand runs in a Lancashire League season, would not share his doubts. Knowles, aged 30, self-confessed cricket fanatic, would love the chance to prove himself in the first-class game, but he does not regard the path from league to county as smooth.

He has had only one second-team game for Lancashire but is adamant that he could pick seven or eight amateur batsmen from the Lancashire League who would score runs for or against the county.

Pleasantly articulate, though almost self-effacing, he is married to an Edinburgh girl, Ann, and they have two boys of seven and eight. They are not being brainwashed over cricket; he does not believe in coaching very young lads, preferring to play with them and encourage them to attend junior cricket at Haslingden twice a week.

Haslingden finished runners-up last summer to Rawtenstall, for whom the fiery pace of the West Indian, Franklyn Stephenson, earned 105 wickets; but the weight of publicity naturally was directed towards the world's fastest bowler, Michael Holding, who represented Rishton. Knowles's 96 against Holding was one of the season's zeniths for him and his club.

The only real drama against Holding occurred when Knowles, with his score 46, edged him faintly to be caught behind. He did not walk, was given not out, and immediately received a string of bouncers, several of which he hooked for four. His dismissal typifies his attitude to the game. "I was trying to hit Barry Hill, who bowls little floaters out of the ground, and up she went. I was going for quick runs. I'm much rather win a match and not get a hundred than get one and draw it."

Many cricketers at all levels, but most of all in the first-class game, would do well to inscribe these words on a card and carry it in their pocket while they bat. His philosophy over "walking" also bears scrutiny. "I don't walk. You work all week and look forward to batting at the weekends. After all, there is an umpire, and naturally you win some and lose some, but if I really knew that everyone would walk then I might consider it."

Knowles's only predecessors as amateurs who have scored a thousand runs in a league season were James Midgley, of Bacup, in 1929, and before that a member of his own club, George Parker, in 1908. How drastically cricket has changed since those days. Above all, as in the first-class game, the absence of good spinners guarantees the regular tedium of an all-pace attack. Virtually every Lancashire League side includes four seamers.

Even so, Knowles is unstinting in his praise for Haslingden's professional, the West Indies Test fast bowler, Andy Roberts. "Andy is a very intelligent cricketer. He's not a socializer and he's very quiet. Doesn't smoke or drink. He's a loner, but I get on with him, really well, and so do the lads. He got a lot of valuable runs for us as well as wickets, though he started off trying to hit everything out of sight. When he buckled down he scored around 500 runs."

Knowles works in a family business producing household textiles in a small factory in Haslingden and selling them in Rossendale and Bolton market. His attitude to cricket is refreshingly uncomplicated when contrasted with many first-class players.

He and those who follow Lancashire League cricket will long remember the season of 1981, in which he scored 1,050 runs from 25 innings at an average of 47. Knowles opens the innings for Haslingden and a measure of the speed at which he scores can be found in his only century of the season. It was scored against Burnley and the match was reduced to 20 overs apiece because of the weather. Knowles was out in the eighteenth over.

Tennis

Gerulaitis says he will take his case to court if disciplined

Tokyo, Oct 28.—Vitas Gerulaitis, who is facing possible suspension for misbehaviour on the tennis court, said today that if disciplinary action was taken against him he would take his case to a court of law.

Gerulaitis, who walked off the court against Peter McNamara of Australia, in the final last Sunday of the $125,000 Miracle indoor championships in Melbourne, said that if necessary he would back up his case with a film of the match.

"I will go to official court with the film of the match if the tennis officials suspend me". Gerulaitis, aged 26, told reporters after beating a fellow American, Joel Bailey, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1 in the first round singles of the $300,000 Seiko Tournament here.

The New Yorker said that he refused to continue the match with McNamara in the third set because the supervisor and referee refused to accept his request for a change of linesman at 5—5 in the deciding set. "We had too many bad line calls. I think there were from 16 to 20 bad mistakes", he said.

Gerulaitis declaring that it was time tennis players took a stand against "bad linesmen", said players had to memorize about 1,000 rules, whereas "there are no rules for officials". "Some officials continue to come back and make mistakes", he said. "Everybody makes mistakes, but there is a need for some kind of good officiating with people who have good reflexes."

Bjorn Borg, of Sweden, the No 2 seed, made an unconvincing start when defeating Ramesh Krishnan, aged 20, of India, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2 in a first round tie. The Swede is down to meet his arch-rival and the No 1 seed, John McEnroe, in the final, but he may be hard pressed to get that far if he cannot raise his game in the next round.

The match, played on the fast surface at the Yoyogi Olympic gymnastics hall, developed into a dull baseline duel with Borg whipping over safety first top spin and Krishnan, a quarter-finalist in the United States Open this year, cutting his returns. Afterwards Borg admitted he had not been at his best and was simply "happy to survive". He said the surface was very fast and that it was "very tough" to stay on the baseline. He confirmed he would be taking a four-month break from competition from December after playing in the Buenos Aires Grand Prix and in the Europe v United States match in Spain.—*AP and Agence France-Presse.*

FIRST ROUND: C Dunk (US) beat D Gitlin (US), 6—4, 6—7, 7—6; V Gerulaitis (US) beat J Bailey (US), 6—4, 5—7, 6—1; P Dent (Australia) beat V Amaya (US), 6—3, 4—6, 7—6; B Borg (Sweden) beat R Krishnan (India), 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Hockey

University sharpness confined to attack

By Sydney Friskin

Maidenhead 1, Oxford University 3

Oxford University, playing only their third match in the London League, scored a victory at Maidenhead yesterday that kept them among the leading clubs, with a percentage of 77.77, from two wins and a draw.

Whether they stay in this exalted company, depends largely on their defence. There was a marked lack of stability in it yesterday, particularly in the second half, when Maidenhead, two goals in arrears, reduced the lead and almost drew level. Maidenhead, too, had a shaky defence, which made Oxford's forwards look a little better than they really are.

The sharpness in Oxford's attack came from Lawless on the right and Blackett in the centre, and together they gave the Maidenhead defence a torrid time, with Gill putting in some good work at left link. It was Gill who gave Oxford the lead in the 14th minute with some help from Warren.

Adby led a Maidenhead assault immediately after the change of ends, but delays in taking shots prevented a score. Oxford relieved the pressure and midway in this period, Blackett who was travelling very fast into the circle, was obstructed by two defenders, and Oxford were awarded a penalty stroke. It was converted by Mansfield, formerly of Cambridge University.

Stoker then became extremely active in Maidenhead's attack, and the Oxford defence was in considerable trouble. Maidenhead persisted with their attack, and scored indirectly from a short corner, both Potter and Robertson having a hand in it before Cook scored.

Five minutes before the end, Oxford made the game safe with Lawless running fast down the right wing, and crossing the ball into the circle for Stevenson to score.

MAIDENHEAD: I Blundell; J Townsend, P Biggins, [illegible] McGuire, N Biggs, A Robertson (capt), M Cook, J Potter, T Adby, R Christmas, M Stoker.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: R Niblett (Charterhouse and New College); J Gordon (Kingston GS and Lincoln), [illegible] Turner (Royal School and Mansfield), [illegible] Mallinson (Wellington and University), S Quiddington (Nottingham and Wadham), D Mansfield (Bishop's Stortford and Worcester), N Stevenson (Tonbridge and St Benet's), S Gill (St Edward's, Oxford and New College), G Lawless (St Edward's, Oxford and Christ Church), H Blackett (St Edward's, Oxford and Christchurch), G Warren (Merchant Taylors and Balliol).

Umpires: [illegible] Bowe and R Atkinson (Southern Counties).

Cricket

Pakistanis to rest Imran

Brisbane, Oct 28.—The Pakistanis' attack will be without its spearhead, Imran Khan, in the four-day match against Queensland starting here on Friday.

Imran, aged 29, is being rested in preparation for the match against Victoria next Friday, which is the touring team's last fixture before the first Test match against Australia in Perth on November 13.

"The side to play Queensland hasn't been chosen yet", Imran said during the Pakistanis' first practice at the Gabba today. "But I do know I won't be playing. I didn't go flat out, but I had a good workout in our first match against Western Australia last week."

Imran, an old Oxford Blue, is a cousin of the Pakistan batsman, Majid Khan, aged 33, who played the 1973-74 Sheffield Shield season for Queensland.

Although Imran will miss the Queensland match, his fellow opening bowler, Sarfraz Nawaz, who missed the match in Perth against Western Australia because of influenza, is certain to play. The Pakistanis will select their team tomorrow.

QUEENSLAND: G Chappell (captain), G Dymock, K Wessels, M Kent, A Border, T Hohns, R Phillips, W Broad, J Thomson, G Ritchie, D Lillie, G Brabon.—AP.

Book review

Welcome repeat that fits the man to a tee

By John Hennessy

Anthologists do not always turn out as their publishers would want. Too often, subsequent evaluation has the flavour of "it seemed a good idea at the time"; but reprints of Peter Dobereiner's work must be a good idea at any time and Stanley Paul can have few qualms about *For the love of golf* (£7.95).

The only original item is the foreword, which is a gem of its kind, consistent with a reputation for felicity of phrase and fertility of mind (if not body, as he would add). It proceeds from the utterly unbelievable premise that Dobereiner had difficulty in making the selection on the grounds of the pieces being "too dated, or too boring, or too ignorant, or too opinionated or too badly written".

Absolute nonsense, of course. You cannot spend five minutes in his company, other than when he is driving a car in a foreign country (which can be an excruciatingly dull experience), without dismissing boredom. "Too dated" can never apply to a subject so firmly rooted in the past—the game I mean, not the author. "Too badly written" and "ignorance" are harmless displays of false modesty.

As for "too opinionated", it is hard to disagree, particularly if you have heard him claim, as I once did, that he was one of the six acknowledged experts in the world on the theory of the golf swing. Admittedly the red wine was in ready supply and, again, we were in a foreign country. But his opinions are founded on deep scholarship, both in the general senses and in the particular area of golf history, and are widely welcomed.

You can hardly pick up a magazine or tournament programme either here or in the United States—probably in Outer Mongolia for all I know—without finding a telling contribution from him. It is part of his style to make outrageous suggestions to spark further controversy.

In that vein, he shows little gallantry towards the ladies. There is only one article devoted to them and that seeks to argue that they should be heard rather than seen, on the principle that they hit a golf ball with so little authority that you can tell their sex from the sound they make. He allows only three exceptions—Babe Zaharias, Catherine Lacoste, as she then was, and Nancy Lopez-Melton, as she now is. More nonsense, of course, but he knows that we know when and where not to take him seriously.

The standard of the prose, extracted from various magazines and *The Observer*, is extraordinarily high, as you would expect from a man with the versatility to switch from sport to television scripts to song lyrics. None of his work for *The Guardian* is included, which, with luck, may open the way for another anthology in the future.

The European Open golf championship, with over £100,000 in prize money, will be staged over the Old course at Sunningdale from September 2 to 5 next year.

Barrington out

Jonah Barrington misses the world masters squash championships at Newcastle, starting on November 2, sponsored by Thorn-EMI. Barrington, aged 40, six times British open champion, is still troubled by a knee injury he received early in the summer. His place in the tournament goes to Yorkshire's Ian Robinson.

Rain hits world series

New York, Oct 28.—Rain washed out last nights' sixth game in the best-of-seven baseball world series between the Los Angeles Dodgers and the New York Yankees. The match will be played tonight followed by a decider, if necessary, tomorrow. The Dodgers lead 3—2. —Reuter.

Indoor school opened at Oxford

By J. Railton

Professor Sir William Paton, chairman of the Rhodes Trustees, officially opened the Oxford University indoor cricket school at Iffley Road yesterday. The new building is a benefaction from the Rhodes Trustees, whose gifts to the university include a sports hall, squash complex, synthetic track and tennis courts, and a women's pavilion.

The new building, which cost £65,000 and will operate within a tight budget, will probably serve several sports and already houses a smallbore rifle and revolver range.

Mr Jack Lankester, surveyor to the university, has designed an attractive and functional building. There are two cricket bays—slow and medium pace—and the Uniturf surface is the same as at the Lord's indoor school.

Representatives of the city and the Southern Sports Council attended the opening ceremony. The university sports facilities are made available to the public, particularly during vacations, and it is expected that local clubs will take advantage of the new building.

It could be said that Oxford University Cricket Club have moved from Cowley Marsh to the University Parks and, in a sense, back again over Magdalen Bridge to Iffley Road. The club moved to the Parks 100 years ago. Since the OUCC's foundation some time "between 1800 and 1805", some 50 Oxford Blues have gone on to play Test cricket and since the war the club have provided captains of England, India, Pakistan and South Africa.

Today's fixtures

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Queen's Park Rangers v Leicester City (3.30). FA YOUTH CUP: First round:— Brighton v Sutton United (7.15); Plymouth Argyle v Torquay United (7.30); Chesterfield v Birmingham City (7.0). BADMINTON: England under-23 v Ireland under-23 (at Pedlewell S.C.).

Continued on page 25

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.



CONSULTANTS on Real Estate Investments. United States, will be at St Ermins Hotel, Caxton St SW1, 222 7888, October 31 to November 4. Call, leave telephone number, Bettye Thomas, Broker, Martha Lewis, Agent. Security Real Estate, Inc, Rockport, Texas 78382.

COUNTRY PROPERTY

RURAL 17th CENTURY COTTAGE

Situated in the Lake District National Park (Ennerdale). End of terrace cottage. 1 master bedroom with dressing room, 2nd double, 3rd single, bathroom; spacious lounge with Yorkist fireplace, dining room, study, fitted kitchen/pantry. Large rear mature garden. Separate garage.
Kept within the traditional Lake District style.
A Must at £36,000.
Phone Lamplugh (094686) 448

HOUSEBOAT CHEYNE WALK

Large living room. Bedroom with panoramic view over Thames. Suit couple. Freehold £22,000. Call 352 0718 after 7 pm

HITHER GREEN

Extremely spacious p/b 2nd floor flat, 20 mins Central London. Large living room, 2 big bedrooms, kitchen with split level cooker, bathroom, *good decorative order*, rewired, double glazed, fully heated. Most carpets and curtains remaining.
£22,500
461 1513 or 461 1421

PROPERTY TO LET

WETHERBY GARDENS, S.W.5. Unfurnished duplex, 1/2 recept., 3/4 bed., large kitchen and bath., and utility room. 2 patios. Beautiful private gardens. £320 p.w. 01-499 2753/3724.

PROPERTY UNDER £35,000

BLACKHEATH BORDERS

2nd floor flat in purpose built block. 2 bedrooms, 1 reception *overlooking communal gardens*, fitted kitchen & bathroom. 89 year lease. Garage available. £27,000. Carpets negotiable.
Tel: 600 1200, extn 254 day
852 4914 eves.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

RIVER VIEWS

Chiswick Mall, Miller's Court. 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, large sunroom with terrace, study, *separate dining room*, *fitted kitchen*, cloakroom, secluded, walled garden, gas C.H. and garage.
£135,000
Call 741 0261
or 072 885 3576

WANDSWORTH COMMON

6 bedroomed freehold house overlooking common. 3 baths. 3 receptions, cellar, garden. Part central heating. Close mainline and underground stations. Offers in the region of £120,000
01-675 0110

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED to rent on long term basis a small property with land for possible market gardening use. Excellent references.—Tel. (0702) 337646 after 4 pm.

LONDON FLATS

IDEAL Mayfair base: Super character 3 bed. mais. Sunny, quiet & central. Fully furn. & equipped. Excel. condition. 1m.m. V.P. 8½ yr. lease. £39,950 inc. Stuart Wilson & Co., 262 4501.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

£7,000

Quick thinking intelligent PA/Sec (24+) with excellent secretarial skills, able to deal with City stockbrokers for the investment manager of a large West End company.

01-730 5148
(Rec.Con.) (24hrs)
JAYGAR CAREERS LTD

Continued on page 24

SECRETARIAL

SOTHEBY'S

are seeking a young (21+) shorthand secretary/assistant to work with the company's statistician. Numeracy and neatness are important and this position may suit someone with a statistical or economics background. *We offer a salary of* c £5,500 +, excellent company benefits. For further details please call Joanne Sellick ON 493 8080

PRIVATE SECRETARY required for entrepreneurial businessman working at Kensington home. *Excellent salary.* Car parking facilities. Please write enclosing c.v. to Miss Doniger, 44f Elystan Place, S.W.3.

CENTACOM STAFF of permanent and temporary office jobs to match your skills. Call: 734 2664 (West End); 937 6525 (Kensington); 836 2875 (Strand). Personnel Consultants.

ACTOR'S AGENT (Sloane Square) requires P.A./Sec for job with lots of variety. Common sense essential. Phone 235 8669.

VICTORIA £6,000. A *famous name* service company seeks a PA/Secretary to join their international division. You should enjoy being busy and be able to set up frequent international travel itineraries. Beautiful offices, subs rest and cheap travel. 100/50 skills needed. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

SENIOR SECRETARY. c£6,600 to join a W1 fashion store as PA to the General Manager. You should have plenty of initiative, a flair for administration and enjoy meeting people. Benefits include a generous discount on their beautiful clothes. 100/50 skills needed. Age 30-50. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

REGENT ST.—Cheerful Secretary required for firm of Chartered Surveyors. Salary negotiable. Tel. Day 580 1050/4640 Eves 228 6018.

LEISURE AND TRAVEL, £6,500. Our clients, a major International *Shipping Company* seek a *PA/Secretary* to assist in a new travel and leisure division. You should be socially confident and able to work on your own initiative. 80p LVs. 120/60 skills. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8368. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

£7,000 PA/SEC for Business Affairs Director in Entertainment Industry. Age 25-35. Suit *ideal type* Secretary who wants to change to more informal lively atmosphere. Good Sec skills. Handle Staff. 493 1184. (Rec. Con.).

ARCHITECTS.—Chelsea, seek good Sec., 25-30, to organise lively crowd. Beautiful offices. To £6,500. Handle Staff. 493 1184 (Rec. Con.).

C. £7,000 p.a. in Victoria. Deputy Chairman of Int. Co. requires a P.A./Sec., 30-40ish with good formal skills. Knowledge French and/or German an advantage, also experience at similar level. Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807/0010 (agy.).

ALL TO THE GOOD! Public School PA/Sec 22ish with good formal skills including audio offered satisfying role with charming young Head Partner prestigious Mayfair Property Co. will deal with wide business spectrum plus some personal work. £5,500 pa neg. JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU 589 8807-0010 (agy.).

VICTORIA £7,000. Italian speaking Secretary needed to join an international firm of Commodity Traders. 100/50 English skills needed. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

REC/TEL (PMBX). Typing 45 wpm. 19-23. Publishing Earl's Court. £4,950.—Daren Agy. 734 4154.

SECRETARIAL

Advertising Receptionist/Typist

Advertising agency off Berkeley Square requires Receptionist/Typist who will also operate small switchboard. PMBX 4 x 8. Ad agency experience preferred. Salary £4,500-£5,000.
Please ring 629 4913

SALES ADMINISTRATOR £6,500 NEG.

Assist the sales liaison manager of this prestigious city company in supporting a 320 strong sales force. You will become involved with the in-house *magazine, organising conventions* and meetings, statistical analysis plus budgets as well as travel to U.K. branches. Ideally you will have a degree plus administration experience and a high level of numeracy. Phone Sue Jones on 628 2690.
DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
SOMEONE TO BELIEVE IN

Managing Director's Sec

Renowned Publishing House SW1 who is prepared to cope with quiet days as well as pressurized ones. 100/50 sh/typ min. Able to drive car.
This is the perfect job for an organized capable person who enjoys the publishing world. 25-ish, £6,000.
Covent Garden Bureau
53 Fleet Street, EC4
01-353 7696

PART TIME Secretary Publishers see PART TIME todays Times.
SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.

NON-SECRETARIAL

Receptionist

Experienced receptionist / telephonist / telex operator / copytypist required for design firm in Waterloo area.
Please ring:
01-633 9711 ex 203.

NURSE *required for day operations*, clinic, theatre experience req. Mon.-Fri. 8.30-4.30. Tel. 402 6388.

PRE-UNIVERSITY? Looking for temporary work abroad in 1982? We require reliable, self-motivated 18-25 year olds as couriers on our continental campsites. Applicants must have good conversational French, Italian, Spanish or German, have a flair for organisation, be good with people, and be prepared for hard physical work. Write to: Courier Dept. (T1), Canvas Holidays Ltd., Bull Plain, Hertford SG14 1DY.

WEST END Art Gallery. Seeks receptionist/telephonist. Typing advantage. ring 01-839 3943.

SELL, part time, tickets for Mayfair Dance. 834 1002.

ADVERTISING Receptionist/Typist. See Secretarial today.

SKI-3V. Super cooks wanted for our chalets this winter in Meribel, Courchevel and Verbier.—938 1481.

RECEPT/TELE to £5,500. Beautiful Design Showroom Mayfair. Well groomed/spoken. Non-smoker. Knowledge typing. Informal atmosphere. Handle Staff.—493 1184 (Rec Con).

TEMPTING TIMES

5 WEEKS senior level temporary booking for secretary. Speeds 110/60. West End, start 2 Nov. Career Plan (Consultants). 734 4284.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

CHELSEA. Doctors in a busy private practice *need a responsible*, mature audio secretary/receptionist five afternoons a week. 01-730 5148. JAYCAR CAREERS CONSULTANTS.

PART TIME Secretary Publishers. W.C.1. Hours Flexible. Shorthand Typing. Ring 01-637 7651 Extension 25.

Recruitment Opportunities

EXCITING OPPORTUNITY

Age 25-35 years — Salary: c £7,000

An established and rapidly growing Life Assurance Company is *looking for someone to assist its Sales Recruitment Manager.* The Company is committed to doubling its Sales force in the next 15 months.

The role of the new recruit will be to actively help in recruitment of sales people and to contribute with ideas on recruitment. Clearly this is a growth opportunity for the right person. Intelligence and extrovert personality are required.

Phone 01-621-1942 or write
Brunel Insurance Recruitment
Peek House, 20 Eastcheap, London E.C.3

Recruitment opportunities

Chief Executive

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

OVER £20,000

The Industrial Development Board for Northern Ireland is planned to come into being in April 1982 in place of the Northern Ireland Development Agency and the Industrial Development Organisation of the Department of Commerce. It will be responsible for an extensive range of Government activity to promote, encourage, and support the department of existing industry in Northern Ireland and the expansion of its economic base through the creation of new investment. This will include overseas promotion activities, negotiation of financial packages with investors and the management of the Government's industrial estates in Northern Ireland. The Chief Executive, who will have direct access to the Minister responsible for economic development, will work with the Board appointed by the Secretary of State and control a staff of approximately 300 and an annual budget of around £90 million. He/she will have a key role in regenerating the Province's industrial base.

The Chief Executive must have a record of positive achievement in industry, commerce or the public sector. He or she must possess flair, energy and communicating skills and must be able to inspire confidence. Industrial development experience would be an advantage but is not essential.

Initially, appointment will carry a 4-year contract. Salary is negotiable but the post is unlikely to be suitable for anyone currently earning under £20,000 and it may well be attractive to those earning considerably more.

Further information and application forms are available from: Civil Service Commission, Rosepark House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast BT4 3NR (Dundonald 4585 ext. 305). Entries close on 23rd November, 1981.

QATAR ARMED FORCES

IN THE GULF HAVE A VACANCY FOR A

CIVIL ENGINEER

The applicant must be qualified to degree standard and have 14 years experience in his field. Conditions of service are generous and will be discussed at the interview. Selected candidates will be called for interview in Doha Qatar.

Interested applicants are to submit particulars of qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials and photograph to Military Section, Qatar Embassy, 10 Reeves Mews, London W1Y 3PB.

The Leverhulme Trust

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

The Leverhulme Trust was founded in 1925 and applies its income, currently about £3½ millions a year, to the provision of fellowships, scholarships and grants for research and education.

Applications are invited for the post of General Administrative Assistant to provide routine assistance for the Director and the Financial Secretary, to prepare statistical and other information for Trust publications and to deputise for other members of the management staff as necessary.

The appointment, which will be for a limited period of *three years, is expected to provide valuable experience to* a young graduate contemplating a career in university or similar administration.

The initial salary will be £6,250.

Applications should be submitted in writing not later than 11th December 1981 to Dr R. C. Tress, Director, The Leverhulme Trust, 15-19 New Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1NR.



The Times Literary Supplement is the prestigious weekly publication of Times Newspapers Limited which *deals* with all matters of literary moment. A Sales Executive is required by the Advertisement Manager of the TLS to sell advertising space, mainly to Book Publishers.

Some selling experience is essential and knowledge of the publishing industry would be an advantage.
If you are in the age bracket 22-30 years of age and have the necessary qualifications, please send your career and personal details to:

Desmond Hayes
(Ref.: TLS/7),
Times Newspapers Limited,
200 Gray's Inn Road,
London, WC1X 8EZ

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

Required for major supplier of products to the Drilling Industry. Applicants must have minimum 5 years related experience to the Drilling Industry with technical background and commensurate education discipline. Applicants should be 30-45 years, possess first-hand knowledge of current operations in Europe and Africa areas and be prepared to travel extensively to these countries promoting company products to new customers. Post will be London based. Reply:

Box No. 0729 G, The Times

CONFERENCE PRODUCER

We need an energetic, resourceful person to devise, compile and run conferences on a range of business and financial topics. *You should be a graduate with at* least 4 years commercial experience, able to research subject areas quickly and tackle a heavy but interesting work load with tight deadlines. Some foreign travel involved.

Salary c. £9,000-£10,000 + profit share.

Write with c.v. to Miss S. Lovell-Greene, Institute for International Research, 70 Warren Street, London W1P 5PA.

Sarah Hodge

WP Sales Support
£6,000 + neg + car

MSR background? Perfect— this market leader invites you to train on their range of machines and then assist the sales force face to face with clients. When the sale is confirmed you take over —training clients, trouble shooting and handling the admin. They're expanding, *recognized market leaders*—take part in their success.
CALL BEVERLEY ON 493 4864
Recruitment Consultants
115 New Bond Street, London W1

INTERNATIONAL ESTATE AGENTS

Seek an experienced person to organise and deal with enquires in conjunction with office in southern Spain. *Please send details of experience to:*
Personnel Officer,
P.O. Box 54,
London SW13 8HU

TECH. TRANSLATOR (FRENCH)

International engineering Co. in West London require translator, English to French. Salary a.a.e.
MERROW EMP AGY
01-636 1487

TRAINEE EXPEDITION leaders for adventure company to Asia, Africa and South America. Travel mechanical driving experience desirable. Unlikely suit anyone with less than college education. Must be single, 25-32 years. Low pay, long hours, hard work. Normal job seekers need not apply. Phone 01-373 7895.

COMMITTEE Secretary, Family Planning Assoc.—See la Creme.

TOP GRADUATE PA for Managing Director.—See La Creme.

FIRST CLASS CAREER opportunity Oxford. Culpeper the Herbalists are opening a new shop in New Inn, Hall Street, Oxford, within the next few weeks and are looking for someone to run it and others to help (full time or part time). If you are genuinely interested in herbs, spices and quality natural products and *would enjoy the stimulation of* working on one of Oxford's most fascinating places, write now to Ian Thomas, chairman, Culpeper Ltd., Hadstock Road, Linton, Cambridge. Excellent salary and other benefits.

QATAR ARMED FORCES IN THE GULF

HAVE A VACANCY FOR

CONSULTANT CIVIL ENGINEER

Must be qualified to degree standard and have 14 years experience in his field. Conditions of service are generous and will be discussed at the interview. Selected candidates will be called for interview in Doha, Qatar.

Interested applicants are to submit particulars of qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials and a photograph to Military Section, Qatar Embassy, 10 Reeves Mews, London W1 Y3PB

QATAR ARMED FORCES

IN THE GULF HAVE A VACANCY FOR AN

ARCHITECT

The applicant must be qualified to degree standard and have 14 years experience in his field. Conditions of service are generous and will be discussed at the interview. Selected candidates will be called or interview in Doha and Qatar.

Interested applicants are to submit particulars of qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials and photograph to Military Section, Qatar Embassy, 10 Reeves Mews, London W1Y 3PB.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

requires an

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

To work in the Asia research region of the International Secretariat assisting the Researcher on countries within East and South-East Asia. The Executive Assistant is primarily responsible for liaising with Amnesty International's adoption groups and others to provide information relating to human rights in the area. Background knowledge and an interest in the area are required. Fluent English essential and an ability to read a local language other than Chinese an advantage. The Executive Assistant must be able to type.

Salary £7,116.96 per annum (index-linked)

**For a detailed job specification and application form send a large sae to the Personnel Office, Amnesty International, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF.
Closing date for the return of completed forms: 27 November 1981.**

EDITOR

An Editor *is* required for a leading trade monthly serving the food processing industry. Candidates should have experience in trade publishing and some *knowledge of the food, packaging or related industries* would be an advantage. Salary *£7,000+*.

Applications in writing enclosing a C.V. to:
Dodie Craik, United Trade Press Ltd, 33-35 Bowling Green Lane, EC1R 0DA.

NORWAY

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS
FIELD PLANNING ENGINEERS
PIPING DESIGN ENGINEERS
OIL AND GAS PROCESS ENGINEERS

Also piping and S.T./Steel, detail draughters. Various contracts *from 3 months to 3 years duration. Urgent. Please forward C.V.'s* quoting reference ON/9 to Osprey International Contracting Ltd, 165-175 Farnham Road, Slough, Berkshire.

Marketing Director

LONDON — **OFFSHORE**

The Offshore Division of British Shipbuilders includes Scott Lithgow Limited, Cammell Laird Limited and VO Offshore Limited. It is intended to create the new appointment of Divisional Marketing Director with responsibility to its Executive Vice Chairman for all Divisional activities.

This Division designs, sells and builds vessels and structures for the Offshore Industry, and is now well established in this expanding and competitive market.

Although it is not intended to specify particular professional qualifications, the requirement is for a person with a significant and successful record in a senior marketing role, demonstrating administration and organisational ability. Knowledge, connexion and experience within the oil/gas or their associated construction industries are desirable prerequisites.

Please apply in guaranteed confidence to:—

Board Member for Personnel & Industrial Relations,
British Shipbuilders,
Benton House, 136 Sandyford Road,
Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 1QE.

BS **British Shipbuilders**

Publisher (DIRECTOR DESIGNATE)

Business & Professional — **Central London**

International Thomson, through its subsidiary company Van Nostrand Reinhold, *wishes to recruit an outstanding individual* to undertake the development of a new publishing programme in the business and professional fields.

This is a senior position and a key function in the creation of a major U.K. professional publishing operation within an international group which is currently a significant force in this field in North America.

The appointed person will work closely with the Managing Director in planning the structure and development of the new publishing unit and will be responsible for *the establishment and control of the editorial* department. Working independently, he or she will identify market opportunities, originate and evaluate new product ideas, and appoint suitable authors, editors or editorial groups.

This is a unique opportunity for a person with the *appropriate skills and drive to be* involved, from the outset, in a major new publishing venture and to participate in the projected rapid expansion.

Candidates must have considerable experience and proven success in publishing for specialist business or professional markets, acquired in book or periodical publishing or, possibly, in the financial/professional press. Particularly important is a knowledge of the structure and requirements of the markets concerned, and an understanding of the marketing techniques involved in selling to specialist markets. Applicants will also have the ability to control an editorial team, processing manuscripts to their final published format. Based in central London. Age range: c. 30-40. Salary: Negotiable well into five figures, plus car and usual benefits. *Please write giving full details of* qualifications and career to date (including current salary) to:

The Managing Director,
Van Nostrand Reinhold, Molly Millars Lane,
Wokingham, Berkshire RG11 2PY.

The Police Graduate Entry Scheme.

During this term, Police Graduate Liaison Officers will be visiting all universities, polytechnics and most colleges in the country to talk to undergraduates about a career in the Police, and the special entry scheme for graduates.

This scheme is for applicants who are considered to have the potential for accelerated promotion to the rank of Inspector and beyond, early in their career.

WHO CAN APPLY? You may apply if you are a Graduate, or in the final year of any full-time degree course. You must be under thirty and meet the physical requirements. Any University or CNAA degree is acceptable.

Furthermore if you are still studying, we'll let you know if you've been accepted under the scheme before you start your last term.

HAVE YOU GOT WHAT IT TAKES? The Police have a growing need *for highly qualified men and women who are able to cope with the* increasing intellectual challenges of Police work.

Your ability and potential will be used to the full in combating the increasingly complex problems which today's society poses for the Police.

You will find the work demanding, satisfying and a real challenge, but have you got what it takes?

SPEND A FEW DAYS WITH US AND FIND OUT. We're inviting *final year* undergraduates to spend a few days with us on a Familiarisation Course from 4th to 7th January 1982. We shan't hide anything. You will accompany Police Officers on their normal work.

That way you'll really find out what the job is about, both in its pleasant and less pleasant aspects.

WHAT ABOUT SALARY? If you're 22 or over when you join, you'll earn at least £6,699 (£8,298 if in London). On top of which there's free accommodation or a rent allowance – *maximum £1,007 to £2,271 a year,* depending on the area you work in.

INTERESTED? If you think you might be interested in a Police career, please contact your careers adviser now or clip the coupon below. But don't hesitate too long, the closing date for the Familiarisation Course is 4th December, and the closing date for the Graduate Entry Scheme is 29th January 1982.

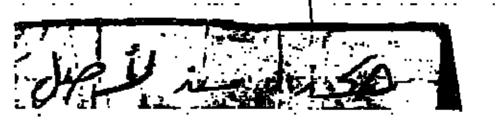
To Supt. John M. Adams B.A., Room 556, Home Office, Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT.
Please send me your booklet and application form for:
The Police Graduate Entry Scheme ☐ The Familiarisation Course ☐.
Name______________ Age______
Address______________
University/Polytechnic/College______________
My Degree Course______________ Ends______
D T/G2

POLICE OFFICER
IF YOU'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER US, WE'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER YOU.

Recruitment Opportunities

for details, or to book your advertisement, ring

01-278 9161



PERSONAL COLUMNS

"... For myself, I set no store by life; I only want to finish the race, and complete the task which the Lord Jesus assigned to me, of bearing my testimony to the gospel of God's grace."—Acts 20 : 24 (N.E.B.)

BIRTHS

AYLIFFE.—On October 25th at Treliske Hospital, Truro to Gillian (née Macleod) and Alec—a son (Christopher John).
BARNETT.—On 26th October, to Linda May (nee Lewis) and Michael—a daughter (Claire Beatrice).
CAPRARO.—On October 25, at St Richard's hospital, Chichester, to Patricia (nee Aris) and Salvatore—a daughter (Chiara Francesca).
CHAMBERLAIN.—On October 27th, 1981, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Helen (nee Gwynn) and David—a son (Hugo George David).
CLARK.—On 27th October, at St. Theresa's, Wimbledon, to Marilyn and David—a son.
COOKSON.—On October 27th, to Patricia and Richard—a son.
DOULAKIS.—On October 27th, to Joanna (nee Chamberlain) and Vassily—a son (Alexis Paul).
FRANKLIN.—On Wednesday, October 28th, at Dulwich Hospital, to Anne-Marie (nee O'Shea) and Tony—a daughter (Johanna Ruth), a sister for Luke.
NANCOLAS.—On October 24th, to Eleanor (nee Wade) and Geoffrey of Amsterdam—a son (Alexander Sebastian).
NEWCOMB HODGETTS.—On October 22nd, at St. Theresa's, Wimbledon, to Vaune (nee Craig-Raymond) and Barry—a daughter (Chloe).
PEEL.—On October 28th, 1981, at St Richard's Hospital, Chichester, to Jennie and Nigel—a son.
WEATHERITT.—On October 26, at St Thomas's Hospital, London, to Wendy (nee Jennings) and Philip—a son (Mark John).

DEATHS

APPLETON.—On Oct 18, Squadron Leader, Victor, aged 62, in Alicante, Spain, and buried there.
ANGUS, HAROLD MULHOLLAND.—Late of Price Waterhouse, quietly in Westminster Hospital, after a short illness, on Tuesday, 30th October. Funeral at South West Middlesex Crematorium, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, 29th October.
BERENS.—On October 27, 1981, at his home Bentworth Hall, Hants, Major H. C. B. (Ce) Berens, beloved husband of [illegible]

... Blind, Mount Pleasant, Wembley, Middlesex HA0 1RR.
KNIGHTS.—On October 27th, Dr Frank Knights M.D., F.R.C.P., aged 69, at Cheltenham General Hospital, beloved husband of Kathleen and father of Peter, Robert and Ian. Funeral private. No flowers please, donations, if desired, to: Church Missionary Society, 157 Waterloo Road, London SE1. A service of thanksgiving will be announced later.
LLEWELYN-DAVIES.—On October 27th, 1981, at St. Bartholomews Hospital, Richard, Lord Llewelyn-Davies, dearly loved husband of Pat and father of Melissa, Harriet and Rebecca, grandfather of Rosa. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium, on Monday, November 2nd, at 12 noon (West Chapel). No flowers please, but donations would be appreciated by the Piccadilly Advice Centre (for the young homeless), 9 Archer Street, W.1.
MACKRAY.—On October 26, 1981, suddenly in hospital, Wyndham Neilson (Mac) aged 83 years, of the Ark, Devizes, living latterly with his neice, Mrs Geoffrey Barnard, 4 Landsdown Grove, Devizes. Forres School 1923-1966. Private cremation. No flowers. Memorial service at Forres School, Swanage, Friday, December 4, 3 pm.
MURRAY.—On October 27th, 1981 at Hillingdon Hospital, Dr John Murray husband of Faith, Father of Alexandra and Katherine, grandfather of Andrew. Funeral service at St Mary's Church, Denham at 11.00 am, Tuesday, November 3rd. Followed by private cremation. Flowers to W. S. Try, Cowley, Uxbridge.
NARAYN.—On 22nd October 1981, Kim Sutherland, adored wife of Deane Narayn and beloved mother of Deborah, Mark, James and Katherine & grandmother of Anna. A private funeral has taken place.
NUTT.—On October 23rd, in a Northampton Hospital, Olive Margaret, aged 81 years, formerly of "Thornsett", Dore, Sheffield widow of Albert Boswell Nutt, F.R.C.S., mother of Ursula, Richard and Dennis and grandmother of Rosemary, Toby and Ben. Service at Dore Parish Church, Sheffield, on Monday, 2nd November, at 12.30 p.m., followed by cremation. Family flowers only please, but donations for the Saint Luke's Nursing Home, may be sent to John Heath and Sons, Funeral Directors, Sheffield.
RHODES, DENYS.—On October 27, 1981, husband of Margaret and father of Sharon, Annabel, Victoria, Simon and Michael. Funeral at The Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park, at 12 noon, on Monday, November 2. Flowers to Sargeants, 61 St Leonards Road, Windsor. All friends and relations welcome.
SKINNER.—On October 26th.—Leonard Norman Muerione Skinner, aged 68 years, of 16 Boarley Court, Sandling, Maidstone, beloved father of Vivien and dearly loved grandfather of Alistair, Edwin and Hugo. Cremation at Vinters Park Crematorium, Maidstone, on Monday, November 2nd, at 10.30 a.m. Enquiries to: Pickard & Beale, Funeral Directors, Maidstone.
SLADDEN. — On 28th October, aged 94, peacefully in her sleep at her home, 49 East Park Parade, Northampton, Mary Christabel, widow of Dr A. F. S. Sladden of Swansea. A much loved mother and grandmother. Funeral will be at Badsey, Evesham.
STEED.—On 27th October, peacefully, Barbara (nee Kennedy/Dolman). Private funeral, family only. No flowers by request. Monetary tributes to St Barnabas Home, St Columbia Drive, Worthing.
WALLIS.—On October 26th 1981, Lt.-Col. Clive O'Neill Wallis, M.C., J.P., suddenly in Ireland. Beloved husband of Mary and the late Marion, and dear father of Maureen, Michael, Bridget and Shaun. Funeral service tomorrow, Friday at Rath Michael Parish Church, Shankill County Dublin, at 3.00 pm. Thence to Deans Grange Cemetery. Flowers to Nichols Funeral Directors, Lombard St., Dublin 2.
WATTS.—On October 27, 1981, at the Royal Free Hospital, William Huson Watts, in his 85th year of 4c, Holford Road, NW3. Much loved father of Joan and dearly loved grandfather and great grandfather. Funeral private. Flowers to A France and Son, 45 Lambs Conduit St, WC1. Telephone 405 4901.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BIRLEY, LADY RHODA.—A memorial service for Lady Rhoda Birley will be held at St James's, Piccadilly, at 11.30 am, on Tuesday, November 10.
CORYTON.—The service of thanksgiving for the life of Air Chief Marshal Sir Alec Coryton will be held on Thursday, November 12, at 2.30 pm at St George's Church, Langton Matravers near Swanage, Dorset.

IN MEMORIAM

COHEN, LEONARD.—29th October, 1978. In loving memory of a wonderful father who is missed more deeply with each passing day by his daughter Sandra, son-in-law Charles and family.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

IN MEMORIAM

LAMAN, BERTIE.—October 29, 1980. Miss you I must, but I'll grieve no more. I'll carry on as before, and seek some other solace for my mind. Lisa.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SPREAD A RAY OF SUNSHINE THIS CHRISTMAS

Send for our free mail order Christmas card and gift catalogue. 16 full colour pages packed with present ideas for all the family. Kitchenware, car and desk accessories, creative toys, gardening products and many other gifts to suit every pocket. All purchases and donations benefit the Sunshine Fund's vital work helping blind youngsters lead full and active lives. Write or telephone: Sunshine Christmas Cards Ltd., 224 Gt. Portland St., London W1N 6AA.
Tel.: 01-388 2034

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S.W.14.—Prof. person, non-smoker, dble. room, very central. £165 p.c.m. excl. 878 3898 eve.
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In preparation for the payment of the half-yearly interest due January 1, 1982, on the above Stocks, the transfer books will be closed at 3.30 p.m. on November 27, 1981, and will be re-opened on January 4, 1982.

W. E. REEVE, Deputy Secretary.
50 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1DD.
October 29, 1981.

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Details of these examinations and application forms may be obtained from The Headmaster.

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- Langham Secretarial College: full time Secretarial and Business studies courses, begin January and September 1982.
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The Leverhulme Trust

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INDIVIDUAL AWARDS FOR 1982

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

Awards of up to £4,400 to senior persons pursuing their own investigations (but not for higher degrees or equivalent). Awards tenable for 3 months to 2 years. No subject of enquiry excluded. Applicants must have been educated in the UK or other part of the Commonwealth and be normally resident in the UK.

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Awards of up to £3,300 a year for 1 or 2 years to persons who have recently reached or are about to reach retirement age to enable them to complete research. Persons with an established record of research who have retired early may also be considered. Applicants must have held academic positions in universities or other institutions of similar status in the UK.

Applications on the appropriate form (SAS2A) must be in the Grants Form F2A, Emeritus Fellowships Form F6A) must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than Tuesday, 1st December, 1981, and cannot be considered if arriving after that date.
Application forms and further information from the Secretary, Research Awards Advisory Committee, The Leverhulme Trust, 15-19 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1NR. Telephone 01-822 6952.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Subjects include Location Britain (Liverpool) at 9.05: Scene (Crime and Punishment) at 10.32 and The Past at Work (To Make a Teacup) at 11.55; There's an interval at 12.20; 12.30 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore an Moira Stuart; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: With singer Gigi Garner, daughter of the actor James Garner. Also Richard Blizzard with some ideas for wooden toys you can make for Christmas; 1.45 Pigeon Street: For the very young; 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time. And, at 3.40, Episode 3 of After Four, by Cathy Pellicer; 3.00 Closedown; 3.53 Regional News bulletin.

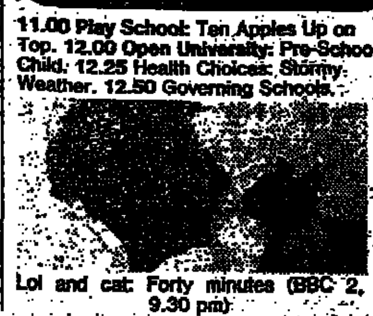
3.55 Play School: Same as BBC 2, 11.00 am.
4.20 Laurel and Hardy: cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Hannah Gordon reads part 4 of Mr McFadden's Halloween, by Rummer Godden; 4.40 Scooby and Scrappy Doo: cartoon.
5.00 Newsround: with Paul McDowell; 5.10 Blue Peter: Butterfly hunting the easy way — and just a few miles from London airport. Also, a special item about the five Dr Whos to date; 5.35 Willow the Wisp: with Kenneth Williams's voices.
5.40 News: with Richard Baker; 6.00 Regional news magazines; 6.25 Nationwide.
6.55 Tomorrow's World. How to count millions of pound notes in less than a second; and a new way to send signals cheaply over long distances.
7.20 Top of the Pops: with Simon Bates.
7.55 Blankety Blank: With Dinah Sheridan, Fred Housego, Maureen Lipman, Anita Harris, Lenny Henry, Jimmy Tarbuck and Terry Wogan.
8.30 Sink or Swim: Comedy series about two brothers and a girlfriend (Sara Cooper) who tonight decides to join a commune in Wales.

9.00 News with John Simpson. And weather.
9.25 Tenko: Episode two of this drama serial about Singapore at the time of the Japanese invasion in 1941. Colonel Jefferson (Jonathan Newth) has warned against the lack of preparedness should the Japanese invade. But no one has taken him very seriously. Now the first bombs have fallen. Ann Bell plays his wife.
10.20 Behind the Scenes with Malcolm Bradbury: Film about the man who wrote the shocking TV serial The History Man. He is seen at work on his new radio play about a professor who attends an international conference. We see the play being recorded, too. (See Choice).
10.50 Question Time: Robin Day's panel tonight consists of Dame Judith Hart, chairman of Labour's NEC; Douglas Hurd MP, Minister of State for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office; Ann Leslie, writer and broadcaster; and William Rogers MP, a founder member of the Social Democratic Party.
11.50 News headlines.

BBC1 VARIATIONS: BBC CYMRU/Wales 10.10-10.30 pm I Ysgolion. 12.57-1.00 pm News. 2.15-2.40 I Ysgolion. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 10.50-11.20 Royal Tour of Wales. 11.20-12.20 am Parkinson. 12.20 News. Scotland 11.30-11.55 am For Schools. 12.55-1.00 pm News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.00 Current Account. 11.50 News. Northern Ireland 11.30-11.55 am Closedown. 12.57-1.00 pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 10.20-10.50 Sportsweek. 11.50 News. England 6.00-6.25 pm Regional News Magazines. 11.55 Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School: Ten Apples Up on Top. 12.00 Open University: Pre-School Child. 12.25 Health Choices: Stormy Weather. 12.50 Governing Schools.



Lol and cat: Forty minutes (BBC 2, 9.30 pm)

3.55 International Snooker: Sixth day's play in the State Express World Team Classic, from Reading. It's England versus Northern Ireland. More coverage tonight at 7.40, 10.10 and 11.35, also on BBC 2.
6.00 Film: Tom Sawyer (1973) Mark Twain's marvellous tale of boyhood days is here given a (mediocre) musical score by the Sherman brothers. Starring Johnny East as Tom, Celeste Hom as Aunt Polly and Jeff East as Huckleberry.
7.35 News: with sub-titles.
7.40 International Snooker: England v Northern Ireland (contd).
8.30 Russell Harty: Tonight he feasts at Seaton Delaval Hall, Northumbria. His guest is former footballer Jack Charlton. There is a typical Geordie banquet on the menu.

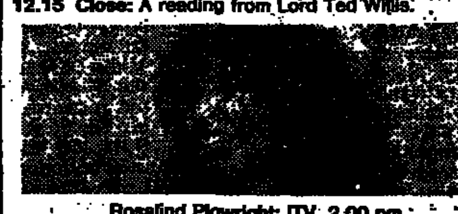
9.00 Roger Doesn't Live Here Any More: Final episode. Roger (Jonathan Pryce) is cheered by the news that his ex-wife (Diane Fletcher) is to re-marry. But there's still the future to worry about. Kate Fahy plays his girl friend.
9.30 Forty Minutes: Lol-A Bona Queen of Fabularity. Film biography of a comedian, Lorri Lee, who earns his living in the clubs and public houses around London. He performs his act dressed as a woman, and has a most individual life style.
10.10 International Snooker: More live coverage of the State Express tournament from the Hexagon Theatre, Reading.
10.20 World's End: Serial about Fulham/Chelsea life. Robin suggests that he and Nicola should live together. With Neville Smith and Primi Townsend.
10.50 Newsnight: News and comment.
11.35 International Snooker: More from Reading. Ends at 12.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Subjects include The Future of The Trade Unions (at 9.30), Seeing and Doing (magic and mystery) at 10.09 and Middle English (at 11.39); 12.30 Gammon and Spinach: the story-teller is Valerie Pitts; 12.10 Get up and Go with Beryl Reid; 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family serial; 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames Area news; 1.30 Taff Acre: The mother-in-law of Danny Evans comes to stay; 2.00 After Noon Plus: with the operatic singer Rosalind Plowright. And an item on holiday disasters; 2.45 Hazell and the Deptford Virgin: tale of a private eye and a missing family heirloom. With Nicholas Ball (r); 3.45 Three Little Words: Word association game. Two couples are on the treasure trail. With Ray Alan and his wife Barbie.

4.15 Walt Disney Classic: The Old Mill; 4.20 Palmerstown: Part 2 of The Black Travellers. A plan to integrate two segregated baseball teams.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm: country serial.
5.45 News. With coverage of the Prince and Princess of Wales's tour of the Welsh valleys; 6.00 Thames news.
6.25 Sounds Like London: Quiz, with a strong showbusiness flavour. With Benny Green.
6.55 The Streets of San Francisco: A restaurant is burnt down for the insurance money. But a waiter dies in the flames, and there's an attempt to put the blame on an innocent man.
7.50 Film: Murder by Death (1976) A strong cast (Peter Falk, Alec Guinness, Peter Sellers, David Niven, Maggie Smith) in a crime comedy about a millionaire who invites five super sleuths to dine. There is to be a murder at midnight. Written by Neil Simon.

9.00 Film: Murder by Death (continued).
9.30 TV Eye: The rise of Islamic fundamentalism in Egypt; and the problem it poses for the country's new president.
10.00 News from ITN. Also Thames news headlines.
10.30 Minder: Aces High — and Sometimes Very Low. Another chance to see this comedy-crime series starring Dennis Waterman in the title role and George Cole as his cunning boss. Tonight, Waterman is hired to protect a professional gambler (Anthony Valentine) from muggers and from fellow gamblers (r).
11.30 Wheels: The motorists' magazine. The challenge to BL's Range Rover. The people who build the Lotus 7. And a visit to the Metropolitan Police stolen vehicles branch to find about the 300,000 vehicles which were stolen in England and Wales last year.
12.00 What the Papers Say: With Godfrey Hodgson.
12.15 Close: A reading from Lord Ted Willis.



Rosalind Plowright: ITV, 2.00 pm

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Enterprise. People who have achieved success against the odds (2). The Village of Education: Millfield public school's enterprising annual programme of holiday courses.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Jeannie Hopson's Little Failing" by Brenda McBryde.
11.00 News.
11.05 Analysis. Poland: Is the Party Over? Brian Beedham chairs a discussion of Poland's political and economic problems.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Top of the Form.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 *The World at One.*
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour. Includes part 13 of Blood on the Snow, by Emanuel Litvinoff. The reader is John Bennett. Also, Gordon Gow's guide to the films that are to be seen on BBC TV.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: "Silent Crying" by Bill Lyons.†
4.00 Home Base: News from around Britain which didn't make the national headlines.
4.15 Bookshelf: A weekly look at the world of books.
4.45 Story Time: "The Moon-spinners" by Mary Stewart (4).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse.
7.30 The Romance of Julia Woodforde. The strange story of the love affair between the renegade Monk, James Power, and his ancestor, Julia Woodforde.
8.00 Bruckner. The London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Klaus Tennstedt play Bruckner's Symphony No 8, direct from the Royal Festival Hall.†
9.15 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "How Steeple Sinderby Wanderers won the FA Cup" (4) by J. L. Carr.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF 6.25 Weather. 9.05 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Glen Miller: Star Sound Extra (Radio 2, 10.30 pm)

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Beethoven, Liszt, Janacek; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Mendelssohn, Dvorak, Bruch; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Arcangelo Corelli; records.†
9.45 Anton Rubinstein Piano duet recital.†
10.25 Royal Over-Seas League Music Festival 81 Highlights from the final of this year's competition, featuring chamber music and songs by Barber, Bax, Saint-Saens, Strauss, Nin, Faure, Bridge, Ravel.†
11.20 Radio Symphony Orchestra, Frankfurt Concert: Mozart, Schoenberg, Liszt.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Manchester Midday Concert The 2,000th concert of the Manchester Midday Concerts Society, direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre. Piano recital: Bach, Chopin, Brahms.†
2.00 L'Allegro, Il Penseroso Ed Il Moderato Pastoral ode in three parts by Handel; records.†
4.10 Capricorn Chamber music recital: Milhaud, Hummel.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Valda Aveling Harpsichord recital: Vivaldi / Bach, Halsey Stevens, Scarlatti.†
7.30 A Night to Make the Angels Weep Play by Peter Terson.†
9.10 Copland Orchestral Variations; record.†
9.25 *Words (series)* Talk by John Wain (2).
9.30 A Century of Choral Music Recital by the BBC Singers, given earlier this evening in the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London. Part 1: Schumann, Bartok, Kodaly.†
10.10 Interval Reading.
10.15 Recital, part 2: Schumann, Kodaly, Brahms.
11.00 News.
11.05 Messiaen on record.†
(No Open University broadcast today)

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn † 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton † 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 David Symonds. 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 The News Huddlines. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew from midnight. † 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 Two's Company. †

Radio 1

5.00 As radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Paul Gambaccini. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT - 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four hours: News Summary 7.30 Music for Strings. 7.45 Network U K. 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Golden Treasury 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Rock Salad 10.15 Lord of the Flies 10.30 My Music 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Six Irish Writers. 11.30 Assignment 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News Summary. 1.30 Network U K 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Assignment 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. News Summary 9.15 Ulster Newsletter 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Picasso 1.00 Lord of the Flies. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Golden Treasury. 2.30 Music Now. 3.00 World news 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF [illegible]. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

WESTWARD
As Thames except: 12.27-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 Westward News Headlines. 4.15-4.20 Cartoon: Mr Magoo. 6.00 Westward *Diary.* 6.35 *Crossroads.* 7.00 *Benson.* 7.30-7.50 Curtain Raiser. 10.35 *Preview West.* 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Going Out. 12.00 Faith For Life. 12.05 Weather and Shipping Forecast. 12.06 Closedown.

SOUTHERN
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Southern News and Weather. 4.15 Cartoon: Popeye. 4.20 The Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50 The Flying Kiwi. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 Work A Day World. 6.45 University Challenge. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Bless Me, Father. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Going Out. 12.00 Weather.

TYNE TEES
As Thames except: 9.20 The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.20-1.30 North East News and Lookaround. 4.20 The Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50-5.45 Palmerstown USA. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.15 Emmerdale Farm. 10.32 First Time Out in Europe. 11.00 Come In ... 11.30 Talking Bikes. 12.00 Brazilian Brothers. 12.05 Closedown.

ATV
As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 A New Kind of Family. 1.20-1.30 ATV News. 4.15-5.45 Film: The Doberman Gang — (1972) (Byron Mabe, Julie Parrish) Six dogs have been trained to rob a bank. Can they get away with it? 6.00 ATV News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Newswatch UK. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 ATV News. 1.35 Project UFO. 12.35 Closedown

SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News and Road and Weather. 4.15 Cartoon: Barney Google. 4.20 The Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50 The Muppet Show. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Bodyline. 6.45 Benson. 7.15-7.45 Take the High Road. 10.30 And Another Thing. 11.00 The Communicators. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11.45 Late Call. 11.50 International Darts. 12.20 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN
As Thames except: starts 9.25-9.30 First Thing. 1.20-1.30 North News. 4.15 Magilla Gorilla. 4.20 The Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50-5.15 Sport Billy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.40 Police News. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 The Electric Theatre Show. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11.45 SWAT. 12.40 North Headlines & Weather. 12.45 Closedown.

ANGLIA
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Anglia News. 4.15 Cartoon: Dick Tracy. 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.45 The Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Arena. 6.50 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Benson. 10.30 Folio. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Haven. 12.25 And Then Again . . .

CHANNEL
As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 Closedown. 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 4.15-4.20 Mr Magoo. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 What's on Where. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Benson. 7.30 Curtain Raiser. 10.32 Simply Sewing. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Going Out. 12.00 News and Weather in French.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 11.22-11.37 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10 Cei Cocos. 1.30-2.00 Definition. 4.20-4.45 The Adventures of Black Beauty. 4.45-5.15 Sêr. 5.15-5.20 Gopher Broke. 6.00-6.22 Y Dydd. 6.22-6.45 Report Wales. 6.45-7.15 Sports Arena. 10.30-11.35 The Tana River Expedition. 11.35-12.05 Going Out. 12.05-12.35 Survival.

HTV WEST
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 HTV News. 4.15 *Cartoon: Speedy Gonzales.* 4.20 Project UFO. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.45 Definition. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Fit for Living. 11.05 Going Out. 11.35 Vegas. 12.35 Weather and Closedown.

YORKSHIRE
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Calendar News. 4.20 The Further Adventures of Oliver Twist 4.50-5.45 Tarzan 6.00 *Calendar.* 6.50 *Crossroads.* 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 International Darts. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Going Out. 12.00 Closedown.

GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 4.15 Cartoon: Magoo's Homecoming. 4.20 The Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.40 This is Your Right. 6.45 Crossroads 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Celebration. 11.00 Talking Bikes 11.30 What the Papers Say. 11.50 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 12.45 Closedown.

ULSTER
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime 4.13-4.15 Ulster News. 4.20-4.50 The Further Adventures of Olive Twist. 4.50 The Flying Kiwi 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.50 Police Six. 7.00 Cartoon Time. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Counterpoint 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Bedtime

BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Border News. 4.20 Vicky the Viking 4.50-5.45 240-Robert. 6.00 Lookaround Thursday. 6.50 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm 10.30 Wheels. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Border News Summary. 11.33 Closedown.

CHOICE



Emily Bolton as Christina Campbell in Tenko (BBC 1, 9.25 pm)

● BEHIND THE SCENES WITH MALCOLM BRADBURY (BBC 1, 10.20pm) is the most elaborate trailer for a radio play I have ever seen on television. Nothing wrong with that, of course. I applaud anything that encourages people to discover what exciting things can happen when they scrape the cobwebs off the radio "on" button and turn the set on. Catherine Collis's film concentrates on the writing of, the rehearsals for, and the recording of Mr Bradbury's 45-minute play Congress which you can hear on Radio 4 next Wednesday afternoon. It is good to be reminded of the ingenuity that goes into the production of a radio play and the surprising degree of informality that surrounds it. Peripherally, we learn something of Mr Bradbury's other pursuits: his books, his teaching (at the University of East Anglia where his novel The History Man was turned into a shocking TV serial) and his involvement in the organizing of conferences, including one highly improbable gathering to discuss structuralism. If you watch tonight's film, you will find it hard not to want to listen to next week's play which Mr Bradbury describes as a voice symphony. It is precisely that, with its polyglot dialogue and its tumult of sound bombarding the ears of its silent and central character. Anyone who has ever attended an international conference on something abstract will admire the accuracy with which Mr Bradbury has reproduced the organized insanity of it all. And anyone who might have forgotten how powerfully radio drama can work on the imagination will marvel at Richard Wortley's resourceful direction of the piece.

● The best of the rest tonight: MURDER BY DEATH (ITV, 7.50) because it is that rare thing — a comedy about detectives in which most of the jokes (by Neil Simon) work; the wartime drama serial TENKO (BBC 1, 9.25) because much effort has gone into making it look right and because I think it will soon begin to sound right, too; and QUESTION TIME (BBC 1, 10.50) because audience and panel are usually well-matched and Robin Day understands the role of the referee's whistle.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

Harry Kerr



On the fence: Weather-wary seagulls adopted a watery perch in Battersea Park, London, yesterday in anticipation of bad flying conditions.

Yard convinced that IRA bombers arrived recently in London

By Craig Seton

Scotland Yard is convinced that a Provisional IRA active service unit that arrived recently in London, and not a "sleeping cell" of terrorists who have lived in the capital for some years, is responsible for the wave of bomb attacks that have killed three people.

As the police intensified security in London's shopping streets yesterday, a senior Scotland Yard officer gave a warning of the possibility of another attack after Monday's explosion in Oxford Street which killed Mr Kenneth Howorth, a civilian explosives officer attached to the anti-terrorist squad.

Deputy Assistant Commissioner Mr Peter Neivens confirmed that a gang of about six terrorists, possibly including one or two young women, was thought to be in hiding in London. He said: "These are recent arrivals, but that is not to say they have not been here before."

Mr Neivens said all three incidents had a common denominator but he could not go into detail. The anti-terrorist squad was dealing with an active service unit which has "a fair amount of experience and access to equipment".

He appealed for public co-operation in a pre-Christmas operation which will put hundreds of policemen on to London's streets to stop people and search baggage and carry out other security checks.

In the mid-1970s, a similar exercise was code-named Operation Santa, when police poured into the West End after a series of fatal bomb attacks. It led to the Balcombe Street siege when three IRA men, responsible for the explosions, were chased, trapped and eventually convicted of murder.

Mr Neivens said the message from Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, was that together the public and the police would not allow the terrorists "to change our way of life".

He said: "The terrorist tactic remains as frightening as ever. It hits at the innocent regardless of status, at the old and the young, whether they are part of the London scene or are visitors. They are trying to intimidate the British public and put it across that they are here to destroy and intimidate."

Mr Neivens said there had been tremendous public support for an appeal fund launched to help Mrs Ann Howorth, the widow of the explosives expert who died attempting to defuse Monday's complicated bomb planted in an Oxford Street Wimpy Bar.

Yesterday Mrs Howorth, who has a son aged 19 and a daughter of 14, received a message of sympathy from the Queen.

Speaking from her home at Bracknell, Berkshire, Mrs Howorth said: "I am particularly honoured to receive a message of sympathy from the Queen. As a family we understood the nature of Ken's job and the risks attached to it, but I did not fully realize before now the tremendous respect in which he was obviously held by those who knew him. That is a great comfort to me."

An inquest into the death of Mr Howorth, who was 49, was opened and adjourned by Dr Paul Knapman, the Westminster coroner, yesterday. Dr Ian West, a pathologist, said the cause of death was explosive injuries to the head and chest.

The inquest was adjourned until November 25, when inquests will also be held into the deaths of two people, who died when the IRA detonated a bomb aimed at a bus carrying Irish Guards in Ebury Bridge Road, Chelsea.

☐ The Army planted its own car "bomb" yesterday to demonstrate skills which have made its bomb disposal teams the most famous in the world (Our Defence Correspondent writes).

Meanwhile, Mr Jerry Wiggin, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Armed Forces, paid tribute to all specialists in what is officially known as Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), whether they work for the Army, the other services or the police. Their job was the loneliest in the world, and mere words could not adequately describe their courage.

The press were allowed to identify yesterday's location only as "somewhere in Southern England". The "bomb" was a device with an alarm clock on top, resting on the front seat of a car. It was defused by Wheelbarrow, a bomb disposal robot.

Wheelbarrow Mark-7 is said to be capable of handling six out of ten devices found in Northern Ireland, and during the past decade must have saved countless lives. Some 300 have been sold overseas.

It can locate, photograph and detonate a bomb.

Vigilance warning on royal tour

Continued from page 1

Flowers were thrust forward and diligently collected. When a bunch was offered to the Prince, he said with a grin: "Diana love, over here".

He told one spectator: "I'm just a collector of flowers these days. It's my role." The Prince was obviously enjoying himself. Later in the day, at Llandeilo, when onlookers who had stood for hours in pouring rain asked to speak to the Princess, he commented: "I'm sorry there is only one of us. I haven't got enough wives to go around."

The Princess, wearing a beige tweed suit with a matching hat decorated with ostrich feathers and a net, a cream silk shirt and brown shoes and a handbag, homed in on the children, grimacing when they had told her they had been waiting for two hours on a cold, blustery day.

From Haverfordwest, the couple took the royal train to Carmarthen, thus avoiding a roadside group known as "the mutants" who have daubed their caravans with such slogans as "Sex, drugs, and rock 'n' roll".

They arrived in Carmarthen only minutes late, in drifting rain. They were whisked off to a launch of salmon, lobster and game pie at the town's technical and agricultural college.

They later took the road to Llandeilo and on to Swansea for the gala at Brangwyn Hall. As they arrived at the hall about 20 nationalists demonstrators chanted "Prince out" and held banners proclaiming "English Royalty go home" and "Fight for a Welsh republic".

Foot asserts control over Labour NEC

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Michael Foot yesterday showed himself to be in full control of Labour's national executive committee, the first time in several years that a party leader has enjoyed such a luxury.

He appears to have been in the majority on all the NEC votes cast to decide the composition of its committees. But although moderates welcomed the reassertion of his authority over the Bennite faction, after the swing to the right at the Brighton conference, they left yesterday's meeting still bitter over his decision to back Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Eric Heffer for the chairmanship of two key committees.

Today three officers of the Manifesto Group of moderate MPs are meeting Mr Foot to express their concern at the activities of extremists in the party. Some members of the group want Mr Foot to be told that unless he takes a grip on the party and the left there is a danger of still further defections to the Social Democrats.

As a result of Mr Foot's actions at the NEC yesterday, Mr Benn and Mr Heffer are now practically certain to be reelected chairmen of the home policy and organization committees on November 9.

The moderates went into the meeting beaten, having failed to persuade Mr Foot at a meeting at the Commons on Tuesday night to drop his backing for Mr Benn and Mr Heffer.

Mr Foot took the decision in the interests of party unity. He also felt that he could count on his own majority in all the committees, using the combined votes of the Tribunite left and the moderates, to defeat any far left proposals.

In private talks with senior moderates in recent days he has repeatedly emphasized his belief that Mr Benn must be involved in the party's power structure.

Yesterday, after appealing to the party to unite in readiness for the next general election, Mr Foot advised the executive against changing its committee chairmanships.

☐ The moderate majority in the Parliamentary Labour Party last night joined forces to keep the chairmanship, which has been vacated by Mr Frederick Willey for health reasons, out of the hands of the left. Mr John Dormand, MP for Easington and a former whip, has been nominated by Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, and four members of the Shadow Cabinet have been put forward, Mr Roy Hattersley Mr Gerald Kaufman, Mr Merlyn Rees and Mr Roy Mason.

Nominations for the post close today. Mr Ian Mikardo, the veteran left-winger, has already been backed by the Tribune Group and Mr Frank Hooley, MP for Sheffield, Heeley, has also been nominated.

☐ A big fillip for the Liberal and Social Democrat alliance at the Labour Party's expense is recorded in the Gallup Poll in The Daily Telegraph today.

The poll shows support for the alliance standing at 46½ per cent. Support for Labour has slumped from 31½ per cent last month to 24 per cent now, which is below the Conservatives, who have 27½ per cent support.

Frank Johnson at the Commons

Enoch defender of Margaret's faith

Mr Michael Foot, launching the motion of censure against the Government's economic policy, yesterday broke the habit of a lifetime and gave details of his economic policy. In the resultant confusion, millions of taxpayers appeared to sustain injuries. Mr Foot charged about, committing a future Labour government to a billion here, a zillion there, and before we knew where we were we were talking about real money.

Ever since becoming Leader of the Opposition Mr Foot has had to endure jibes to the effect that he was simply a broad brush artist with no grasp of detail, out of touch with today's world. Constantly, he had been depicted as more at home in daubing and splashing his way around such subjects as Swift, Hazlitt and the need for a Second Front Now rather than in analysing the respective merits of Keynes and Hayek.

So yesterday, however, he gave a list of all the things a Labour Government would spend money on in order to bring down unemployment. After this sudden, unprecedented spasm of detail, the call must go out: bring back the broad brush! It is the only deterrent. Otherwise Mr Foot's details will bankrupt all of us instead of just some of us, which is the present Government's policy.

"Conventional reflation would hardly scratch the surface," he cried. Then he unleashed his details. Finally, he said that of course these would have to be preceded by "a conventional Keynesian reflation to start with"—followed, presumably, by a conventional Weimar inflation to finish with.

Replying, the Prime Minister had no difficulty in appearing rational in comparison. Mr Foot's speech had therefore been a great assistance to her in what otherwise could have been a difficult debate. The several yards of thin, dark suiting which comprise Sir Ian Gilmour were uncoiled tensely and balefully across the first bench below the gangway, traditional place of exile for dissidents. On the same bench lurked Mr Edward Heath.

Her speech enjoyed no great success with her backbenchers, but no great dissent either. For Mr Foot had made the error of putting down a motion of censure and those very words are enough to unite the Conservative Party for the duration of a debate.

It could not be said, however, that she enjoyed a popular success with her backbenchers. This was not the Conservative Party conference. After she sat down, Mr Enoch Powell rose. In a departure from tradition, he (in effect) supported the Government. Mrs Thatcher delivers edifying lectures, Mr Powell delivers parliamentary speeches—at turns clever, sarcastic, twinkling, and menacing. Mrs Thatcher watched—fascinated, almost rapt. So there was a coherent intellectual defence of her policy, after all. She had always known it in her heart, but lacked the wherewithal to do it herself.

Mr Powell demanded to know why, if additional public expenditure would bring down unemployment, it had not had that effect during the year after year in which both public expenditure and unemployment had been rising. Furthermore, how did Mr Foot know that all the extra public money would go on anything other than higher prices? Because Mr Foot proposed to control wages and prices?

"Not wages," grunted Mr Norman Atkinson from the Left. "Ah, not wages," said Mr Powell triumphantly. "I'm much obliged for the correction from the former treasurer of the Labour Party. No doubt he will sort it out later."

Perhaps the most significant passage in Mrs Thatcher's speech was the one beginning "To accuse me of being inflexible is absolutely . . .".

But in the end a still more compelling image from the debate was Mr Foot listing, on and on, amid a Conservative roar, the measures required: "Electrification of the railways . . . Yes, and rolling stock . . . and so I say . . . we must give hope to the three million . . . roads and hospitals . . . sewers." Suddenly, Mr Foot was raving learnedly about sewers, making them sound as romantic and exciting as those in *Les Miserables* or *The Third Man*. So in the end even Foot the economist was also Foot the artist.

Winding up for the Opposition, Mr Denis Healey referred to "the cyclist recently appointed Secretary for Employment". Disdaining Mr Tebbit's bicycle, Mr Healey made a somewhat pedestrian speech. He touched on subjects as Japanese public sector borrowing. The life had long since gone out of the debate. In recent years, there has been an inflation in big Commons economic debates and consequent devaluing, as in everything else.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Princess Anne visits Bishop Burton College of Agriculture, Beverley, and opens The Princess Anne Centre, 12; later, as Commandant in Chief, St John Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, opens new extension to Humberside St John Cadet Headquarters, Spring Bank, Hull, 4.20.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends reception given by National Association of Youth Clubs, St James's Palace, 6.30.

The Duchess of Gloucester visits RAF North Luffenham, Leicestershire, 11.

The Duke of Kent visits Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment, Fort Halstead, 10; later, as patron, attends performance of *The Marriage of Figaro*, performed by Kent Opera, Tunbridge Wells, 7.25.

Court of Common Council meets Guildhall, 1.

Dyslexia Institute: Auction, Stationers' Hall, Ave Maria Lane; champagne reception, followed by sale, conducted by Frank Delaney and celebrity auctioneers, of books donated and signed by contemporary authors, 6 for 7.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,666

ACROSS

1 Blonde type picked for Wimbledon (10).
9 A jolly peculiar hag, but county (6).
10 Poet and saint named old card game (4,4).
11 Concerning stars of team — Madrid one (8).
12 A tribe, in poetic language (4).
13 Present manager, alas, can't reform us (5,5).
15 Undercurrent? (7).
17 One in Bohemia involved *the* woman (7).
20 Conversions, perhaps, bring job satisfaction of exciting kind (5-5).
21 Pass the fish! (4).
23 Great Russian space traveller? (3,5).
25 Sometime employee said to be worldly (8).
26 Minority position of one eccentric about horse (6).
27 Instrument used to survey the limestone round front of Downs (10).

DOWN

2 Used in garden when drier, about middle of March (6).
3 Suspension of a governor can trouble East (8).
4 Vital necessity to supply for best horses (10).
5 Arrange outfit round poles in putting washing out (7).
6 Measure the main beam (4).
7 Times read here to be better informed? (4-4).
8 Precocious literary effort is very easy (6,4).
12 Force prison, perhaps, to have restraints (5-5).
14 Charged with holding up MOT as usual (10).
16 Bill's place for storing up food, for example (8).
18 One becoming active, now light is bad (5-3).
19 Place for fuel — in sink? (7).
22 "And the soul wears out the ——" (Byron) (6).
24 Assist offender as a matter of course (4).

Solution to Puzzle No 15,665

Talks, lectures

Bacon and Hockney—unlikely neighbours? by Richard Humphreys, Tate Gallery, 1. Rembrandt by Colin Wiggins, National Gallery, 1. The reconstruction of the French gardens of William III at Het Loo, by Dr A. W. Vliegenthart, Victoria and Albert Museum, 6.30. George Hart on Dynasty XIX, 11.30; Animal Cults, 1.15; Island Life, British Museum (Natural History), 3. Before The Fall: Artists and Natural History in the Age of Darwin, Dr W. H. T. Vaughan, Botany Theatre, University College London, Gower Street, 1.20. "The Public Library in the East End—Redundant?", illustrated lecture by Maggie van Reenen, The Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, 6.

Royal Institute of British Architects conference on "New Opportunities," 66 Portland Place, 6.30. The Later Prehistory of Britain: The Mesolithic Background, Institute of Archaeology, Gordon Square, 7. The development of scripts, engraving and the printed book, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10.

Poetry

Festival of Scottish Poetry—Gaelic Evening with Ian Crichton-Smith with Sorley and Catriona MacLean, The Poetry Society, 21 Earl's Court Square, 7.30.

Exhibition

Wandsworth as it used to be: pictures, photographs and maps, about the area in the old days, Book House, 45 East Hill, Wandsworth, 11-8.

Lunchtime music

Bow Ensemble plays Mozart Piano Concerto in A, St. Mary-le-Bow, 1.05. Catherine Coleman (soprano) and Carter Larsen (piano), St. Olave, 1.05. Organ recital by Roger Bluff, St. Bartholomew-the-Great 1.10. Organ recital by Sandra McCarthy, St. Mary-at-Hill, 1.15. Organ recital by David Sanger, St. Paul's Cathedral, 6. Northern Sinfonia, St Cuthbert's Church, Carlisle, 7.30.

Memorial services

Professor J. A. C. Thomas, University Church of Christ The King, Gordon Square, WC1, noon; General Sir Rob Lockhart, St. Luke's Sydney Street, Chelsea, 3.30.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: selected European oil paintings, 11; English and Continental furniture, 2.30. Christie's, King Street: English and Continental oak furniture, pewter and metalwork, 10.30; Indian, Himalayan, South-east Asian and Islamic works of art, 10.30 and 2.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental works of art, 10.30; 19th and 20th century photographs, 10.30 and 2; European ceramics, 2; collector's cars (at the Motorfair, Earls Court), 7. Phillips, Blenheim Street: art nouveau, 11; books, atlases and maps, 1.30; postage stamps of Great Britain, 11 and 2. Sotheby's, New Bond Street: Ballet, 10.30 and 2.30; books, 11; jewels, 10.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Japanese works of art, 11 and 2.30.

Anniversaries

James Boswell was born in Edinburgh, 1740. Walter Raleigh was executed in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, 1618.

The Times list of best-selling books

Military

Who Dares Wins	Tony Geraghty	Fontana	£1.75
Tale of a Guinea Pig	Geoffrey Page	Michael Joseph	£6.95
Royal Air Force	Chaz Bowyer	Hamlyn	£8.95
Flying Colours	Green & Swanborough	New English Library	£8.95
Churchill and The Generals	Barrie Pitt	Sidgwick & Jackson	£8.95

Mysticism

Prophecies of Nostradamus	Erika Cheetham	Corgi	£1.75
Encounters With the Past	Peter Moss & Joe Keeton	Penguin	£1.50
More Voices In My Ear	Doris Stokes	Futura	£1.50
Mysterious Worlds	Arthur Clarke	Collins	£8.95
Linda Goodman's Sun Signs	Linda Goodman	Pan	£1.95

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

The Book Marketing Council reports that research shows that 34 per cent of all books bought are fiction, but almost all of these are bought in paperback. Other best-selling categories of book are domestic science, biography, natural science, history, and children's books. Women represent 62 per cent of purchasers and are much more inclined than men to enter a bookshop with the intention of buying a particular book. However, women also represent 53 per cent of browsers.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.64	1.57
Austria Sch	30.85	28.75
Belgium Fr	79.50	75.50
Canada $	2.26	2.17
Denmark Kr	13.96	13.26
Finland Mkk	8.49	8.04
France Fr	10.92	10.32
Germany DM	4.36	4.12
Greece Dr	114.00	108.00
Hongkong $	11.05	10.45
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.17
Italy Lir	2265.00	2165.00
Japan Yn	451.00	425.00
Netherlands Gld	4.78	4.54
Norway Kr	11.40	10.80
Portugal Esc	126.00	119.00
South Africa Rd	1.81	1.65
Spain Pta	184.00	176.00
Sweden Kr	10.66	10.12
Switzerland Fr	3.62	3.40
USA $	1.87	1.80
Yugoslavia Dnr	84.00	79.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: *FT* Index rose 1.7 to 466.7.

New York: The Dow Jones Industrial average closed down 0.77 at 837.61.

Tenants' Charter

Under the 1980 Housing Act, more than 5 million tenants have many new rights. The eight point Tenants' Charter gives tenants the right to buy their home, security of tenure, the right to take in lodgers or sub-let part of the home, and the right to make improvements to it. A free booklet called the Tenants' Charter details those new rights, among other things, and is available from local council offices, housing advice centres, citizens advice bureaux, or any public information centre.

Fireworks code

As Guy Fawkes night approaches, the points to remember about fireworks are:

Keep fireworks in a closed box; take them out one at a time and don't forget to put the lid back on; always light them at arm's length; keep everyone well clear; if a firework doesn't go off, don't go back to it—it could explode in your face; don't fool around with fireworks and never carry them in your pocket.

The papers

The Daily Mirror in its leader takes a swipe at the Government's handling of the education system. The Government's obsession with spending cuts is spreading devastation. Teachers are joining school-leavers in the dole queues when both would be better in the classroom. Universities all over the country are scrapping degree courses which were designed to train young people for a technological future.

"This is a time when we should be investing in our future. Instead of that, we are sabotaging it."

The Morning Telegraph, Sheffield says that if Mr Foot wishes to regain public confidence in his party, he must fight the extremist takeover. He will not win it by trying to reconcile the irreconcilable.

Roads

Midlands: A11: (Norwich) resurfacing between Thetford and Kilverstone may cause delays. A5: Delays at Atherstone, Warwickshire. Temporary diversions. M5: One lane open each way from junction 7 (Whittington) to junction 8 (Strensham). M5: inside lane closed N bound from junction 9 (Tewkesbury) to M50 interchange. M50: from junction 1 (Tewkesbury) eastwards—inside lane closed.

Wales and the West: M4: between junctions 16 and 15 (Swindon/Marlborough) two lanes closed eastbound 9 am to 4.30 pm. M4: between junctions 16 (Swindon) and 17 (Chippenham) two lanes closed westbound. A40: Two-way traffic on one carriageway through tunnel, on Newport/Worcester road (A449/A40) near Monmouth. A35: serious delays in Christchurch town centre (Dorset). A4: temporary signals on Causeway, Chippenham.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Lords amendments to Wildlife and Countryside Bill. Lords (3): Commons amendments to British Nationality Bill. Protected Shorthold Tenancies (Rent Registration) Order.

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Weather

A frontal trough near SE England will move E and a fresh W airstream will cover all parts.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia: Early rain clearing, sunny intervals and isolated showers; wind W, strong, becoming moderate or fresh; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

Central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Midlands, E England: Sunny periods, isolated showers; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

N Wales, NW, Central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, heavy at times; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 9 to 10C (48 to 50F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow: Sunny periods or a few showers developing; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney: Sunny intervals, frequent squally showers, turning wintry on high ground; wind W, fresh or strong, local gales in exposed parts; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Shetlands: Rain clearing, bright intervals, squally showers; wind mainly S, moderate or fresh; max temp 7C (45F).

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind SW, severe gale, veering W, strong or gale; sea very rough. Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, severe gale.

Sun rises: 6.49 am. Sun sets: 4.39 pm. Moon rises: 8.8 am. Moon sets: 5.51 pm.

First quarter: November 5.

Lighting up time

London 5.09 pm to 6.20 am
Bristol 5.19 pm to 6.30 am
Edinburgh 5.09 pm to 6.45 am
Manchester 5.12 pm to 6.34 am
Penzance 5.34 pm to 6.39 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	7	45	Guernsey	f	11	52
Birmingham	f	10	50	Inverness	c	7	45
Blackpool	c	10	50	Jersey	f	17	54
Bristol	r	12	52	London	f	12	54
Cardiff	r	11	52	Manchester	f	10	50
Edinburgh	f	10	50	Newcastle	f	8	46
Glasgow	c	9	48	Ronaldsway	r	10	50

London

Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 12C (54F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 5C (41F). Humidity: 6 pm, 87 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.01in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 3.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,006.9 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

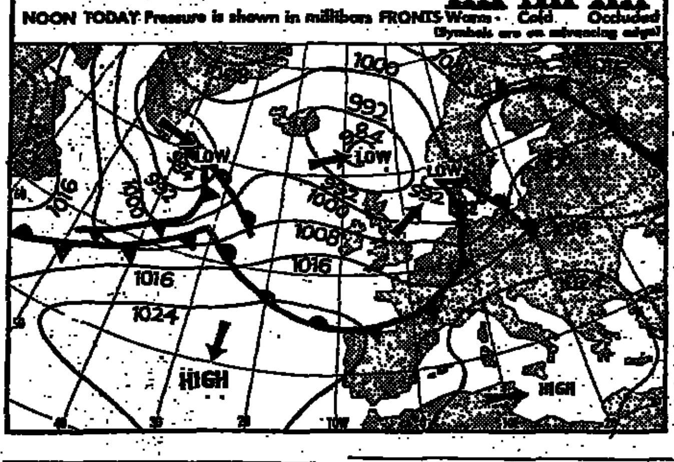
Satellite predictions

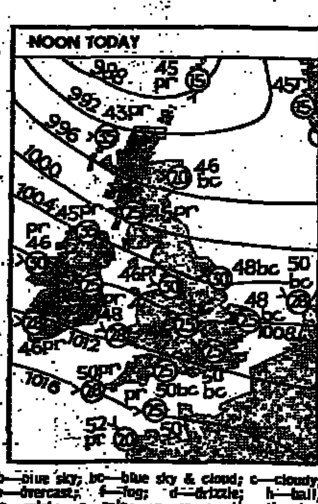
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 220R: 17.35-17.43; NW; 50WSW; S. Cosmos 956R (Oct 30) 4.37-4.40; SE*; 80SE; SSE. Cosmos 1220: 18.45-18.49; SW; 7ENE; ENE*. 20.28-20.29; W; 15WNW; WNW*. Cosmos 185R: 18.36-18.43; W; 30NNW; NNE*. 20.19-20.21; NW; 20NNW; NNW*.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 220R: 17.34-17.43; NW; 50W; S. Cosmos 956R (Oct 30) 4.37-4.40; SE*; 50SE; SSE. (Oct 30) 6.10-6.12; W; 10WSW; WSW. Cosmos 1220: 18.45-18.49; SSW; 60ESE; ESE*. 20.28-20.29; W; 20W; W*. Cosmos 185R: 18.35-18.43; W; 40NNW; NE*. 20.17-20.21; WNW; 25N; N*.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.34	7.2	2.46	7.1
Aberdeen	1.44	4.2	2.06	4.2
Avonmouth	8.03	13.1	8.16	12.9
Belfast	11.46	3.3	midnight	3.4
Cardiff	7.48	12.1	8.00	12.0
Devonport	6.23	5.5	6.35	5.5
Dover	11.44	6.7		
Falmouth	5.53	5.3	6.05	5.3
Glasgow	1.15	5.0	1.52	4.9
Harwich	12.26	4.0	12.39	4.1
Holyhead	10.55	5.5	11.09	5.5
Hull	6.53	7.5	7.13	7.3
Ilfracombe	6.34	9.1	6.48	9.0
Leith	3.11	5.4	3.29	5.4
Liverpool	11.59	9.1		
Lowestoft	10.2	2.5	10.30	2.5
Margate	12.35	4.7	12.42	4.8
Milford Haven	6.50	6.8	7.04	6.8
Newquay	5.40	6.8	5.54	6.8
Oban	6.19	4.0	6.19	4.0
Penzance	5.18	5.6	5.31	5.6
Portland	7.44	2.2	7.55	2.1
Portsmouth			12.12	4.7
Shoreham	11.49	6.1		
Southampton	11.35	4.5	11.49	4.4
Swansea	6.59	9.5	7.13	9.4
Tees	4.13	5.4	4.30	5.4
Wltn-on-t-Naze	12.15	4.2	12.28	4.2

Tide measurements in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	1.6	—	9	48	Cloudy
Bridlington	0.4	—	10	50	Cloudy
Cromer	1.5	.05	10	50	Sun pm
Lowestoft	4.7	—	11	52	Sun int
Clacton	4.7	[illegible]	11	52	Sun pm
Margate	3.1	[illegible]	12	54	Sun int
Folkestone	4.5	[illegible]	11	52	Sun pm
Hastings	2.9	[illegible]	12	54	Sun pm
Eastbourne	4.4	[illegible]	13	55	Showers
Worthing	4.6	[illegible]	12	54	Sun pm
Littlehampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	54	Sun pm
Bognor Regis	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	54	Rain
Southsea	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	54	Rain
Shanklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	54	Rain
Bournemouth	—	[illegible]	12	54	Rain
Poole	—	[illegible]	12	54	Rain
Swanage	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	54	Rain
Weymouth	—	[illegible]	13	55	Rain
Exmouth	—	[illegible]	13	55	Shwrs am
Teignmouth	—	[illegible]	13	55	Rain
Torquay	—	.50	13	55	Rain
Falmouth	—	.50	13	55	Rain
Penzance	—	.41	13	55	Shwrs pm
Jersey	—	.15	13	55	Rain pm
Guernsey	—	.19	13	55	Rain pm
Isles of Scilly	—	.13	12	54	Rain
Ilfracombe	—	.10	13	55	Rain
Tenby	—	.21	11	52	Rain
Anglesey	0.1	.24	12	54	Shwrs am
Colwyn Bay	1.6	.06	12	54	Rain
Southport	1.6	.22	10	50	Rain pm
Blackpool	1.3	.24	10	50	Rain pm
Morecambe	1.0	.20	9	48	Rain pm
Douglas	—	.28	10	50	Shwrs am
Aldergrove	—	.04	9	48	Rain
Eskdalemuir	—	.52	7	45	Rain
Prestwick	1.0	.04	9	48	Shwrs am
Abbotsinch	1.0	.20	9	48	Showers
Tiree	1.6	.24	10	50	Hail
Stornoway	1.8	.67	8	46	Showers
Lerwick	1.0	—	8	46	Cloudy
Wick	1.2	—	9	48	Cloudy
Kinloss	2.3	—	11	52	Sun int
Dyce	0.8	.01	8	46	Shwrs pm
Leuchars	1.0	.04	10	50	Shwrs pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	17	63	Cologne	[illegible]	11	52	Lisbon	s	18	64	Rhodes	s	26	79
Akrotiri	s	29	84	Copenhagen	[illegible]	6	43	Locarno	s	13	55	Riyadh	s	33	91
Alexandria	s	29	84	Corfu	[illegible]	19	66	Luxembourg	f	6	43	Rome	s	27	73
Algiers	s	21	70	Dublin	[illegible]	10	50	Madrid	s	16	61	Salzburg	f	9	48
Amsterdam	[illegible]	11	52	Dubrovnik	[illegible]	17	63	Majorca	s	21	70	Seoul	f	11	52
Athens	s	21	70	Faro	[illegible]	21	70	Malaga	s	21	70	Stockholm	c	8	46
Bahrain	s	31	88	Florence	[illegible]	10	50	Malta	f	21	70	Strasbourg	f	8	46
Barcelona	s	20	68	Frankfurt	[illegible]	10	50	Melbourne	f	20	68	Sydney	f	28	82
Beirut	s	27	81	Funchal	[illegible]	21	70	Milan	s	18	64	Tangier	s	24	75
Belgrade	s	17	63	Geneva	[illegible]	12	54	Moscow	c	6	43	Tel Aviv	s	26	79
Berlin	f	11	52	Gibraltar	[illegible]	20	68	Munich	r	6	43	Tenerife	s	17	63
Biarritz	s	20	68	Helsinki	[illegible]	7	45	Nairobi	c	24	75	Tokyo	s	18	64
Bordeaux	f	18	64	Hong Kong	[illegible]	27	81	Naples	f	17	63	Tunis	f	21	70
Boulogne	r	12	54	Innsbruck	[illegible]	8	46	Nice	s	17	63	Valencia	s	22	72
Brussels	r	11	52	Istanbul	[illegible]	22	72	Oslo	c	6	43	Venice	s	17	63
Budapest	r	11	52	Jeddah	[illegible]	34	93	Paris	f	10	50	Vienna	f	8	46
Cape Tn	s	20	68	Johannesburg	[illegible]	22	72	Prague	f	7	45	Warsaw	c	8	46
Casablanca	s	23	73	Las Palmas	[illegible]	23	73	Reykjavik	f	4	39	Zurich	f	9	48